

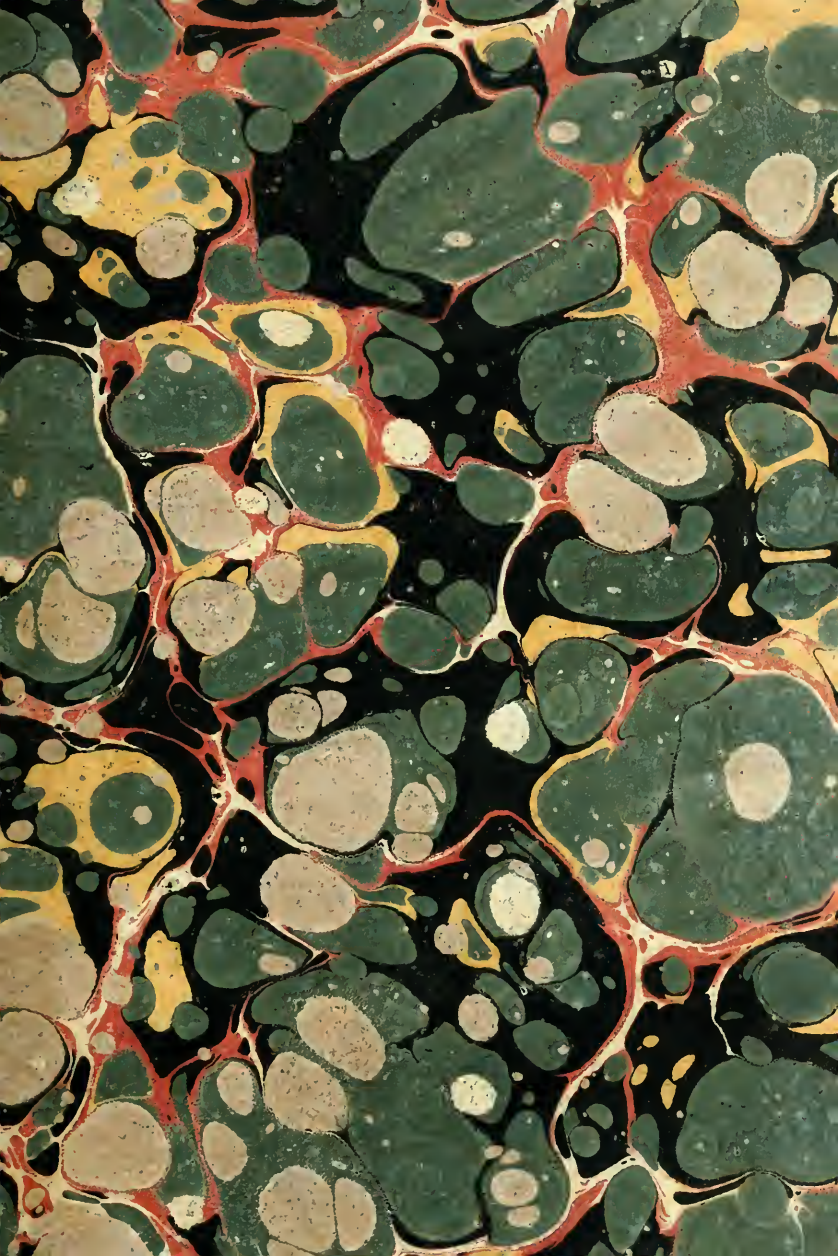


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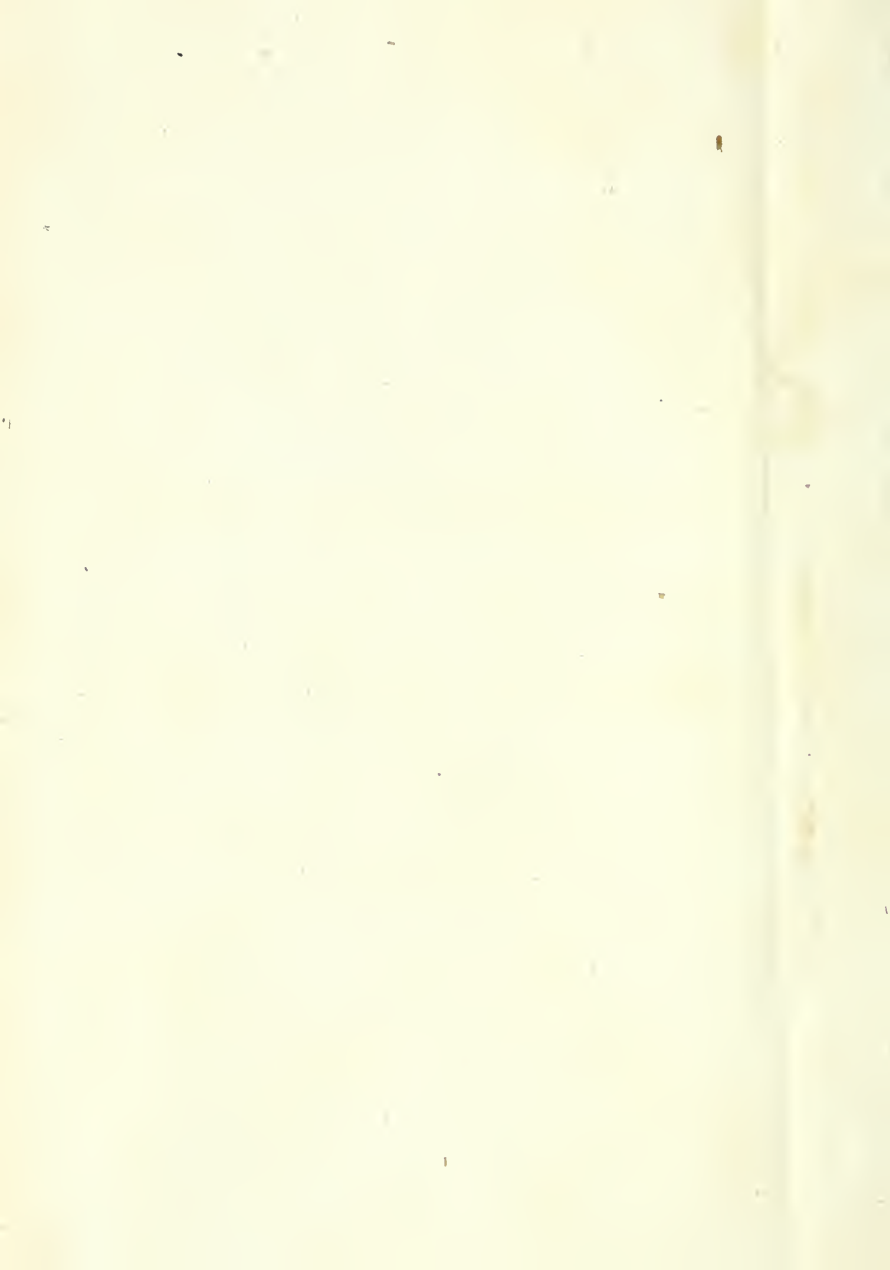


THIS BOOK PRESENTED BY

Mrs. John McKirdy
In memory of John McKirdy







THE NEW
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;
OR,
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.
VOL. III.

THE NEW

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS,
FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES,
MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN

THE KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION,
OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, OF EACH COUNTRY; THE
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES, OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS,
COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE,
BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, FROM THE BEST AND MOST
AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

With Twenty-eight whole Sheet Maps.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

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VOL. III.

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UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

M A A

M A A, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowla-
tabad. 5 miles NE. Beder.

Maab, a settlement of West Greenland.
Long. 48. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. 6. N.

Maaden al Nocra, a town of Arabia, in
the province of Hedsjas. 140 m. E. Hagiaz.

Maaden Bogazi, a pass in the mountains
of Armenia. 60 miles N. Diarbekir.

Maaden Uzzumrud, (i. e. *The Mine of*
Emeralds;) a mountain of Egypt, on the
coast of the Red Sea. 90 miles S. Coseir.

Maadié, or *Medea*, a town of Egypt, at
the mouth of the left branch of the Nile,
supposed to be the ancient Heraclea. It is
situated near a lake, which communicates
with the Mediterranean by a narrow open-
ing; at this opening the French raised a
block-house, from which they were driven
by the British, under Lieut. Brown. 5 miles
E. Abukir.

Maagrunni, two islands on the east side
of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 56. E.
Lat. 65. 25. N.

Maalmorie, a cape of Scotland, on the
south-east part of the island of Ila. *Long.*
6. 4. W. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Maalum, a town of Bengal. 8 miles
E. Torree.

Maan, a town of Asia, in Palestine. 19
miles SE. Jerusalem.

Maanninga, a town of Sweden, in the go-
vernment of Kuopio. 20 m. NNW. Kuopio.

Maar, a small island in the Eastern Indian
Sea, near the south coast of the island of
Ceram. *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Maarahai, a harbour on the west coast
of the island of Ulitea, in the South Pacific
Ocean. *Long.* 151. 27. W. *Lat.* 16. 53. S.

Maarlich, see *Mikalidi*.

VOL. III.

M A C

Maarra, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
the government of Aleppo; the residence
of an Aga. 45 miles SSE. Aleppo.

Maafsin, a town on the west coast of the
island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 49. E. *Lat.*
10. 12. N.

Maattari, a town of Hindoostan, in Ba-
har. 34 miles NNE. Durbunga.

Mab, or *Moab*, a town of Palestine, for-
merly the capital of the Moabites, about 15
miles E. from the Dead Sea.

Mabanowka, a town of Poland, in Vol-
hynia. 12 miles S. Berdiczow.

Maber, a town of Persia, in Chusistan.
48 miles SSW. Sufter.

Maberia, a lake of Africa, in Negroland,
whose waters run into the Senegal. *Long.*
7. 40. E. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Mabra, a town of Algiers, in the Gulf
of Bona. 10 miles W. Bona.

Maca, a town of Africa, in Hoval. 20
miles from the mouth of the Senegal.

Macabali Bank, a rocky shoal in the In-
dian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.*
13. 25. S.

Macabrab, a town of Africa, in Sennaar.
40 miles SSW. Meroc.

Macadra, a town of Arabia, in Yemen.
32 miles S. Chamir.

Macabalar Bay, a bay on the north-west
coast of the island of Mindanao.

Macaens de Caminho, a town of Portugal,
in Estramadura. 13 miles NNE. Thomar,
33 SSE. Coimbra.

Macallester's Bay, a bay on the east coast
of the island of Mull. *Long.* 5. 45. W. *Lat.*
56. 30. N.

Macalungo, a town of Africa, in Mozam-
bique. *Long.* 39. E. *Lat.* 17. S.

B

Macan, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 60 miles W. Meru Shabigian.

Macanna, a kingdom of Africa, south of Bambock.

Macanao, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, near the west coast of Margarita. *Long.* 64. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

Macao, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 12 m. NE. Abantes, 11 SW. Caffel-Branco.

Macao, a seaport of China, in Quang-tong. This town is built on a peninsula, or rather on a small island, because it is separated from the land by a river, where the ebbing and flowing of the tide are sensibly felt. This tongue of land is joined to the rest of the island only by a small neck, enclosed by a wall. The Portuguese obtained this port as a reward for the assistance they gave the Chinese against a celebrated pirate who infested the neighbouring seas, and had laid siege to the capital of the province. They compelled him to retreat to Macao, where he was taken and put to death. They fortified the place, surrounded it with strong walls, and in a manner became masters of it. Macao has a Portuguese governor, and a Chinese mandarin; the palace of the latter is in the middle of the city; the nation of the former pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws. The houses here are built after the European manner, but they are low and make little shew. The city is defended by three forts, built upon eminences; its works are good and well planted with artillery. The Portuguese have greater cause of complaint against the Chinese than any other nation. The respectable title by which they hold Macao is well known. The gift of the ground on which this city is built, is a monument of the emperor Camy's gratitude; and was given to the Portuguese upon terms of freedom which have since been continually infringed from a powerful and arbitrary government. It is an idle piece of detraction to urge, that the abuse they made of their privileges was the cause of their losing them; their crimes have existed alone through the weakness of their government. The Chinese have every day loaded them with new injuries, and have every moment set up new pretensions; against these the Portuguese government has never opposed the smallest resistance; and this place, from which any European nation possessing a small degree of energy, might overawe the Emperor of China in a manner no more than a Chinese town, in which the Portuguese reside on sufferance, though they have an undoubted right to command there, and the means of making themselves dreaded, if they would only

maintain a garrison of 2000 Europeans, two frigates, some corvettes, and a bomb-vessel. *Long.* 109. E. *Lat.* 22. 13. N.

Macao, New, a seaport town of Tonquin, at the bottom of a large bay, full of islands. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Macapa, a town of South-America, in the government of Para, on the north bank of the river of the Amazons, nearly on the equinoctial line. *Long.* 52. W.

Macari, see *Macri*.

Macaragua, a town of the island of Cuba. 45 miles NW. Havanna.

Macaria, a town on the west coast of the island of Metelin. 10 miles W. Metelin.

Macariacaw Point, a cape on the east coast of St. Vincent. 3 m. S. Young Point.

Macarijb, a town of Egypt. 2 miles NE. Benisuef.

Macarowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinat of Kiev. 24 miles NW. Kiev.

Macarfea, a town of Dalmatia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Spalatro. That tract of sea coast which lies between the two rivers Cetina and Narenta, the first of which is the Nestus and Silurus, the second the Narus of the ancients, comprising what was properly called Dalmatia two ages before our æra, was known by the Greeks of the low times, under the name of Parathalassa, and from thence was named Primorie by the Slavi. The pleasantness of the coast, the fertility of the soil, and convenient situation for commerce with the inland provinces, and the great plenty of fish in those waters, must have invited ancient nations, though barbarians, to form settlements there; but from their imprudent cultivation of the hills, and the necessity which they have perhaps been under of cutting down the woods for various uses, may be probably derived the deterioration of the country, the loss of much ground near the sea, by its being covered with gravel, and the impetuous fury of the mountain torrents, which render a part of it uninhabitable. Macarfea, in our days, is the only town in all that territory; and from its situation may be supposed to have risen out of the ruins of the ancient Ratanum or Retinum. The subterraneous grottoes, of which there are many in that neighbourhood, are analogous to those which, as historians tell us, reached far within the mountains about Retinum, and to which the inhabitants retired, having first set on fire their city, with the Romans in it, when they took it by storm. After the total destruction of Retinum, the situation was not altogether abandoned, for we find it called *Muchirum* by Procopius; and in the sixth century it was called *Mucarum*. 36 m. ESE. Spalatro.

Macartney's Bay, a bay in the Mergui Archipelago, on the east coast of the island of St. Matthew. *Lat.* 9. 55. N.

Macas, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, near the mouth of the Senegal.

Macas, a town of South-America, which gives name to a jurisdiction in the royalty of New Grenada, containing eight other towns. Macas contains about 130 houses, and 1200 inhabitants, Spaniards and Mestizos. Its ancient name was *Sevilla del Oro*. At the conquest, and for some time after, this country was very populous, and, in honour of the great riches drawn from the capital, was distinguished by the name of *Sevilla del Oro*; but at present only the memory of its former opulence remains. Such an extreme declension proceeded from an insurrection of the natives, who, after swearing allegiance to the King of Spain, took arms, and made themselves masters of the city of Logrono, and a town called Guamboya, both in the same jurisdiction, and very rich. These devastations have so discouraged any farther settlement there, that the whole country lies as a waste; no money goes current in it, and the only way the wretched inhabitants have to provide themselves with necessaries, is by bartering their home products. The nearness of Macas to the Cordillera of the Andes, causes a sensible difference betwixt its temperature and that of Quito; for though it be also a woody country, the diversity betwixt the two most distant seasons of the year is manifest; and as its territory is different from that of the jurisdiction of Quito, so the variety in the periods of the seasons is also great. Thus winter begins here in April, and lasts till September, which is the time of summer betwixt the Cordilleras; and at Macas the fine season is in September. In grain; and other products which require a hot and moist temperature, the country is very fruitful; but one of the chief occupations of the country people here is the culture of tobacco, which being of an excellent kind is exported in rolls all over Peru. Sugar canes also thrive well here, and consequently cotton. Among the infinite variety of trees which crowd the woods of this country, one of the most remarkable is the storax. This territory also produces cinnamon-trees, which are said to be of a superior quality to those of Ceylon, here known by the name of Spanish cinnamon. Great quantities of copal are brought from Macas, and wild wax; but the latter of little value, as it never indurates, and the smell of it, when made into candles, and these lighted, is very strong and disagreeable. 140 miles SSE. Quito. *Long.* 78. 50. W. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Macas, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 9. 25. W. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

Macasin, a town on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 16. E. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Maca-seli, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 9 miles SE. Sciacca.

Macassar, a seaport of the island of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom called *Macassar*, or *Bony*, the king of which is in alliance with the Dutch. The town is built on a neck or point of land, at the mouth of a river which forms a harbour, with water enough for a ship to come within cannon-shot of the walls. The town is large: the houses are of wood, built on piles, to guard against inundations. The country round about is level and beautiful, abounding with plantations and groves of cocoa-nut trees. At a distance inland the country rises into hills of great height, and becomes rude and mountainous. *Long.* 119. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Macassar, (*Straits of*) the channel or narrow sea between Celebes and Borneo.

Macates, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagea. 25 miles SE. Carthagea.

Macau, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 m. N. Bourdeaux.

Macauldo, or *Corbatagi*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Sea. 3 miles SE. Sciacca.

Macaya, a town of Africa, near the coast of the Indian Sea, 35 miles NNE. Brava.

Macay, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Damel. *Long.* 15. 55. W. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Macclesfield, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated on the river Bollin, or Jordan. It is a flourishing town, with considerable manufactures of cottons, buttons, silk, twist, hats, &c. and several silk-throwing mills. It is governed by a mayor, who is lord of the manor, 24 aldermen, &c. It contains two churches and several chapels, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8,743, almost wholly employed in trade and manufactures. Here was formerly a college, now a chapel, built at the expence of Savage archbishop of York. Here is a grammar-school, founded and endowed by Edward VI. In the town-chest is preserved a copy or counter-part of a petition, sent to the king soon after the battle of Bosworth-field, in Leicestershire, informing his majesty, that having lost so many of the principal inhabitants of this town in that battle, they were unable to fill up the number of aldermen, viz. 24, which their charter required, on which account they petitioned the king that their charter might not be broken or lost, as their inhabitants had lost their lives in the king's service. 18 miles S. Manchester, 171 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Macclesfield Shoals, shoals or bank, in the Eastern Indian Sea; the depth of waters, founded by Captain Cook, 50 fathoms, over

a bottom of white sand and shells. *Long.* 113. 40. to 114. 50. *E. Lat.* 15. 20. to 16. 10. N.

M'Cluer's Inlet, a large bay on the south-west coast of New Guinea, *Long.* of the mouth, 132. 15. *E. Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Mac Dorval's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Jura.

Mac Duff Town, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, with a good harbour in the Frith of Murray. There are about ten vessels belonging to the port, from 60 to 120 tons, three of which trade to London, two to the Baltic, and the rest are employed in the coasting trade. 2 m. E. Bamff, 21 W. Frazerburgh. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Mac Gillivray's Town, a town of the state of Georgia, in the Abacoochee. *Long.* 86. 10. W. *Lat.* 32. 40. S.

Macedauls, a town of South-Carolina. 24 miles NW. George Town.

Maceda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 5 miles SE. Santiago.

Macedonia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Servia, on the east by Romania, on the south by Thessaly and the Archipelago, and on the west by Albania. The figure of it is very irregular, but the situation advantageous; and the air clear, sharp, and wholesome. The soil is, for the most part, fertile; and the maritime coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be desired for use and pleasure. In the inland parts are several uninhabited wastes. It had mines formerly of almost all kinds of metal, but particularly of gold, and sufficiency of timber. The many fine bays in this country are a great convenience to trade. Salonichi is the most considerable town.

Maccira, or *Midjarc*, an island in the Arabian Sea, near the coast, about 50 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 broad. It is barren and uninhabited, with dangerous shoals on the south-west coast, which extend 90 miles along the shore, and so far into the sea, that the land cannot be seen before the unskilful pilot feels the rocks. *Long.* 57. 35. *E. Lat.* 20. 48. N.

Maccira (Little), an island in the Arabian Sea, about 16 miles long, and 3 broad. 10 miles W. Maccira.

Macer, a river of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 miles E. Zebeda.

Macerata, a town of Naples, in Lavora, about 3 miles from Capua, in the road to Naples.

Macerata, a town of the Popedom, in the marquissate of Ancona, on the Chienta, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Fermo. It contains several churches, 13 convents, an university, two academies, and about 10,000

inhabitants. It is generally considered as the capital of the province. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In February 1797, Macerata was taken by the French. 20 miles S. Ancona, 95 NE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 31. *E. Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Macerata, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 10 miles NW. Urbino. *Long.* 12. 35. *E. Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Machadock, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Machaca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 60 miles SW. La Paz. *Long.* 69. 14. W. *Lat.* 17. 40. S.

Machala, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil. The environs produce great quantities of cacao, reckoned the best in all Guayaquil. In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangrove-trees, whose spreading branches and thick trunks cover all the plains; which, lying low, are frequently overflowed. The wood of the mangrove-tree is so heavy, as to sink in water; and when used in ships, &c. is found very durable, being subject neither to split or rot. 55 miles NNW. Loxa. *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Machangara, a river of South-America, which passes by the city of Quito.

Machau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 8 miles SW. Branaw.

Machavana, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 26. 45. S.

Machault, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles SE. Rethel, 9 SW. Vouziers.

Machecoul, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire. On the 12th of June, 1793, the republicans were defeated by the royalists near this town, which was taken by the latter. The number of inhabitants is about 1800. 18 miles SW. Nantes, 30 N. Sables d'Olonne. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Macherla, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud. 6 miles SW. Timercotta.

Machern, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 25 miles S. Rastenburg.

Macherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat. 24 miles E. Cotputly, 70 SSW. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 15. *E. Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Machesin, or *Machisin*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 105 miles SE. Raca.

Machia, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 12 miles SW. Molise.

Machia, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 10 miles NNW. Volturara.

Machia (La), a town of Naples, in Calabria Ciuva. 5 miles N. Bisignano.

Machia, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the coast. 15 miles S. Capaccio.

Machia di Mura, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 3 miles S. Vieste.

Machian, one of the Molucca Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Gilolo. It is not large, about 18 miles in circumference, but populous. The Dutch have three forts, with companies of soldiers to guard the island. The principal articles of commerce are cloves and sago. It is situated a little to the north of the line, in *Long.* 127. 21. E.

Machiana, an island at the mouth of the river of the Amazons, about 15 miles long, and 3 broad, a little to the south of the line. *Long.* 57. 2. W.

Machiawara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 28 miles N. Sirhind.

Machias Bay, a bay of America, on the coast of Main. *Long.* 67. 17. W. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Machicora, a river of Madagascar, which gives name to a province, and runs into the sea on the south coast, *Long.* 41. 12. E. *Lat.* 25. 3. S.

Machid, see *Meschid*.

Machigasta, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles WSW. St. Fernand.

Machischewo, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 36 miles W. Ischim.

Machlen, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 4 miles S. Deinf.

Machline, or *Machlene*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. 10 miles W. Ayr.

Machno, a river of North-Wales, which unites with some of the streams to form the Conway.

Machonowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 60 miles E. Braclaw.

Machrianich Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the west coast of Kintyre. *Long.* 5. 43. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Machriet, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles SE. Lauringen.

Machs, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 25 miles ESE. Zebid.

Machua, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirowy. 20 miles N. Jalour.

Machynleth, a town of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, on the river Dovy, over which is a stone bridge, which divides it from Merionethshire. It has a weekly market on Monday, and 1118 inhabitants. This was formerly a place of more consequence than at present; and it is said that Owen Glendowr assembled a parliament in this town, as prince of Wales, in the year 1402. 32 miles W. Montgomery, 198 W. London. *Long.* 3. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Maciaretta, a town of Etruria. 10 miles S. Sienna.

Maciecow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm. 40 miles E. Chelm.

Maciejewice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 44 m. WNW. Lublin.

Macis, a name sometimes given to Mount Ararat.

Mackally, a town of Bengal. 35 miles SSE. Moorshedabad.

Mackapunga, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Pamlico Sound, *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

Mackenzell, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 9 miles NE. Fulda, 2 SE. Hünfeld.

Mackermore, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, about 5 miles east from the island of Jura. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

Mackerter's Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Ilay. *Long.* 5. 59. W. *Lat.* 55. 52. N.

Mackredipet, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 30 miles S. Indelavoy.

Mackum, a town of Holland, in the department of Friesland, on the Zuyder See. 5 miles W. Bolswaert.

Maclar, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 15 miles E. St. Etienne.

Maclead's Maidens, rocks in the Caledonian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 36. W. *Lat.* 57. 23. N.

Macnenabad, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 111 miles SSE. Zareng.

Macoco, or *Anziko*, see *Anziko*.

Macogua, a fort on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the St. Domingo River. *Long.* 12. 20. N.

Macoketch, (*Great*), a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Macoketch, (*Little*), a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 41. W. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

Macoloe, one of the Querimba islands in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Macomer, a town of the island of Sardinia. 16 miles W. Bosa.

Macon, or *Mascon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Saône and Loire, near the Saône. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a small country, called *Mâconnais*, which was formerly a county, and the see of a bishop. It contained four churches, a commandery of Malta, seven convents, a college, and an hospital. The trade is considerable. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 5800. $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts N. Lyons, $53\frac{1}{2}$ S. Paris. *Long.* 4. 55. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Macendegay Islands, three small islands in the bay of Gunong Tellu, on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 25. E. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Maconia, a town of Pegu. 20 m. S. Pegu.

Macotera, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 18 miles E. Salamanca.

Macotto, a town on the south coast of the island of Luçon. Long. 123. 8. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Macou, a town of Persian Armenia. 75 miles S. Erivan.

Macouba St. Ann, (*Le*), a town of the island of Martinico. Long. 61. 17. W. Lat. 14. 54. N.

Macouria, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Long. 53. 46. W. Lat. 5. N.

Macowal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 50 miles N. Sirhind.

Macoyaquí, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 70 miles ENE. Santa Cruz.

Macpherson's Strait, a channel in the Mergui Archipelago, between Bankes's Island and St. Sufanna. Lat. 10. 37. N.

Macri, or *Macari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated in a bay of the Medierranean, called the Gulf of Macri, and anciently *Glaucus Sinus*. 70 miles SW. Satalia, 125 SE. Smyrna. Long. 29. 30. E. Lat. 36. 58. N.

Macrodespur, a town of Bengal. 20 miles ESE. Kishenagur.

Macronisi, a small island in the Turkish Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia. It was also called *Helena*, because it afforded a protection to that princess. It was anciently very populous, but is now deserted by man, and affords a harbour for lizards and other reptiles. A great number of rare plants are found in the internal parts: about 6 miles NE. Cape Colenni. Long. 24. 17. E. Lat. 37. 38. N.

Macroud-begui, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 54 miles ESE. Ispahan.

Macswine's Bay, a bay of Ireland, in the north part of Donegal Bay. 11 miles W. Donegal. Long. 8. 17. W. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Mactan, one of the smaller Philippine Islands; on which, according to some accounts, Magellan was killed. Long. 123. 48. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Macuil-yu, a small Chinese island belonging to the province of Quan-tong. Long. 116. 22. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Macul, a town of Chili. 15 miles SE. St. Yago de la Nouvelle Estremadura.

Macula, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 150 m. NE. Aden.

Maculpa, a town of Mocaumpour. 20 miles S. Batgao.

Macumba, a country of Africa, forming the south rn province of Mocaranga.

Macuna, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, where a captain, several officers, and men, under Mr. Perouse, were massacred by the inhabitants. Long. 169. W. Lat. 14. 19. S.

Macupa, a town of Africa, in the country of Mombaça, near the coast. 5 miles NW. Mombaça.

Macuritas, a town of the island of Cuba. 115 miles WSW. Havannah.

Mad, a town of Hungary. 5 miles N. Tokay.

Madagh, a town of Algiers, near the coast. 20 miles WSW. Oran.

Madagascar, a large island in the Indian Sea, separated from the continent of Africa by a channel, about 270 miles across in its narrowest part, called *The Channel of Mozambique*, or *Mosambique*. This island is rather more than 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. It is divided into 28 provinces, and watered by a great number of considerable rivers, which form at their mouths many bays and gulfs, in which are found good roads and harbours. The first European who discovered this island, was Lorenzo Almeida, a Portuguese, in the year 1506. The inhabitants of Madagascar are divided into a number of tribes: the number is estimated at upwards of 4,000,000. The natives are called *Mallegaches*. They are partly in their persons, and rise above the middle stature. The colour of the skin is different; among one tribe it is of a deep black, among another tawny; some have a copper-coloured tint; but the colour of the greater part is olive. All those who are black, have woolly hair, like the negroes on the coast of Africa. Those who are of a complexion similar to that of the Indians and Mulattoes, have as lank hair as the Europeans. Their nose is not flat; they have a broad open forehead; their lips are thin; and their features are regular and agreeable. These people generally display in their countenance a peculiar character of frankness and good-nature. They never shew any desire of learning, but things which relate to the simplest wants of mankind; and this desire is always extremely moderate: they are very indifferent respecting knowledge which cannot be obtained without reflection. A natural want of care, and a general apathy, render every thing insupportable to them that requires attention. Sober, light, and active, they spend the greater part of their lives in sleeping, and in amusing themselves. The Mallegache, like the savage, is destitute both of virtue and vice. To him the present is every thing; he is susceptible of no kind of foresight; and he does not even conceive that there are men on the earth who give themselves uneasiness respecting futurity. Some of them are not entirely ignorant of the art of writing. They have even some historical books in the Madecase language: but their learned men, whom they call Ombiaffes, use only the Arabic characters!

They have among them treatises on medicine, geomancy, and judicial astrology. The Ombiaffes profess, in the public schools, geomancy and astrology. The art of writing has, doubtless, been brought into this island by the Arabs, who made a conquest of it about 300 years ago. Their paper is made in the valley of Amboule. The Arabic language has made some progress in the north-west part of the island of Madagascar. It is well known, that the Arab princes formed large establishments along the African coast, which, according to geographers, correspond with the kingdoms of Mocarang and Mono-Emugi. Some of the whites, who inhabit the province of Anossi and Carcanossi, pretend to be descended from Imina, the mother of Mahomet; others are sprung, some from the pirates, and others from the Jews: for this reason, they call themselves Zaffe-Hibrahim, that is to say, the descendants of Abraham. Besides these, there is also a kind of whites, who say they were sent to Madagascar by the caliph of Mecca, to instruct the Malegaches in the secrets of nature, and the religion of Mahomet. While the Malegaches are at war, their women sing and dance incessantly throughout the whole day, and even during a part of the night. They imagine that these continual dances animate their husbands, and increase their vigour and courage. They scarcely allow themselves time to enjoy their meal: when the war is ended, they assemble at sun-set, and renew their singing and dancing, which always begin with much noise, and the sound of various instruments. The chief settlement on the southern coast of Madagascar is Fort Dauphin. The place most frequented by the Europeans in the northern part of Madagascar is called *Foulepointe*, but the natives give it the name of *Voulou-Voulou*. The harbour is surrounded by a reef of rocks, which breaks the force of the waves, and shelters ships from heavy seas. The shores of it are very bold, and the least depth of the water is 23 feet, at low water. Ships can procure at Foulpointe provisions of every kind, in abundance, and at a low price. The markets are well supplied when commerce experiences no check or restraint on the part of the Europeans. The French claim the honour of first discovering the maritime countries between the bay of Antongil and the bay of St. Augustin; although the Portuguese, in all their voyages to the East-Indies, have constantly, since the year 1506, anchored in this island, and improved their discoveries. The Dutch have followed their example; yet neither have penetrated so far into the country as the French. Great quantities of iron and steel are found throughout this island, which their artificers forge and purify, with little difficulty and labour.

There are in Madagascar three sorts of gold: the country gold, called malacassa, pale, and as easy to be cast as lead; an ounce of which is worth no more than 20 florins. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious stones, in crystal, topazes, granites, amethysts, eagle-stones, emeralds, sapphires, hyacinths, jaspers, and blood-stones, called by the natives rhahamanga, cornelians, and touchstones. The productions of the island are several sorts of rice and barley, bananas, ananas, melons, sugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, saffron, indigo, gum benzoin, tucamahac, and several other kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a great variety of plants, unknown to Europeans. Among the multitude of trees, the most remarkable is the raven, a kind of palm-tree, only known in Madagascar. This tree, the top part of which is prepared and eaten in the same manner as that of the cabbage-palm, rises to a great height: it is covered with a hard bark; and its wood, which is fibrous and hard, is employed for constructing houses. The walls and partitions of these houses are formed of the ribs of its leaves, which have the solidity of wood, and the pliability of leather, and which are fastened together in a very ingenious manner. The leaves serve to cover them; and this covering, which lasts a long time, is preferable to our thatch: it is of the leaves of the raven, also, that the Madecasses make their plates, dishes, and cups. These vessels are always clean, but they are never used more than once. Under the membranous covering, which incloses the flowers of this palm, it found a gummy substance, of an exquisite taste, which one would take to be honey. It is not surprising, that the Madecasses endeavour to be surrounded by a tree so useful: they make very large planks of it by splitting it from one end to the other: these planks, however, must be straightened the moment they are split. The rivers are filled with crocodiles: Mr. Rochon says, he one day saw an ox dragged away and devoured by one of these monsters. The island of Madagascar abounds with different kinds of quadruped animals, insects, birds, and fish. There are three sorts of cattle; one kind horned; another with round heads, without horns, called bours; and a third kind, whose horns are loose and hanging down, and fastened only to the skin of the head; all of them having large quantities of fat, contained in great bunches or swellings, which the natives melt and use for butter, the taste being very agreeable. Buffaloes likewise run in herds. There are great numbers of goats and kids. The mutton is extremely fine tasted, and there is a kind of sheep, whose large and flat tails weigh 20 or 25 pounds. The woods

are inhabited by great numbers of wild boars. Various kinds of monkeys and baboons are found in different provinces, but neither elephants, tigers, lions, or horses. Insects are numerous. The famocantraton, or breast-leaper, is an extraordinary but dangerous insect, of the size of a small lizard, which fixes itself, as if glued, to the barks of trees, with its mouth open for catching spiders, flies, and other insects. They leap on the breasts of those who approach the tree where they are, and cannot be got rid of but by cutting away the flesh on which they are fixed. There are numbers of camelions, rats, mice, and water-rats. Mandouts is a kind of serpent, as large as the arm or leg of a man, not venomous, though deemed so by the natives: it feeds on bats and small birds: there are scorpions, moth-worms, ear-wigs, bugs, and many insects troublesome to mankind. The inhabitants generally apply with great diligence to agriculture, have little knowledge of commerce, and no improvements in inventions of arts and trades like Europeans, or in discovering the natural produce, that might invite strangers to their country: they even neglect making silk, and preserving the worms they have such plenty of. Their labour extends only to the necessities of living, provisions, apparel, and habitations; for they condemn superfluities. Their chief employment is in buildings, gold and iron works, and in polishing, making earthen ware, spinning, weaving, cordage, fishing, hunting, and mostly in agriculture. Some make all sorts of iron and steel implements, hatchets, hammers, shovels, razors, nippers, knives, &c. Polygamy is practised throughout the island, every man enjoying a plurality of wives, in proportion to his fortune. The women, especially incontinent, are never destitute of friends. Their marriage-ceremonies are called miracheibe: the negroes practise none, and the whites, or Zaferanimi, observe them only on the wedding-day of their chief wife. At funerals, the nearest relations wash the body of the deceased, which they adorn with bracelets, rings, and chains of gold, set with coral and other ornaments, wrap it in several exceedingly fine cloths, and carry it in a mat to the tomb. The custom of exposing their children to a certain though indeterminate manner of death, appears to be the most dreadful of all the barbarous and execrable superstitions practised by the natives of Madagascar. The ordinary food of these islanders consists of rice, beans, or peas, various sorts of yams, oils, fruit, cabbages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry, fish, and porcupines. Hogs' flesh is only eaten by hunters and their families; and ginger, green leaves, garlic, and white pepper, compose their sauces. The same language is spoken

throughout the island, but differently pronounced in different provinces, long and short, of great affinity with the Oriental, chiefly Arabic, and agreeably to the Greek in the manner of speaking, in the order and conjunction of the nouns and verbs active, and extremely copious. The inhabitants of this great island have but little knowledge of commerce, they exchange amongst themselves goods for goods: gold and silver coins imported by Europeans are immediately melted down for bracelets, ear-rings, and other ornaments, and no currency of coin is established. Those in want of cotton carry rice and cattle into the cotton countries; and others, in want of rice and cattle, bring cotton into the plentiful provinces: their traffic chiefly consists in the exchange of the produce of one province for that of another; and sometimes they exchange gold and silver for copper and iron. *Long.* 44. to 51. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. to 25. 30. S.

Madah, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 24 miles S. Zareng.

Madain, see *Modain*.

Madalena, a river of South-America, which rises about 30 miles east from Popayan; and after the junction of numerous other rivers, and a northerly course of 500 miles, runs into the Caribbean Sea, *Long.* 74. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

Madalena, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the south coast of Chiloe. *Lat.* 44. 15. S.

Madalena, (*La*), a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Madalena, (*La*), a small island near the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Madalena, (*La*), Bay of, a bay on the west coast of California. *Long.* 247. 56. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

Madalenaberg, a town of Austria. 6 miles S. Efferding.

Madannut, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile. 20 miles SSW. Kous.

Madampar, a seaport town of the island of Ceylon, on the west coast, at the mouth of a river.

Madan's Point, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 38. W. *Lat.* 17. 28. N.

Madapassa, a town of Bengal. 60 miles S. Dacca.

Madapour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SE. Rajamal.

Madargunge, a town of Bengal. 82 miles NNW. Dacca.

Madaravan, a town of Fez, in the neighbourhood of iron mines, not far from Mount Atlas.

Madhab, a town of Kemaon. 23 miles SE. Kenigur.

Madban, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SE. Bettiah. Long. 85. 21. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Maddapour, a town of Bengal. 34 miles E. Mauldah.

Maddigaba, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gooty. 10 miles Anantpour.

Maddiguer, a town of Hindoostan. 12 miles NW. Gooty.

Maddison, a county of Kentucky.

Maddison, a town of Virginia. 20 miles NE. Charlottesville.

Maddorpetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 19 miles NE. Seringapatam.

Made, a town of Holland. 4 miles W. Gertrudenberg.

Madee, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 38 m. W. Warangole.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, and the principal of a group, called the *Madeiras*; about 150 miles in circumference, of a triangular form; so called by the Portuguese, from its being, when first they landed on it, covered with wood. The discovery is generally attributed to the Portuguese; but a tradition was formerly held among the natives, that an Englishman of the name of Macham, who had married a lady of immense fortune, embarked at Bristol, in the year 1342, for France, and was driven by a storm to this island. However, the most probable and best attested account is, that the Portuguese did not become acquainted with Madeira before the year 1431, when Don Henry first sent a colony thither, under the conduct of Tristram Tefora and Gonzales, or Gonzalvo Zarco, who were nominated governors alternately; or as others affirm, of different parts of the island. Upon this partition of power, it was divided into two provinces, Machico and Funchal. The new colonists immediately set to work in clearing the ground, and for this purpose set fire to the forests, which burnt with such violence, that the governor and people were forced to seek protection from the flames in the sea, in which they had almost perished before they were taken up by a ship. So abundant was the fuel, and fierce the flames, that this fire continued, we are told, for near seven years; in consequence of which, the soil was so enriched by the wood-ashes, that for a long time it produced one hundred fold; though we are told this increase is diminished to twenty-five times the quantities of grain sown, or sugar-canes planted. The hills of this country are very high; the highest, Pico Ruivo, rises 5063 feet, near an English mile, perpendicularly from its base, which is much higher than any land that has been measured in Great-Britain. The sides of these hills are covered with vines to a certain height, above which there are woods of chei-

nut and pine of immense extent, and above them forests of wild timber of various kinds not known in Europe; particularly two, called by the Portuguese *Mirmandans* and *Paubranco*, the leaves of both of which, particularly the *Paubranco*, are so beautiful, that these trees would be a great ornament to the gardens of Europe. The climate is more temperate than the Canaries, and the soil more fertile in wine, sugar, and fruits, but less so in corn, though infinitely better watered with springs and rivers, the number of which is infinite. As to cattle, birds, plants, and trees, they are nearly similar; each produces the sanguis draconis, mastic, and other gums. The onions are here so mild and sweet, that they are eaten like apples. Lemons grow to a large size, and oranges are produced spontaneously, of all sorts and dimensions; besides all the European fruits, peaches, nectarines, melons, apricots, pears, apples, with a variety of others. In Madeira are made the finest sweetmeats in the world, all kind of fruits being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. In the *Madeiras* sugar-works were first erected in the west, of which it had an incredible number, and from thence they were removed to America; soon after which, the Portuguese, finding the demand for their sugars sink, converted their cane plantations into vineyards; which appears to be a better reason than that of the poverty of the soil. The exports of wines, and the profits on them are immense, and produce a large revenue to the crown of Portugal. These wines are of different kinds, different both in taste, colour, and strength. The number of inhabitants in this island is supposed to be about 80,000; and the custom-house duties produce a revenue to the King of Portugal of 20,000l. a year, clear of all expences; which might easily be doubled by the product of the island, exclusive of the vines, if advantage was taken of the excellence of the climate and the amazing fertility of the soil; but this object is utterly neglected by the Portuguese. In the trade of the inhabitants of Madeira with Lisbon, the balance is against them, so that all the Portuguese money naturally going thither, the currency of the island is Spanish; there are indeed a few Portuguese pieces of copper, but scarce. All the domestic animals of Europe are found at Madeira. The mutton and beef are small, but well tasted; the horses, though not large, are sure-footed, and climb with agility the difficult paths of the island. There are no wheel carriages of any kind; but in the towns they convey heavy goods on sledges, drawn by oxen. The only wild quadruped here is the grey rabbit. Many wild birds, common in Eu-

rope, are found in Madeira; but very few hens or other tame birds, owing perhaps to the scarcity of corn. There are no snakes whatever in this island; but the vineyards and gardens, and even the houses, swarm with lizards. The shores are not without fish; but as they are not in sufficient plenty for the lent season, herrings are brought from Göthenburg, and cod from North America. The common people of Madeira are tawny, with dark eyes, and black curling hair, which in some individuals begins to crisp, owing perhaps to intermarriage with negroes. The inhabitants of the towns are more ill-favoured than the country people. The gentry are a sort of polite noblesse, whose genealogical pride makes them unsociable. The country people are very sober and frugal; their diet being generally bread and onions, or other roots, with little animal food: their drink is water, or a fermented infusion of the refuse rind of the grape; for the wine which their own hands prepare, they seldom if ever taste. Their chief occupation is raising vines; but as this requires not much attendance for a great part of the year, they naturally incline to idleness. Their labours are commonly alleviated by songs, and in the evenings they dance to the guitar. The governor is at the head of all civil and military departments of Madeira, Porto Santo, the Salvages, and the Ilhas Desertas, which last contain only the temporary huts of fishermen. The law department is under the corregidor, commonly sent from Portugal, and holding his place during the king's pleasure: to him appeals lie from the inferior courts; each of which has a senate, and a presiding judge or providor, who collects the king's revenue, amounting annually to about 120,000*l*. sterling; 1. from one tenth of all the produce of the island; 2. from eleven per cent. on all exports; and 3. from ten per cent. on all imports, provisions excepted. Far the greater part of the revenue is applied to the support of the civil and military establishments, and of public buildings. The island has but one regular company of 100 men; the militia consists of 3000, who are annually embodied for one month, under the *sergente-mor*; neither privates nor officers receive any pay; and yet the places of the latter are much sought after, on account of the rank. The secular priests are about 1200; many of whom are employed as private tutors; for since the expulsion of the Jesuits, there have been no regular public schools here, except one where a priest educates ten students, at the king's expence. Those who intend to go into orders are obliged to study at the university of Coimbra in Portugal. There is a dean and chapter at Madeira, headed by a bishop,

whose income, which considerably exceeds the governor's, consists of 110 pipes of wine, and 960 English bushels of wheat, amounting at a mean to 3000*l*. sterling. In 1768, the inhabitants of the 43 parishes of Madeira amounted to 693,13; of whom 31,341 were males, and 32,572 females. Funchal is the capital. *Long.* 16. 50. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Madeira River, a river which rises in the government of Charcas, in Peru, near Cochabamba, in *lat.* 18. S. first called *Conderillo*. Some other small rivers joining it, it changes its name to *Parapite*. Its course hitherto is south-east, till it enters a lake situated in *Lat.* 19. 50. S. after which it takes a northerly direction, with the name of St. Miguel, and afterwards Sara; about *lat.* 14. S. it is called Mamore; and in *lat.* 10. S. leaves Peru, and enters Brazil, from which time it is called Madeira, till it empties itself into the river of the Amazons, in *Long.* 60. 40. W. *Lat.* 3. 15. S. the whole course being about 1200 miles.

Madela, a town of Asia, in Palestine. 192 miles SE. Jerusalem.

Madelan, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 10 miles SE. Kerowly.

Madely, a town of England, in Shropshire, formerly a place of trade, but ruined in the civil wars, and the market discontinued till the year 1763; it has been renewed, but removed a considerable distance from the ancient market-place, to near the iron bridge in Colebrook-Dale. The town begins to flourish again; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4758, of whom 3594 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles NNW. Bridgenorth, 147 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Madenally, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sollapour. 36 miles N. Sollapour.

Mader, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 20 miles N. Estakar.

Maderno, a town of Italy, on the south-west coast of Lake Garda. 4 m. NE. Salo.

Madetz, a town of Walachia, on the Danube. 30 miles WSW. Giorgiev.

Madfuné, a village of Egypt, anciently called *Abydus*, whose grandeur and magnificence are said to have nearly equalled Thebes. 12 miles SSW. Girgê.

Madian, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, which owes its name to one of the sons of Ketura, and was destroyed in the time of Abulfeda. It is now situated at a small distance from the Red Sea, which in this spot is not above 100 paces across. The Arabians call it Megar el Schuaïd, or the grotto of Schuaïd or Jethro; and they suppose that this is the place where Moses tended his father-in-law's flocks. From this Madian or Midian, were the

Medianites or Madianites descended. Ptolomy calls it *Modiana*. 230 miles SSE. Gaza. *Long.* 38. 10. E. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Madinga, a river of America, in the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 78. 48. E. *Lat.* 9. 22. N.

Madmar, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 12 miles W. Herat.

Madneti, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 18 miles E. Bangalore.

Madodenquik, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 67. 34. W. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Madoland, a town of Kemaon. 5 m. NW. Kerigar.

Madungungé, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles S. Bahar.

Madon, a river of France, which rises in the Vosges, and runs into the Moselle, 10 miles SE. Toul.

Madona, a small island in the Mediterranean. 5 miles SW. Nyfari. *Long.* 26. 49. E. *Lat.* 36. 31. N.

Madona di Scopia, a town on the east coast of the island of Zante. 2 miles SE. Zante.

Madonia, a mountain of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 35 miles SE. Palermo, 30 NNE. Girgenti.

Madoo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 122. 18. E. *Lat.* 7. 31. S.

Madoscarry, or *Madoogary*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 6 miles SSW. Coimbatore.

Madoor, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Myfore, about 20 miles NNW. Sera, and runs into the Cauvery, 36 miles below Seringapatam.

Madossand, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilkund.

Madore, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 8 miles N. Seringapatam.

Madrapour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Boglipoor.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, called by the natives *China-patam*, a town of Hindoostan, situated on the coast of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II. by order of the English East-India Company, under the superintendence of Sir William Langhorne. It is built in a plain sandy situation, so close to the sea, that its walls have sometimes been endangered by the beating of the surges. Behind, it is defended by a salt-water river, which adds to its security, but takes away from its convenience, by obstructing all fresh-water springs. This inconvenience obliges the inhabitants to send above a mile for water that is drinkable. In the rainy season the sea threatens destruction on one side, while the river is no less terrifying on the other, from the apprehension of an inundation. The sun, from April to September, is scorching hot, and without the sea breezes

to moisten and cool the air, the place would not be habitable. About the city, the soil is so poor, dry, and sandy, that it produces not a blade of grass spontaneously, nor corn with culture. The roots, herbage, and other vegetables, consumed in the place, are brought from a considerable distance. In short, nothing can be more unhappy than the aspect, more disagreeable or less commodious than the situation; yet under all these disadvantages, it is the Company's head settlement, and next to Batavia, the richest European port in India. The fort lies north-north-east and south-south-west, in the middle of the White or English Town. It is a regular square, about 100 yards on each side. The White Town, where the Europeans live, is about a quarter of a mile in length, and half as much in breadth. To the northward of the fort are three decent straight streets, and an equal number to the south. The houses are flat-roofed, built with brick, and covered with a plaster made of sea-shells, which no rain can penetrate. The walls are thick, and rooms lofty, but few of them exceed one floor, though some are raised a floor above ground. Opposite to the west gate of the fort is a barrack, where the Company's soldiers lodge when off guard; and adjoining to it is a very convenient hospital, whither they are conveyed and carefully attended when sick. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, where the Company coin gold and silver. There is a town-house where the magistrates assemble, and a court of justice is held. The whole is encompassed with a strong wall, of the same stone with which the fort is built. It is defended by batteries, bastions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with near 200 pieces of cannon, and three mortars, including the guns on the outworks, besides field-pieces. Round it, on the west side, runs the river; by which alone, and a battery, it is defended. South of the White Town, is a little suburb, the residence of the black watermen, by whom it is wholly possessed. It consists of little low thatched cottages, hardly deserving the name of buildings. Beyond this is an outguard of blacks, to give notice of any danger. In short, it cannot be well attacked, except on the south and north sides; for towards the sea, the swell and surges are a perfect security. As to the Black Town, called *Madras*, and sometimes *China-patam*, it is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohammetans, and Indian Christians, as Armenians and Portuguese; nor is it without a number of Jews. The wall is of brick, 17 feet thick, with bastions at proper distances, after the modern rules of fortification. It has also a river on the west, and the sea on the east. To the north a canal is cut from the river to the

sea, which serves for a moat on that side. The town is a mile and a half in circumference, and might be reckoned a place of strength, if the garrison were always proportioned. Indeed, the accident that befel the Company in the war with the French, has made them more attentive to its security. The fortifications have received great improvements; a body of national troops, as well as of the Company's soldiers, are generally in garrison, at least in time of war; nor are stores, provisions, or any other necessaries, wanting for its defence and security. In the Black Town the streets are wide, with trees planted in some of them, which afford shelter from the piercing beams of the sun. Some of the houses are of brick; the rest miserable cottages. The town is in general very populous; one of those little mean cottages containing seven, eight, or ten in a family; yet with all this appearance of poverty, few places abound more in wealth, ready specie no where circulating with greater rapidity. The bazar or market is every day crowded, and exchanges of property of immense value are made, which they transfer with the same facility with which it is done on the Exchange of London. Upon the whole the inhabitants of this town have nothing poor, mean, or unclean, but the outside aspect; all within is neat, decent, and if the furniture is not rich, at least the landlord is generally so. In the Black Town stands an Armenian church, with several little pagodas, or Indian temples, to which belong a number of priests and female choristers. In September 1746, this town was taken by the French. It was restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 80. 26. *E. Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Madre de Dios, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. *Long.* 77. 46. *W. Lat.* 51. S.

Madre de Dios, see *Resolution*.

Madre de Popa, a town of South-America, in the government of New Grenada, with a celebrated convent. The pilgrims of South-America resort in great numbers to this religious foundation, which is there in almost as great reputation as the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loreto is in Europe; great numbers of miracles being said to have been wrought here by the holy virgin, in favour of the Spanish fleets and their sailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her shrine. 50 miles E. Carthagena.

Madrebomba, see *Scherbro*.

Madret, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 10 miles NE. Chamir.

Madrid, a city and capital of Spain, on the Manzanares. This city was long only an obscure town in New Castile, belonging

to the archbishop of Toledo; but since the emperor Charles V. and his successor have chosen it for their residence, it is become the first city in Spain. It has no fortifications nor ditches, being only surrounded with a bad wall. There are, nevertheless, some gates, by no means answerable to the grandeur of the city; all these gates are shut during the night, except the gate of Segovia, and are guarded by revenue officers to prevent contraband trade. On approaching Madrid, nothing announces to the traveller that he is near the capital of the Spanish monarchy. The inns, within two leagues of that city are equally dirty, and destitute of all conveniences, with those in every other part of the kingdom. The soil appears barren, and without either trees or verdure; but on arriving at the banks of the Manzanares, a superb, and, in time of floods, extremely necessary bridge, notifies the vicinity of the royal residence. Almost all the streets of Madrid are straight, wide, clean, and well paved. Madrid has also several squares, which, in general, are not very regular; the Plaza Mayor, especially, deserves notice for its spaciousness and regularity, and the elegant and lofty houses it contains. It is 1536 feet in circuit. The houses, of which there are 136, are of five stories ornamented with balconies; the first of which, supported by pillars, form a piazza round the square, where the inhabitants may walk under cover: in the middle of the square a market is kept. The streets and squares of Madrid, except the Plaza Mayor, are ornamented with fountains, in a very ill taste. The water of all these fountains is excellent; and the air of Madrid, though the weather be variable and uncertain, extremely pure. It was this purity of the air, and excellent quality of the water, which induced Charles V. and his successors, to fix their residence in this city. The *autos* were formerly celebrated in this square, with all their terrible apparatus. It is still the theatre of bull fights, which are given at the royal feasts. In the year 1734, the royal palace here was burned down, and a new one begun in the year 1736, which is perhaps the grandest and most sumptuous of any in Europe; it is square and built of white stone, on the most elevated extremity of the town; the front is 400 feet in length, and is of three stories in height; each of 21 windows; on the top is a balustrade, ornamented with stone vases. There are five doors in front; over the middle door is a gallery supported by four columns; at the back front is a grand flight of steps. The architect of this palace was Signor Sacchetti, an Italian. The grand cortile is a square of 195 feet. The dome of the chapel is supported by 16 marble columns.

The grand saloon of state is 120 feet in length, and has five windows in front; it is entirely hung with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and farther ornamented with 12 of the looking-glasses made at St. Ildefonso, each ten feet high, and in magnificent frames, and with twelve tables of the finest Spanish marbles. The ceiling was painted in fresco, in the year 1764, by Tiepolo the Venetian. There are a great number of paintings, by the most celebrated masters. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 parishes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns, 39 colleges, hospitals, or houses of charity, 7398 dwelling-houses, and about 160,000 inhabitants. According to Mr. Twiss, Madrid is said to contain 300,000 inhabitants, and 140 churches. The environs of Madrid present the traveller with nothing agreeable, except the banks of the Manzanares, where he finds shade, coolness, and verdure. There are four academies in Madrid; the first is the Spanish academy, founded in 1714, in imitation of the French academy, and consisting of 24 members, including the president. Its first object was the completion of a dictionary of the Spanish language, which was published in six volumes folio; the second is the academy of history, which owes its origin to a society of individuals, the object of whose meetings was to preserve and illustrate the historical monuments of the kingdom of Spain. Their labours met the approbation of Philip V. who, in 1738, confirmed their statutes by a royal cedula. This academy consists of 24 members, including the president, secretary, and censor. The other academies are, the academy of the fine arts, painting, sculpture, architecture, and the academy of medicine. The latter is held in no great esteem. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Madrid, (New,) a town of North-America, in Louisiana, intended as the capital of a new settlement, on the western side of the river Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The spot on which the city is to be built, is called *New Madrid*, after the capital of Spain. This settlement, which is without the limits of the United States, in the Spanish dominions, was conducted by Col. Morgan, under the patronage of the Spanish king. The settlers were to form their own constitution, make their own laws (provided they do not counteract the laws of Spain,) choose their own magistrates and civil officers, and were to enjoy free toleration in religion. They were, however, to be subjects to the King of Spain. As an encouragement to settlers, were indulged with some peculiar commercial privileges. New Madrid from its local situation and adventitious privileges, is in prospect of being the great emporium of the western country, unless

the free navigation of the Mississippi should be opened to the United States. And even should this desired event take place, which probably will not, without a rupture with Spain, this must be a place of great trade. For here will naturally centre the immense quantities of produce that will be borne down the Illinois, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and their various branches; and if the carriers can find as good a market for their cargoes here, as at New Orleans or the West-Indies, and can procure the articles they desire, they will gladly save themselves the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the Mississippi. New Madrid is 1040 m. from the mouth of the Mississippi. *Long.* 89. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Madridajos, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 30 miles SE. Toledo.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 27 miles N. Avila.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near Olmedo, on the Adaja. 30 miles S. Valladolid.

Madrigal, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan. 110 miles S. Popayan. *Lat.* 0. 45. N.

Madrigaligo, a village of Spain, in the province of Extremadura. At an inn in this place died Ferdinand king of Aragon, in the year 1515. 22 miles E. Merida.

Madrigolo, a town of the duchy of Parma. 6 miles W. Parma.

Madrisio, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli. 30 miles N. Venice.

Madroga, or *Bananatapa*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mocaranga, where the king has a palace. *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 18. S.

Madroo, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 18 miles ENE. Seringapatam.

Madrusava, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 36 miles SE. Xenday.

Madruzzo, a town of the Tyrolese. 10 miles NE. Riva, 4 WSW. Trent.

Madisjas, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 10 miles SE. Sohâr.

Madteich, or *Wiesenteich*, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan. 2 miles N. Freywald.

Madue See, a large lake of Hinder Pomerania, great part of which was drained in the year 1770, and is now inhabited.

Madugar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jycnagur. 10 miles S. Jyepour.

Madubausen, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles NE. Schweinfurt.

Madura, a kingdom or province of Hindoostan, about 180 miles in length, and 80 in breadth: the prince of this country was able at one time to bring 20,000 feet and 5000 horse into the field of battle, with 600 elephants. In 1742, it was annexed to the dominions of the Nabob of Arcot.

Madura, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province of the same name, fortified with square towers and parapets, well furnished with cannon. This town was taken by the British troops in the year 1757, or rather purchased for the sum of 170,000 rupees. The pagoda of this place is one of the most superb in Hindoostan. 80 miles SSW. Tanjore, 236 SSW. Madras, 182 SSE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 11. E. *Lat.* 9. 50. N.

Madura, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, situated to the north of the east end of the island of Java, about 75 miles in length, and from nine to 15 in breadth. It is divided into three provinces, two of which are under the Dutch, the other governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile, especially in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. The capital of the island is called by the same name, and is situated on the south coast. *Long.* 112. 54. E. *Lat.* 6. 44. to 7. 15. S.

Madzar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 56 miles NNE. Ekaterinograd.

Maegoa, or *Fremona*, a town of Abyssinia. 9 miles Axam.

Macler, see *Malar*.

Maella, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 15 miles E. Alcaniz.

Maclstrand, see *Marstrand*.

Maclstrom, a whirlpool in the North Sea, near the island of Moskoe. This whirlpool is heard to the distance of several leagues, being so violent, that if a ship comes near it, the vessel will be drawn irresistibly into the vortex, and immediately carried to the bottom, where it is dashed to pieces against the rocks. When it is a flood, the stream runs up the country, with a boisterous rapidity; and when it is ebb, it returns to the sea, with a violence and noise that is unequalled by the loudest cataracts. Whatever is carried down by it, is instantly absorbed, and at the turn of ebb and flood, when the water becomes still for about a quarter of an hour, the scattered fragments ascend to the surface, but in such a condition as scarcely to be known for the parts of a ship. When the whirlpool has at any time been agitated by a storm, it has reached vessels to the distance of five or six English miles, when the crews thought themselves to be in perfect security. *Long.* 11. 44. E. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Maerhuet, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 31 miles NW. Calmar.

Marna, a town of the county of Tyrol. 23 miles WSW. Trent, 80 W. Riva.

Maarbe, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht. 5 miles NW. Utrecht.

Maes Gernon, a place of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, where, in 420, a battle was fought between the Britons and an

army of Picts and Saxons, in which the latter were defeated: being terrified, according to tradition, by the cry of the word Allelujah, uttered by the Britons who were Christians. A monument to commemorate the event was erected in the year 1736, by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, of the name of Griffith. 1 mile from Mold.

Maeseyk, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, on the Meuse. In the year 1567, the inhabitants opened the gates to the revolted, and received a minister of the reformed religion; but Cardinal de Groesbeck, bishop of Liege, invested the place, and compelled them to surrender, a short time after. It suffered very much during the successive wars, particularly in 1675, when the French destroyed the fortifications. 30 miles NNE. Liege. *Long.* 5. 47. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Maesland, or *Maesland Sluys*, a town of Holland, situated on a canal, which forms a communication between Delft and the Meuse. The principal part of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring and whale fishery. 7 miles S. Delft, 10 W. Rotterdam.

Maestricht, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. This was one of the largest and most ancient towns of the Netherlands, and belonged formerly to the duchy of Lorraine. In 1530, the emperor Charles V. secured the possession of it at the diet of Augsborg, and united it to the duchy of Brabant, although it is insulated in the bishopric of Liege. The magistracy is composed of two burgomasters, one a catholic, the other a protestant, and 20 echevins, half catholics and half protestants. It was formerly a bishop's see; for Tongres having been destroyed by the barbarians, St. Servais, who was present at the council held at Cologne in the year 346, transferred the see to Maestricht, which continued to the year 710, when St. Hubert removed it to Liege, and fixed the cathedral on the spot where St. Lambert had been martyred. There are two collegiate and several parish churches, besides several religious houses; the town-house is a very handsome building, and has a good library. The city revolted from Spain in the year 1570; and in the year 1579, the Prince of Parma besieged and took it on the 29th of June, by a post ill defended, after a siege of four months; when it was pillaged and sacked, and above 8000 persons miserably perished. The siege was long and bloody, but at length the town surrendered by capitulation, and obtained the most honourable conditions. In the year 1634, the Marquis d'Aydone, general of the Spanish troops, after being disappointed in his design on Limburg, came to invest Maestricht: the Duke of Bouillon, governor of the city, had thrown himself and 4000 men into

the place, and made such furious sallies on the besiegers, that the Marquis was compelled to turn the siege into a blockade; but on receiving considerable reinforcements, he began his approaches, and to batter the town; but all his efforts gave little inquietude to the Prince of Orange, who relied on the courage of the garrison, and the skill and good conduct of the Duke; but to make a diversion in favour of Maastricht, the Prince resolved to invest Breda, which so alarmed the Spanish general, that he immediately raised the siege of Maastricht, and marched all his forces to Breda; on which the Prince retired, on the 8th of September, with his army in good order; while the Marquis d'Ayotone, to hide his chagrin at being over-reached by the Prince's artifice, entered Breda with the airs of a conqueror. January 30, 1673, Louis XIV. king of France, invested in person with a numerous army, and though furnished with a garrison of 6000 foot and 1100 horse, under the command of M. de Fariaux, afterwards Vicomte de Maude, an officer of great reputation, it surrendered after a siege of 13 days. In the year 1676, the Prince of Orange, being reinforced by the army of the Duke of Villa Hermosa and the Comte of Waldeck, attempted to retake it; he employed the choicest of his troops, both infantry and cavalry, who fought on foot: he had already gained the counterescarp, and was preparing to storm the place, though repulsed three times; the besieged made a brave defence, animated by the example of Francis Calvo, a Catalan, commander of the city in the absence of Marechal d'Eltrades, at that time attending the conference at Nimmegen. Calvo told the engineers, that he did not understand the defence of places, but that he would fight to the last drop of his blood; disease had made great havoc in the Prince's army, the Marechal de Schomberg was advancing to the relief of the place; these circumstances all united together, compelled the Prince to abandon the enterprize, after a siege of 51 days, leaving behind him part of his cannon and baggage, with the loss of upwards of 8000 men. The Prince was wounded in the hand, and the Rhyngrave was killed in the siege. By the peace of Nimmegen, Maastricht was restored to the Dutch, and accordingly they took possession of it, the 6th of November 1678. At the same time, the towns of Dalem, Fauquemont, and other places were ceded to the Dutch, on condition that the Roman Catholics might be allowed the free exercise of their religion. In the year 1748, Maastricht was again invested by the French, on the 3d day of April. These hostilities were suddenly suspended, in consequence of the preliminaries signed at Aix-la-Chapelle. The

plenipotentiaries agreed, that for the glory of his Christian Majesty's arms, the town of Maastricht should be surrendered to his general, on condition that it should be restored, with all the magazines and artillery. He accordingly took possession of it on the 3d of May, when the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, and a cessation of arms immediately ensued. Before this town revolted, in 1570, from the Spaniards, it was only environed with a single wall, and some old-fashioned towers. When the Spaniards recovered it, they made some additions to the fortifications; the Dutch afterwards, upon their repossessing it, fortified it in a regular manner; and the French, while they were masters of it, added some improvements to the works. The ramparts of Maastricht consist of the old inclosure, flanked with small towers and ancient bastions. But the principal strength of the place lies in several detached bastions, some great, some small, in several horn-works, and a covert place, in some places double, and in others treble, the whole supported by a vast number of mines. They can form two inundations round the town, to prevent its being approached, one above, the other below the city; besides, on the south side of the town towards Liege, there is a very strong entrenchment on the declivity of a hill, called *Fort St. Pierre*, able to hold 13,000 or 14,000 men, which, with the help of several redoubts well planted with artillery, are capable of being a great obstruction to an army that would undertake the siege of the town. This fort consists of a large bastion with a very good casemate, a counterescarp, and two covert-ways; the whole supported with entrenchments which extend right and left to the inundation formed by the little river Jeker. The suburb of Wyck has a rampart a quarter of a league in circumference, flanked with three large bastions, joining to the body of the place. It has likewise another inclosure of earth, flanked with several bastions, ravelins, and a good covert-way. There are likewise two isles, one above and the other below the bridge, which are strongly entrenched and defended with redoubts and other works. In short, Maastricht is justly looked upon as one of the strongest places in Europe. Near it are large stone quarries, in which are subterraneous passages of great extent, where the farmers frequently store hay, corn, and other articles. On the 23d of February 1793, this city was bombarded by the French, under General Miranda; but being attacked by General Clairfayt on the 1st of March, the republicans lost 2000 men, and nine pieces of artillery, and were compelled to raise the siege. They were more successful on the 4th of November, when the city was taken,

and the garrison, between 7000 and 8000 men, surrendered prisoners of war. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. 15 miles N. Liege, 46 E. Brussels. *Long.* 5. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Macistro, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 8 miles NW. Venice.

Maeza, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 20 m. NNW. Vercholenik.

Mafameda, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 20. S.

Mafareck, a town of Egypt. 30 miles NE. Kous.

Mafjacu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 4 miles SE. Orthez, 16 NW. Pau.

Maffah, (*Old*), a town of the island of Madagascar, situated near the north-west coast. *Long.* 51. E. *Lat.* 15. 22. S.

Maffah, (*New*), a town of the island of Madagascar. 25 miles SE. Old Maffah.

Maffersdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 10 miles N. Turnau.

Maffra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, containing about 1040 inhabitants, near which, in a sandy and barren place, King John V. erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom. Upon enquiry, this poorest of convents was found at Maffra, where 12 Franciscans lived together in a hut. The king procured from Rome the draught of a structure, which should far exceed the Escorial. The building is constructed of a kind of white marble: it contains 37 windows in front, and is nearly a square of 728 feet; the church is placed in the centre of the fabric, having the palace on one side, and the convent on the other. The architect of the whole fabric was a German, John Frederic. It was begun during the reign of John V. in the year 1717, and finished in 1742: there are 1300 cells in the convent, each of 20 palms or feet, by 18; the kitchen is 96 palms by 42; the new library is 381 palms in length, and 43 in breadth. In the whole building, the printed account assures us that there are 870 rooms, and 5200 windows. The floors are of bricks nicely laid. The palace is not furnished, as the king seldom resides here. 5 m. NW. Lisbon.

Mafnala, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 20. S.

Mafragg, a river of Africa, in the country of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Rosa. It was anciently called *Rutriculus*.

Mafunoo, or *English River*, a river of Africa, which runs into Delagoa Bay, navigable for large vessels. With four fathom water on the bar at spring tide; the channel

of the river is about a mile across, with depth of water for vessels drawing 12 feet 30 or 40 miles; and for large boats, it is imagined, several hundred. Ships lie commonly two miles up the river, where is good depth of water, perfectly safe from all winds, with plenty of provisions, such as beef, goats, fowls, fish, lemons, oranges, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables, with plenty of good water on both sides the river. *Lat.* 26. S.

Magacela, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 18 miles ESE. Merida.

Magadino, a town of Italy, in the bailiwick of Locarno, on the lake Locarno. 5 m. S. Belinzona.

Magadoxo, *Magadofso*, or *Moldoscho*, a kingdom of Africa, situated along the coast of the Indian Sea, extending from the river Jubo, near the equinoxial line, to beyond the fifth degree of north latitude. How far it extends to the westward, is but mere conjecture; though the generality of geographers scruple not to adjust its limits in their maps on that side, rather as their fancy leads them, than upon any other probable foundation. It hath its name from its capital, situate in a large bay, formed by the mouth of the river of the same name, which we are told, is called by the Arabs, *The Nile of Magadoxo*, by reason of its annual overflowing. Some authors tell us, it has its spring-head as far as the mountains of the kingdom of Machidas; others bring it from the mountains of the Moon. The truth is, we are so little acquainted with those inland countries, that its head is as much unknown to us as that of the Nile formerly was. However that be, we cannot but suppose its course to be very long, though perhaps not so winding as the other, not only by its considerable channel, which forms a large convenient bay a little below the capital, but likewise by its regular and extensive inundations, which fertilise that whole country to such a degree, by the numberless canals which are cut from it, that it produces a great quantity of wheat and barley, variety of fruits, and breeds great numbers of horses, oxen, sheep, and other animals. The city of Magadoxo is a place of great commerce, and vast resort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts; whence their merchants bring cotton, silk, and other cloths, spices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans, who came and settled there in the time of the caliphs. The rest of the inhabitants, for the most part are become of the same religion; though there are yet a number of Bedouin Arabs, who still follow their old heathenish superstitions; and farther inland, a still greater number of Abyssinian Christians, subject or tributary to

that empire. The king and his court are Mahometans; his subjects, of what extract soever (for some of them are white, others tawney and olive, and others quite black.) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. The town is situated in *Long.* 45. 50. *E. Lat.* 2. 6. N.

Magalas, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 m. N. Beziers, 8 S. Bedarrioux.

Magalarawauk, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 10 miles WSW. Punganore.

Magallon, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. 4 miles SE. Borja.

Magame, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the east coast. 96 miles SE. Candy.

Magan, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 8 miles NNE. Toledo.

Maganja, a river of Africa, which runs into the Zambeze, *Long.* 33. 40. *E. Lat.* 16. 20. S.

Magaperam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 14 miles NNE. Combam.

Magaraba, a mountain of Africa, in Algiers, extending about 30 miles along the coast of the Mediterranean; inhabited by a people called *Magarabas*, descended from the Bereberes; they live in tents, feed a great many flocks, and pay a tribute to the Dey of Algiers.

Magarzan, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Nubia. It is very high land, and the largest of three forming a triangle, about five miles in length. *Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Magassa, a town of the county of Tyrol. 24 miles WSW. Trent, 24 WSW. Riva.

Magdalen Islands, a cluster of islands in the gulf of St. Laurence, about 42 miles north-west from the island of Cape Breton. The largest which gives name to the rest, situated *Long.* 61. 20. W. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Magdalen River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 65. 5. W. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Magdalena, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of the cluster called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*. *Long.* 221. 8. E. *Lat.* 10. 24. S.

Magdalena, a town of the island of Cuba. 30 miles S. Havanna.

Magdalena, see *Madalena*.

Magdeburg, a duchy surrounded by the mark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and Anhalt, the county of Mansfeld, and the electorate of Saxony. Some parts are separated from the other, and on all sides environed by the circular counties of Upper Saxony. The country belonging to it is, for the most part, level. Fuel is scarce, but the country affords several mines of pit-coal, and is supplied with wood from the neigh-

bouring province, by means of its rivers. The salt springs are of such richness, that they are able to supply all Germany with that commodity. According to a computation made in 1703, the whole duchy, exclusive of that part of the county of Mansfeld which is connected with it, contained 35 towns and 431 villages. From the year 1750 to 1756, the burials here have amounted, one year with another, to 8786; so that the number of its inhabitants, during those years, may be estimated at 330,000. The states of the country consisted of prelates, (among whom the cathedral chapter were the first,) the nobility, and the cities. In the sixteenth century, the province by degrees came into the reformation, and both Archbishop Sigismund and the chapter espousing it with great zeal, it was introduced into all parts. Except a few convents, till about the middle of the 17th century, Lutheranism was the only religion tolerated here; but the country falling in that year under the dominion of Brandenburg, great numbers of French and German Calvinist refugees were received here; and under King Frederic William, the private exercise of the Roman Catholic worship was likewise tolerated at Magdeburg and Halle. The bishopric of Magdeburg was formed out of a Benedictine convent, founded at Magdeburg in 937, by the emperor Otho I. who, in 967, converted the said convent into an archbishopric, to which Hilward bishop of Halberstadt ceded part of his diocese. In 1648, at the peace of Westphalia, the house of Brandenburg, as an indemnification to it, for ceding the possessions it had in Anterior Pomerania to Sweden, obtained, among other advantages, the reversion of the archbishopric of Magdeburg, which he was to hold on the decease of the administrator Augustus duke of Savoy, as an independent and perpetual fief, and temporal dukedom; and, in 1680, acquired the actual possession of it, on the demise of Duke Augustus. The assessment of the duchy, in the matricula of the empire, was 42 horse, and 196 foot, or monthly 1300 florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar it paid 343 florins 40 kruitzers. The duchy has its own regency, which, in 1714, was removed from the seat of the capital town of Halle to Magdeburg, and consists of two senators. The chapter is at present excluded from any part in the government. The annual revenues amounted to above 800,000 rix-dollars. All that part of the duchy which lay on the left side of the Elbe, was, by the peace of Tilsit in 1807, ceded by the King of Prussia to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

Magdeburg, a city of Westphalia, late capital of a principality of the same name, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the left bank

of the Elbe. It was the seat of the provincial regency, the consistory, the war and demesne office, and one of the principal trading towns in all Germany. It is likewise a very strong fortification, having, among other works, a citadel, seated on an island in the river Elbe. Magdeburg is well built; but the principal beauty of the town consists in its cathedral square, which is ornamented with large elegant houses, and the area of it well paved. Among the most remarkable public edifices here, are the king's palace, which was anciently the residence of the bishops, and in which were held the war and demesne offices, with the armoury, the governor's house, and the guildhall, where the regency and consistory are held. The Lutheran cathedral here, dedicated to St. Maurice, is a superb structure, in the antique taste. The Lutherans are possessed of three collegiate and six parochial churches here, and a convent. The manufactures are numerous; woollen cloths and stuffs, silk stuffs, cottons, linen, stockings, hats, leathern gloves, black and yellow tobacco, roll tobacco, snuff, &c. Its situation on the Elbe, and the road here betwixt High and Low Germany, is very advantageous to its trade. Magdeburg, so early as the time of Charles the Great, was no inconsiderable place. In the tenth century, it was conferred, as a dowry, on Editha, consort to the emperor Otho I. This princess environed it with a wall, which she fortified with towers, and procured from her consort the grant of a yearly fair to it, and likewise greatly promoted its improvement and welfare. In succeeding times, it arrived to a very great prosperity, was one of the Hanse towns, and had a celebrated magistracy. Charles V. put it under the ban of the empire, for rejecting the interim, and charged Maurice elector of Saxony with the execution of it, who, after a siege, which held from the 16th of September 1550, to the 9th of November 1551, took it by capitulation, in which it was stipulated, that the emperor should be reconciled to it, and the ban revoked. In 1629, it suffered a blockade from the Imperialists, for the space of twenty-eight weeks. In 1631, it was besieged by them in form; and, being taken by storm, sacked, set on fire, and, excepting the cathedral, a convent, and some adjacent houses, reduced to ashes, with the loss also of so many lives, that, though the number of its inhabitants was generally computed at no less than 20,000, only 400 freemen survived this dreadful calamity. In the beginning of the year 1632, the Imperialists withdrew, and the Swedes taking possession of the city, it was partly rebuilt, and reduced to some order. In 1635, it was again blockaded by the troops of Brandenburg and Weimar; and in 1636, besieged by the Imperialists

and Saxons, and taken by capitulation, on which the Swedish garrison withdrew. In the year 1807, Magdeburg was taken by the French. 52 miles ESE. Potzdam. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Magdala, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 7 m. SE. Weimar.

Magdelaine, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 36. E. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Magdesprung, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt. 2 miles N. Hartzgerode.

Magee, a town of Hindoostan. 25 miles E. Benares.

Mageeyoncolla, a town of Burmah. 42 miles N. Prone.

Magegown, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 25 miles S. Severndroog.

Magelholm, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the south coast of the island of Laland. *Long.* 11. 17. E. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Magellan, (*Straits of*), a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, at the southern extremity of the continent of America; upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific Ocean, in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. The straits were discovered, and passed through, in the year 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of the crown of Spain, while in quest of a western passage to the East-Indies; which he accordingly performed, but was unfortunately killed in the Molucca Islands. His ship, however, returned by the Cape of Good Hope, and was the first vessel ever known to have surmounted the globe. It is said to have many safe bays, encompassed with high mountains, sheltering them so close on all sides, that ships may safely ride in them with the least anchor. Admiral Drake also passed these straits, in his voyage round the world. Mons. Bougainville says, "after constant bad and contrary weather at Port Galant for twenty-six days together, 36 hours of fair wind, such as we never expected, were sufficient to carry us into the Pacific Ocean; an example which, I believe, is the only one of the navigation without anchoring from Port Galant to the open sea. I reckon the whole length of the strait, from Cape Virgin Mary to Cape Pillar, at 342 miles; we employed fifty-two days to make them. I must repeat here, that from Cape Virgin to Cape Noir we have constantly found the flood-tide to set to the eastward, and the ebb to the westward, and that the tides are very strong; that they are not so rapid from Cape Noir to Port Galant, and that their direction is irregular there; and lastly, from Port Galant to Cape Quod the tides are violent. Notwithstanding the difficulties we met with in our passage of the

Strait of Magellan, I would always advise to prefer this course to that of doubling Cape Horn, from the month of September to the end of March : during the other months of the year, when the nights are sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen hours long, I would pass through open sea. *Long.* 70. to 77. W. *Lat.* 52. 30. to 54. S.

Magerbach, a town of the Tyrolese. 3 miles SW. Stamsb.

Magergong, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 54 miles S. Indore.

Maggel, a river of France, which runs into the Demer, 4 miles above Dieft.

Magger Sund, a strait of the North Sea, between the island of Maggeroe and the continent.

Maggeri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 21 miles W. Bangalore.

Maggeroe, a large island near the coast of Lapland, said to be the most northern land in Europe. *Long.* 24. 55. E. *Lat.* 71. N.

Maggs, a town of Egypt. 30 miles S. Aboufaid.

Maggi, a town of Tunis. 40 miles SW. Gabbs.

Maggiore, see *Lago Maggiore*.

Magharee, or *Seven Hags*, a cluster of small islands, on the west coast of Ireland, at the south side of the entrance into Tralee Bay. *Long.* 9. 55. W. *Lat.* 52. 19. N.

Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, considerable for its linen manufacture. 13 miles W. Antrim, 30 SE. Londonderry.

Maghera, a town of Ireland, in the county Derry. 16 miles S. Coleraine.

Maghemore Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Ireland. 5 miles S. Wicklow-Head.

Maghuse, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 98. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Maglia, (*Valley of*;) or *Meynthal*, an Italian bailiwick, belonging to the Swiss cantons, containing twenty-two parishes, and 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwicks of Livinen and Locarno.

Magia, a town of Italy, in the bailiwick of Bellinzona. 7 miles WSW. Bellinzona.

Magia, a river of Italy, which runs into Lake Major, at Locarno.

Magierow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 22 miles SSW. Belcz.

Magillagan Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north-west extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle. 18 miles NE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 50. W. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Magillycuddy's Reeks, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 15 miles S. Tralee.

Maginca Shoal, a shoal in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 45. S.

Magindano, see *Mindanao*.

Magis, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul. 36 miles NE. St. Paul.

Magisfere, (*La*;) a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 2 miles NW. Valence, 5 SSW. St. Maurin.

Magiur, (*Al*;) a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 45 miles SW. Yezd.

Maglasan, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 66 miles W. Tauris.

Maglebie, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 4 miles S. Copenhagen.

Maglia, a town of the island of Candia, 16 miles ESE. Candia.

Magliano, a town of the Popedom, in the Sabina, the see of a bishop. 27 miles SSW. Spoleto, 28 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Magliano, a town of Etruria. 12 miles NE. Orbitello.

Magloi, a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 21 miles N. Serajo, 35 SE. Banjaluka.

Magnac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 15 miles SSE. Limoges.

Magnac-Laval, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 24 miles N. Limoges.

Magnano, a village of the Veronese; near which a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French, in April 1799, in which the former were victorious. The loss of the latter amounted to 3,500 men killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon. Of the Austrians 2,500 were killed or wounded. 6 miles S. Verona.

Magnano, a town of the duchy of Piacenza. 13 miles SSE. Piacenza.

Magnavacca, a fort of Italy, situated on a canal which runs from the Adriatic to the town of Comachio, in the Ferrarese; the passage is called *Porto de Magnavacca*. 3 miles SE. Comachio.

Magné, a town of France, in the department of the Two Severs. 3 miles WNW. Niort, 9 NNE. Mauze.

Magnes, a town of the island of Candia, on the north coast, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be the ancient Dictamnus, or Dictynna. 12 miles NW. Canea.

Magnetical Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1770, and so named from its seeming to have some effect on the compass. *Long.* 213. 22. W. *Lat.* 19. 8. S.

Magnico, see *Manica*.

Magnicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles SE. St. Pol.

Magnin, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 12 miles S. Shabur.

Magnisa, anciently *Magnesia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Naticolia, situated at the foot of the ancient

Mount Sipulus, whose top is always covered with snow. This town was by the Persian monarch given to Themistocles to find him bread. Under John Ducas, it was made the capital of the Greek empire. Amurath II. resided here, as likewise did several of his successors. Timur Bec pillaged it after the battle of Angora. The greatest ornament of the ancient town was a temple of Diana, called Leucophryene, or the White-browed. It is now large and populous, with but few Christians. The environs were formerly celebrated for the production of loadstone, and it is supposed the word magnet is derived from it. 20 miles NNE. Smyrna. *Long.* 27. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Magnisi, a peninsula of Sicily, on the east coast, in the valley of Noto. 6 miles N. Siracusa.

Magnitnaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 44 miles S. Verchouraluk.

Magry, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 12 miles N. Mantes, 30 NW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 53. E. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Magry, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre. 8 miles N. St. Pierre, 8 S. Nevers.

Mago, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the south-east coast. 93 miles SSE. Candi.

Magoar, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 miles S. Guingamp, 11 N. Rostrenen.

Magolsheim, a town of Wurtemberg. 30 miles S. Stuttgart.

Magon, a town of the island of Minorca, said to have been founded by the Carthaginians.

Magora, a town of Walachia. 14 miles SE. Rufci.

Magora, a seaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea. 150 m. NNW. Loheia. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Magotty Cove, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. 1 mile W. Mulketto Cove.

Magpie River, a river of Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Laurence, about 6 miles west from the mouth of the river St. John.

Magra, barren mountains of Africa, in the road from Tripoli to Egypt. 150 miles W. Cairo.

Magra, or *Alugora*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Sarzana. The valley through which it passes is called the *Valley of Magra*.

Magracotta, a town of Hindoostan. 5 miles W. Palicaudcherry.

Magre, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, where Lord Cornwallis had a camp in the year 1791. This is held

a place of great sanctity among the Hindoos, and abounds in pagodas and choultries. 6 miles Savindroog.

Magroh, a town of Bengal. 15 miles E. Nuldingah.

Magua, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 5 miles S. Beder.

Magualhari, or *Rio das Galinas*, a river of Africa, in the country of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 7. N.

Maguana, see *Mayaguana*.

Maguelone, a lake of France, in the department of the Gard, near the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication. It extends from Cette to Pécasis. It takes its name from a town which was anciently a bishop's see, transferred, in the year 1538, to Montpellier. This town was totally destroyed by Charles Martel, as affording a security for Saracen invaders. It was rebuilt in the year 1060, but is now a small place; it is situated on a neck of land, between the lake and the sea. 5 miles S. Montpellier. *Long.* 3. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Magiellaconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 30 miles Chinna Balabaram.

Magumba, a province in the north-west part of the kingdom of Loango.

Maguiba, a river of Africa, which runs into the sea, a little to the east of Cape Monte.

Ma-ha, or *Ma-cou*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. 952 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

Mahabutpour, a town of Bengal. 33 miles S. Dacca.

Mahacundapally, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles S. Ouffoor.

Mahabule Cassir, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 9 miles E. Zungbar.

Mahan, see *Nabel*.

Mahamail, a town of Algiers. 27 miles WSW. Tipia.

Mahamma, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 24 miles SE. Chamir.

Mahamundala, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles S. Chittoor.

Mahan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 60 miles NE. Sirgian.

Makanadi, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the country of Berar, about 28 miles SW. from Dumdah, crosses the country of Orissa, and runs into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, 40 m. ESE. Cattack.

Mahanadi, a river of Hindoostan, which rises on the borders of Bootan, and runs into the Ganges, 20 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Mahanagore, a town of Bengal. 20 m. N. Hlambabad.

Mahanasan, a city of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, composed of three towns joined together. In 1392, it was taken, pillaged, and destroyed, by Timur Bec. 12 miles NE. Amol.

Mahandpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderec. 38 miles W. Chanderec.

Mahangano, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, with a capital of the same name.

Mahaning, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Allegany. 40 miles NNE. Pittsburg.

Mahany, a river of Hindoostan, in Bahar, which runs into the Ganges, about 25 miles below Bar.

Maharess, an ancient fortress of Tunis, once called Macodama, near the east coast. 20 miles SW. Sfax.

Mahaut Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent, south of Cumberland Bay.

Maharua Gaut, a mountain of Bahar. 24 miles W. Saferam.

Mabbrook, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 160 miles WNW. Tombuctou. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Mahdia, see *Medea* and *Maadié*.

Make, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. The French settled here in 1722. In 1760, it was taken by the English; and before it was restored it was dismantled. 6 miles SE. Tellicherry, 32 NW. Calicut. Long. 75. 27. E. Lat. 11. 43. N.

Make, a small island in the Indian Sea. Long. 55. 30. E. Lat. 4. 45. S.

Mahesra, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 15 miles SW. Cottila.

Mahideser, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 78 miles SW. Hamadan.

Mahim, a town of Hindoostan, in the northern part of the island of Bombay, with a custom-house. 17 miles N. Bombay.

Mahlberg, a town of the dutchy of Baden, with a lordship annexed to the house of Baden in the year 1629. 6 miles WSW. Lahr, 16 SSE. Straßburg. Long. 7. 55. E. Lat. 48. 19. N.

Mahlendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 9 miles NW. Neisse.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat. 100 miles N. Surat, 17 SSE. Amedabad. Long. 72. 52. E. Lat. 22. 47. N.

Mahmora, or *Mamora*, or *Mahamore*, a seaport town of Fez, situated at the mouth of a river which runs into the Atlantic. 25 miles NNE. Sallee, 60 NW. Fez. Long. 6. 25. W. Lat. 34. 25. N.

Mahmudpour, a town of Bengal. 14 m. S. Boglipour.

Maknstein, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 4 miles SW. Weismain.

Mahmudpour, a town of the country of Bengal, capital of the circar of Boofnah. 84 miles SE. Moorshedabad, 80 NE. Calcutta. Long. 89. 42. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Mahmudshi, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-east and south by Boofnah, on the west by Shahjole, and on the north-west by Rajeshy, about 35 miles long and 22 broad. Nuldingah is the capital.

Mahoba, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 20 miles SE. Raat.

Mahomdy, a town of Hindoostan in the country of Oude. 70 miles NW. Lucknow. 150 ESE. Delhi. Long. 80. 32. E. Lat. 27. 54. N.

Mahomedabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 13 miles E. Azingur.

Mahon, see *Port Mahon*.

Mahon, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea, 11 miles E. Dungarvan.

Mahoning, a town of New-York. 25 miles ESE. Cayuga.

Mahony, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 20 miles N. Sohagepour.

Mahony Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna. Long. 77. 55. W. Lat. 40. 44. N.

Mahony, a mountain of Pennsylvania. 30 miles E. Sunbury.

Mahoua, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kincha. 930 miles SW. Peking. Long. 103. 51. E. Lat. 28. 32. N.

Mahowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 29 miles NW. Kairabad.

Mahr Hanna, a town of Syria, where the Greek Catholics have a convent and a printing-office. 18 miles NE. Bairout.

Mahrajegunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 11 miles E. Hajypour.

Mahrajegunge, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NE. Purneah.

Mahras, El, a town of Tunis. 60 miles S. Cairoan.

Mahrauzedurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 6 miles NNE. Kistnageri.

Mahrajegunge, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles W. Benares.

Mahrattas, a powerful people of Hindoostan, who have had a great share in the modern history of that country. The name is most probably derived from Mahrat, a province of the Deccan, but why, is not so evident. Sevatee, a descendant from the rajahs of Cheitore, is acknowledged founder of their kingdom, about the middle of the 17th century. It is said he was descended from an illegitimate son of a raja of Oudipour, in the service of the king of Vislapour. Sevatee took the opportunity of becoming independent, and made so rapid a progress, that he became formidable to the Mogul empire. He extended his conquests from Baglana near Surat, to the Portuguese districts near Goa, a little beyond the foot of the Ghauts. His capital was Poonah, an

open town; but he kept his archives at Poorundar, a place of vast strength, a fortress on the summit of a mountain; he died in 1680. His successors extended their conquests, or rather their inroads, all over Hindoostan; and even compelled the Great Mogul to pay them a choute or tribute, to save his subjects from future calamities. From time to time, they extended their dominions to a vast magnitude, and divided them into two empires; that of Poonah, or the western, and Berar, or the eastern: The first is divided again among a number of chieftains, who pay just as much obedience as they like to a Peishwah, or head, whom Mr. Rennel justly compares to the Emperor of Germany, and the chieftains to the princes of that great body; they often quarrel with him, and often among themselves, and never are united, but by the apprehension of a common danger. Their empires extend from Guzerat to near the banks of the Ganges, and southerly to the northern borders of the Mysore. Their forces consist of 200,000 foot and horse, and the same number in garrison. In their inroads they come in clouds, and spread desolation far and wide. They are the most considerable Hindoo power. Though the genuine Mahrattas all over India do not exceed 60,000 men, yet, from their superior bravery and success in depredation, thousands of all tribes enlist themselves under their banners, who, instead of pay, receive a certain proportion of the plunder. By these means an army of Mahrattas increases like a river, the further it advances; so that it is no uncommon thing for a force of ten or twelve thousand genuine Mahrattas to grow into 100,000 before they arrive in the place which they destine to plunder. Their dominions extend quite across the peninsula of India, from the bay of Bengal to the gulf of Cambait, or Cambay. The amount of the revenues of the Mahrattas cannot easily be ascertained. They subsist their armies by depredations on their neighbours, and are become the terror of the east, more on account of their barbarity than their valour. They never want a pretence for hostilities: they demand the Chout, or fourth part of the revenues of any province; and in case of a refusal, they invade, plunder, and lay waste the country. Their horses being very hardy, their incursions are sudden, unexpected, and dreadful. They generally appoint a place of rendezvous, and their invasions are carried on by detached parties. Should a considerable force at any time oppose them, they decline coming to action, and as they invigorate their hardy horses with opium, their flight, like their incursions, is very expeditious. The armies of the Mahrattas, do not, like the troops of other Indian pow-

ers, incur themselves with bazars, or markets. They trust for their subsistence to the countries through which they march. They are armed with firelocks, some with match-lock guns, and others with bows, spears, javelins, swords, and daggers. They have within a few years back made some advances toward forming a disciplined army of infantry: they have accordingly ten or twelve battalions of seapoys, uniformly clothed and armed. The nation of the Mahrattas, though chiefly composed of Rajaputs, or that tribe of Indians whose chief business is war, retain the mildness of their countrymen in their domestic government. When their armies carry destruction and death into the territories of the Mahomedans, all is quiet, happy, and regular at home. No robbery is to be dreaded, no imposition or obstruction from the officers of government, no protection necessary but the shade. To be a stranger is a sufficient security. Provisions are furnished by hospitality; and when a peasant is asked for water, he runs with great alacrity, and fetches milk. This is no ideal picture of happiness. Col Dow, who travelled lately into the country of the Mahrattas, avers, from experience, the truth of his observation; but the Mahrattas, who have been represented as barbarians, are a great and rising people, subject to a regular government, the principles of which are founded on virtue. Madajee Sindia, a jaghiredar of the Mahratta states, (of Poonah,) or mere landholder, in 1783, extended his frontiers from Malwa towards the Jumna, possessed himself of the strong fortress of Gwalior, and even gave a pension to the unhappy Mogul Shah Allum, who fled to him for protection, after having his eyes put out by a savage Rohilla chieftain; on whom Sindia revenged the cruelty by putting him to a most excruciating death: such is the sunk state of the representative of the mighty emperors of Hindoostan. About the year 1740, Ram Rajah, a weak prince, succeeded to the throne of the Mahratta empire: his two ministers agreed to divide his kingdom; after which it became separated into two, in the manner described. The same species of war was continued, and for a long time they carried their plundering excursions to a great distance; at one time they sent forth two armies of horsemen, consisting of 80,000 each: they poured like a deluge, in 1743, over the low countries west of the Ganges, and exercised their Gothic rage against every thing animate and inanimate; the most elegant works of art fell before their brutal fury. The English were often involved in war with them. In 1783, peace was concluded at the expence of all the conquests made by General Goddard; we retained

only the isle of Salfette, and a few isles within the gulf of Bombay. They joined the English in the war with Tippoo.

Mahrenberg, or Marenberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 9 miles N. Windisch Gratz.

Mabrish Neustadt, see *Uniezow*.

Maksarch, a town of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile. 2 miles S. Melauî.

Mahu, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 28 miles NW. Nykioping.

Mabudgee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles N. Fyzabad.

Mahudwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 31 miles SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Mahur, a circar of Hindoostan, in Berar, on the north side of the Godavery, and to the east of Ellichpour, and north of Tellingana. The chief towns are Mahur and Neermul.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Berar. 112 miles S. Ellichpour, 146 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 34. *E. Lat.* 19. 24. N.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurrah. 90 miles SSW. Allahabad, 79 NNE. Gurrah. *Long.* 81. 2. *E. Lat.* 24. 18. N.

Mahurri, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 35 miles NW. Surgooja.

Mai, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 40 miles W. Lar.

Maiâ, a river of Russia, which rises in *Long.* 139. 10. *Lat.* 59. 50.: it takes a south-west course to *Lat.* 57. 40. when uniting with the Maimakan, it changes its course to north-north-west, and runs into the Aldan, *Long.* 133. 40. *E. Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Maiabagaduse, a fort of North-America, in the district of Maine, in Penobscot Bay, built by the British in the American war.

Maiak, an offrog of Russia, on the coast of the Frozen Ocean. 340 miles NNW. Anadirskoi. *Long.* 169. 14. *E. Lat.* 71. 16. N.

Maiakar, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 16 miles N. Obvinsk.

Maian, a town of Persia, in Farisistan. 18 miles S. Ispahan.

Majanah, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, situated at the entrance of an extensive plain, to which it gives name. 50 miles SSW. Boujeiah, 84 WSW. Constantina.

Maiar, a town of Persia, in Chulistan. 12 miles N. Komha.

Majares, a town of Transilvania, on the Maros. 17 miles E. Bistritz.

Maida, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. In the year 1805, the French were defeated here by the British, under General Stuart. 9 miles WNW. Squillace.

Maiden Islands, a cluster of small islands

in Five Island Harbour, near the west coast of the island of Antigua.

Maiden Paps, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh. 8 miles Hawick.

Maiden Rocks, a chain of rocks in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 114. 36. *E. Lat.* 7. 38. S.

Maidenhead, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the side of the river Thames, anciently called *South Ealington*; but said to have changed its name in honour of the British Virgin, massacred by Attila at Cologne. It is an ancient town, and owes its rise to the bridge built over the Thames. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Wednesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 949. 13 miles E. Reading, 26 W. London. *Long.* 0. 38. *W. Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Maidenhead, a town of the state of New Jersey. 18 miles SSW. Brunswick.

Maidhat, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 55 miles SSW. Dainur.

Maidstone, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the side of a hill, near the Medway, over which is a bridge of seven arches. It consists of four principal streets, which intersect each other at the market cross; and extends about a mile from north to south, and three-quarters of a mile from east to west. It is a very ancient corporation, and was first governed by a portreeve; but in the reign of Edward VI. a new charter was granted, by which that chief magistrate was honoured with the title of mayor. In the first year of Queen Mary, however, the town, taking part in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, was disfranchised. Queen Elizabeth granted a new charter, but the present charter of the town is a grant of George II. in the year 1748, which extends the jurisdiction of the magistrates over several neighbouring villages. Maidstone is the county town. The assizes are held here; and here is one of the county gaols. A manufacture of linen thread was introduced by the Flemings, when they fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and is still continued. The soil, adjoining the town and in the neighbourhood, is remarkable for the culture of hops, of which there are many plantations. The navigation of the Medway is of essential service to the town, and several hoys of 50 tons burthen are continually employed in conveying meal and flour to the dock and navy at Chatham, the town of Chatham, Rochester, and thence to London. Vast quantities of timber are brought here to be so conveyed, besides hops, apples, cherries, nuts, and other articles. Here was formerly a palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, who is the incumbent, but it is now alienated. In the year

1648, this town held out for some time in behalf of Charles I. against General Fairfax, but was at length taken by storm. Maidstone sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 8027, of whom 5196 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles S. Rochester, 35 SE. London. *Long.* 0. 32. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Maïfê, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 3 miles Gizeh.

Maig, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 7 miles below Limerick.

Maïgen, a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Drosendorf.

Maïberga, a town of Africa, in Sahara, 100 miles SSE. Algiers.

Majir, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid. 150 miles NE. Beni Mezzab. *Long.* 6. 29.

E. *Lat.* 33. 30. N.

Mailabour, see *St. Thomas*.

Mailab, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of Sahara, and loses itself in the Shott. This river is at first called *Wel el Shai-cr*.

Mailkotta, or *Milgottah*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore, celebrated for a battle fought between Mudharow and Hyder Ally, in the year 1772, in which the latter was completely routed, his army dispersed, and all his cannon taken. Here it was where the Mahratta chiefs met Lord Cornwallis, in the year 1791. 15 miles N. Seringapatam.

Maillebois, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 6 miles S. Châteauneuf en Thimerais, 10 SW. Dreux.

Mailleye, (*Las*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 3 miles S. Candebeac, 9 N. Bourgachard.

Maillezais, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, once the see of a bishop, removed to Rochelle. 6 miles S. Fontenay, 12 WNW. Niort.

Mailly, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles N. Arcis.

Mailly, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 m. ESE. Douvens.

Mailly, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles SE. Marcigny.

Maille le Châteaux, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 miles S. Auxerre, 12 NW. Avalon.

Main, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 32 miles N. Schiras.

Main, or *Maine*, a district or province of United America, belonging to the state of Massachusetts; bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Brunswick, on the south-east by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire; about 180 miles in length, and 110 in breadth. This country, as to climate, soil, and productions, is similar to

New Hampshire. It is well watered by a number of rivers, which run into the sea, and form convenient bays and harbours on the coast. The first attempt to settle this country was made in 1607; but this was of no continuance, nor was there any thing of consequence till, in the year 1635, Ferdinando Gorges obtained a grant of the country, and is supposed to have been instituted governor. In the year 1652, the inhabitants submitted to Massachusetts, which state afterwards purchased the patent granted to Gorges, for 120l. in the year 1677. The Massachusetts now supposed they had both the jurisdiction and the soil, and accordingly governed in the manner the charter of Main had directed, until 1684, when the Massachusetts charter was vacated. In 1691, by charter from William and Mary, the province of Main, and the large territory eastward, extending to Nova Scotia, was incorporated with the Massachusetts Bay; since which it has been governed, and courts held, as in other parts of the Massachusetts. This country, from its first settlement, has been greatly harassed by the Indians. In 1675, all the settlements were in a manner broken up and destroyed. From about 1692, until 1702, was one continual scene of killing, burning, and destroying. The inhabitants suffered much for several years preceding and following the year 1724. And so late as 1744 and 1748, persons were killed and captured by the Indians in many of the towns next the sea. Since this period, the inhabitants have lived in peace, and have increased upwards of 50,000 souls. This number is still rapidly increasing. To facilitate intercourse between the inhabitants, the legislature has lately adopted measures for opening roads in different parts of the country. The whole province of Main, and the territory to the east of it, as far as the western boundary of Nova Scotia, were formerly in one county, by the name of *Yorkshire*. In 1761, this extensive country was divided into three counties. The easternmost called *Lincoln*. Next to Lincoln is *Cumberland County*, of which Portland is the county town, and capital of the whole territory. The rest of the province of Main is included in *York County*. These three counties are subdivided into 94 townships, of which Lincoln contains 53, Cumberland 20, and York 21. These counties, in 1778, had six regiments of militia. The present number of inhabitants in this district is about 100,000. There are no particular features in the character of the people of this district, to distinguish them from their neighbours in New Hampshire and Vermont. Placed as they in like circumstances, they are, like them, a brave, hardy, enterprising, industrious, hospitable people. Episcopacy

was established by their first charter; but now the prevailing religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists, who are candid, tolerant, and catholic towards those of other persuasions; there are few Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. The separation of this district, and its erection into an independent state, is probably not far distant.

Maina, a seaport town of the Morea, which gives name to a district situated in a bay of the Mediterranean. The inhabitants, descendants of the ancient Spartans, have never yet been conquered by the Turks. 30 miles S. Mistra. *Long.* 22. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Mainbaya, a town of Ava. 15 miles N. Prone.

Mainburg, a town of Bavaria, on the Ambs. 18 miles ESE. Ingoldstadt, 32 NNE. Munich.

Main Cape Reef, see *Tiburones*.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in the marquisate of Culmbach, on the confines of Bohemia. It is formed of two streams, the one called the *Weis*, or *White*, the other *Roth*, or *Red*; both these join near Culmbach. It afterwards passes by or near to Lichtenfels, Zeil, Hasfurt, Maynberg, Schweinfurt, Schwarzbach, Dettelbach, Kitzingen, Ochsenfurt, Sommershausen, Wurzburg, Carolstadt, Gemunden, Lohr, Wertheim, Freudenberg, Miltenburg, Aschaffenburg, Seligenstadt, Hanau, Offenbach, Francfort, Hochst, &c. and joins the Rhine near Mentz.

Maine, before the revolution, a division of France, divided into Upper and Lower Maine, about 18 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It now principally forms the departments of the Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maincklein, a town of Bavaria, late in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 miles SE. Burg-Kunstadt.

Maineville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 13 miles NE. Grand Andely, 24 ESE. Rouen.

Mainland, see *Pomona*, and *Shetland*.

Mainsac, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 12 miles SSW. Evaux, 10 NE. Aubusson.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. Here is an imperfect aqueduct, made for the purpose of conducting the water from the Eure to Versailles. 12 m. SW. Dreux, 9 N. Chartres.

Majo Bamba, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chacapoñas.

Major, or *Maggiara*, (*Lake*), see *Lago Maggiore*.

Majorca, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; the largest of those anciently called *Baleares*, about 50 miles long, and 35 broad: the four chief capes pointing

to the four cardinal points. This island is divided into two parts; that towards the north and west is mountainous, but not barren: the other lying south and east is level, and laid out in corn land, pastures, vineyards, and orchards. This island abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, saffron, large and small cattle, wool, cheese, fish, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild-fowl, and horses, without any ravenous wild beasts. The whole island is encompassed with strong towers, from which an enemy may be descried at a distance. It has several good harbours and anchoring-places. The air is temperate and wholesome; but the excessive heat and drought here frequently occasion a scarcity; though the island in general is well supplied with water. The inhabitants, in their manners and customs, resemble the Spaniards; but particularly the Catalonians. Persons of fashion here speak Spanish; but the language of the commonalty is a medley of Limosin, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Arabic. The island maintains 20 companies of foot, 5 troops of horse, and 2 companies of maitresses, for the defence of the capital; besides 4 regiments cantoned in other parts of the island. Majorca is the capital.

Majorca, anciently called *Palma*, a seaport town, and capital of Majorca, situated in a bay on the south-west coast of the island; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Valencia. It is fortified in the modern taste; is large; has broad streets, spacious squares, stately stone houses, and 22 churches, besides chapels and oratories. The largest square here is that of Born, which is environed with grand buildings on every side; from whence the principal inhabitants view the bull-fights and other shews. The cathedral too is large and magnificent. In the town are six hospitals, and three other foundations for women. It has an Audencia Real, in which the commandant-general presides; a court of inquisition, and an university. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Major's Bay, a bay of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

Maire, (*La*) *Straits of*, a narrow channel or passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, so called from the name of the navigator who discovered it in the year 1616. It is said, in the account of Lord Anson's voyage, that it is difficult to determine exactly where the Straits lie, though the appearance of Terra del Fuego be well known, without knowing also the appearance of Staten Land; and that some navigators have been deceived by 3 hills on Staten Land, which have been mistaken for the Three Brothers on Terra del Fuego, and so overshot the Straits. But Captain Cook says, no ship can possibly miss

the Straits that coasts Terra del Fuego within sight of land, for it will then of itself be sufficiently conspicuous; and Staten Land, which forms the east side, will be still more manifestly distinguished, for there is no land on Terra del Fuego like it. The Straits of Le Maire can be missed only by standing too far to the eastward, without keeping the land of Terra del Fuego in sight: if this is done, it may be missed, however accurately the appearance of the coast of Staten Land may have been exhibited; and if this is not done, it cannot be missed, though the appearance of that coast be not known. The entrance of the Straits should not be attempted, but with a fair wind and moderate weather, and upon the very beginning of the tide of flood, which happens here at the full and change of the moon, about one or two o'clock. It is always best to keep as near to the Terra del Fuego shore, as the winds will admit. By attending to these particulars, a ship may be got quite through the Straits in one tide; or at least to the southward of Success Bay, into which it will be more prudent to put, if the wind should be southerly, than to attempt the weathering of Staten Land with a lee-wind and a current, which may endanger her being driven on that island. The Strait itself, which is bounded on the west by Terra del Fuego, and on the east by the west end of Staten Land, is about 15 miles long, and as many broad.

Maire, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Mairhofen, (*Upper*), a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles SE. Hardeberg.

Mairhofen, (*Lower*), a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 7 miles ENE. Hardeberg.

Mairns, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. 6 miles SE. Paisley.

Maisbinni, a town of Abyssinia. 6 miles W. Axum.

Maiserry, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Ghidore.

Maisey, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles N. Patna, 128 NE. Benares. *Long.* 85. 18. E. *Lat.* 26. 22. N.

Mainah, a town of Bengal. 7 miles NNW. Goragot.

Maisons, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles SE. Paris.

Maisse le Marechal, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles E. Estampes.

Mairy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 4 miles N. Higny, 27 WNW. Caen. *Long.* 0. 57. W. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Maitea, see *Osnaburg Island*.

Maitel, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 16 miles NE. Sirgian.

Maits, a lake of Prussia, in Natangen. 20 miles S. Rastenburg.

Majuma, a seaport town of Palestine, the see of a bishop, near Gaza.

Majumba, see *Mayamba*.

Majustapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles NNE. Hajypour. *Long.* 85. 35. E. *Lat.* 26. 7. N.

Maizieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 4 miles NW. Joinville.

Makalla, a seaport town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 60 miles SSW. Hadramaut.

Makama, a kingdom of Africa, situated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. 300 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Makarev, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom, on the Unza. 80 miles E. Kostroma. *Long.* 44. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Makarev, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod, on the Volga. 24 miles ENE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 44. 44. E. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Makaya, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, about 21 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 16. 34. W. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Maker, a village of England, in the county of Devon, situated on the Cornish side of the Tamar, near Plymouth Sound. The church tower is a sea mark. 2 miles S. Plymouth. *Long.* 4. 11. W. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Makerdur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 22 miles N. Budawar.

Makerra, a river of Algiers, which rises about 26 miles east from Tremecen, and after a course almost north of about 30 miles, changes its name to Sig.

Makesin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Khabur. 18 miles NNE. Kerkisieh, 105 SW. Mosul.

Makenabad, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 90 miles SE. Zareng.

Makonda, a town of Africa, in Loango, on the sea coast. 40 miles NW. Loango.

Makoonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad. 60 miles S. Allahabad, 110 NNE. Gurra. *Long.* 84. 37. E. *Lat.* 24. 33. N.

Makovitz, a town of Hungary. 16 miles SE. Palotza.

Makovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Ket. 48 miles W. Eniseisk.

Makow, a town of Persian Armenia. 81 miles S. Erivan.

Makow, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles NNE. Warsaw.

Makran, see *Mecran*.

Makren, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, the residence of a scheich.

Makschou, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, the residence of a scheich.

Maksenocka, an ostrog of Russia, in the

government of Irkutsk, on the coast of the Frozen Sea. 280 m. NNW. Zasschiversk. *Long.* 134. 24. E. *Lat.* 72. N.

Makschid, a river of Persia, which rises in the north part of Mccran, and joining the Nepend at Mend, there takes the name of Mend.

Maksudeghi, a town of Persia, in Faristan. 8 miles S. Konisba.

Makszyn, a town of Bulgaria. In April 1791, it was taken by the Ruthians. 50 miles WSW. Ismael.

Maklin, a town of Bessarabia. 34 miles SSW. Akerman.

Maku, or *St. Thaddeus*, a town of Persian Armenia, on the Akshai. 60 miles S. Erivan.

Mala, or *Dernala*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 45 m. SE. Argos.

Mala, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 12. 40. S.

Malaac, a town of Meckley. 12 miles SSE. Munnypour, 230 NE. Aracan.

Malabar, a name given to the western coast of Hindoostan, from Cape Comorin to about 100 miles S. Goa.

Malacatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 16 m. SE. Colima.

Malacca, a country of Asia, forming a peninsula at the southern extremity of the kingdom of Siam; and, except towards the north, where it joins that country, surrounded by the sea; about 500 miles in length from north to south, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. Some travellers assure us, that it is divided into 7 kingdoms, every one of which may be about 30 miles in breadth, and 90 in length. It was discovered in 1509, by Segura; and, in 1511, by Alphonso Albuquerque, who made himself master of the city of Malacca. The Dutch, supported by the forces of the King of Johore, in 1606, began to disturb the Portuguese in their possession; and, after 35 years of continual hostilities, took it from them in 1641. The inhabitants of Malacca, or the Malais, are, for the most part, savages. The heat of the climate, which is but a little to the north of the line, renders their colour extremely swarthy; and they are very fond of Europeans, on account of their whiteness. As soon as they arrive on their coasts, they offer them their wives and daughters, that they may have children like them. Notwithstanding the barbarity of their manners, their language is reckoned the finest in all the Indies, where it is at least as common as the French in Europe. It is very easily acquired, because it has no inflections, either in nouns or verbs. The country is rich only on account of its commerce with the Chinese; it must then have been through ignorance or mistake, that the ancients gave it the name of the Golden Chersonesus.

Malacca, a seaport town of Asia, on the west coast of the country, and in the straits of the same name. When the Portuguese first became acquainted with the country, this city was in the possession of the King of Johore, from whom it was taken by them; and, in a short time, became famous all over India and Europe, lying almost in the centre of trade, brought thither by shipping from the rich kingdoms of Japan, China, Formosa, Luçon, Tonquin, Cochinchina, Cambodia, and Siam; besides what Johore produced, and Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Macassar, Banda, Amboyna, and Ternate, islands that abound in the most valuable commodities. After Goa and Ormuz, this was by far the richest city in the Indies, and a great market for all the different commodities these countries produced. It was the see of a bishop, and the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Paul, was extremely elegant. They had besides five other parish churches, and a noble college for the Jesuits, together with a seminary, in which all new converts to the faith were instructed. The whole was encompassed with a strong stone wall, regularly fortified with bastions, the place extremely well peopled, and the garrison numerous and well supplied; because the Portuguese considered it as the eastern frontier of their dominions, which therefore could not be kept too secure. In 1605, the Dutch attacked and destroyed a fleet of Portuguese here, consisting of 34 sail, on board of which were 3000 men: but notwithstanding this victory, they were not able to take the place. Next year the King of Johore invested it, with an army of 60,000 men, in revenge of what the Portuguese had done against him three years before, when they took and destroyed his capital: however, he was obliged to raise the siege, with great loss: but the Dutch, well knowing the importance of the place, and the vast advantages accruing to the Portuguese from its situation and commerce, the former affording them an opportunity of levying 10 per cent. upon all vessels passing through the Straits of Malacca, and the latter annually producing a large revenue, they attacked it in the year 1640, so vigorously, that they became masters of it, after a siege of six months. The walls and fortifications they preserved, as also the church of St. Paul; but most of the other churches they destroyed, and the great hospital they turned into a warehouse. In 1795, this place was taken by the British. *Long.* 102. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

Malacca, (*Straits of*), a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, extending from the equinoctial line to *Lat.* 5. N.

Malacca Passage, a channel of the East-

ern Indian Sea, between Pulo Way and the coast of Sumatra, about 13 miles long.

Malachel, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, 5 miles SSE. Merida, in Estremadura.

Malacotta, a town of Africa, in the country of Worada. The inhabitants manufacture soap from the oil of ground nuts. 42 miles E. Satadoo. *Long.* 9. 15. *W. Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Malad, (*la Grande*), a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 5 miles E. Namur.

Maladugno, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 9 m. NW. Otranto.

Malaga, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. This is a small but a very ancient city. The Phœnicians built it several centuries before Christ, and called it *Malacha*, on account of the great quantities of salt fish sold there. Strabo speaks of it as a Carthaginian colony, very commercial, and famous for its salted provisions. It is at present a handsome city, at the foot of a high mountain. A Moorish castle, situated on the sharp point of a rock, commands every part of the town. The situation renders Malaga excessively hot eight months in the year. The port and road seem safe, and much improved by a new mole formed by large masses of rock rolled into the sea. The commerce of Malaga is at present confined to the wines made in the country, and known and esteemed throughout Europe; the fruits of the soil, and brandies. It is the see of a very ancient bishopric, suffragan to Grenada. The first bishop known of it was Patricius, who, in the year 300, assisted at the council of Iliberis; he had successors, till the Moors conquered Malaga in 714. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II. while married to Mary queen of England; their arms united are still seen in the front. The annual income of the bishopric is 16,000l. sterling. The Moors kept possession of the city until 1487, when it was taken from them by Ferdinand V. who reduced it by famine. Malaga has a very considerable commerce, the advantage of which is entirely in favour of Spain, but almost without any to its navigation: of 842 vessels which arrived at this port in 1782, from almost every commercial nation, scarcely 100 were Spanish, even reckoning the ships of war which anchored there. The English, who are in possession of the greatest part of the trade, carry thither woollens, and great quantities of small ware; the Dutch carry spice, cutlery ware, laces, ribbons, thread, &c. These nations, those of the north, and Italy, export to the amount of two millions and a half of piastres in wines, fruits, fumach, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and all they carry thither amounts only to

about a million and a half. The balance would be still more advantageous for Malaga, if the silk and wool of the kingdom of Grenada were exported from this port; but these are employed in the country where they are produced. 80 m. ESE. Seville, 51 SE. Grenada. *Long.* 4. 35. W. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Malaga Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 125. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Malagon, a town of Spain, in New Castile. This town was taken from the Moors in 1212; and the inhabitants, who fled to the castle after the reduction of the fortress, were put to the sword. 12 miles NNW. Ciudad Real.

Malaguetta, see *Grain Coast*.

Malaba, a town of Persia, in the province of Partisan. 90 miles E. Schiras.

Malai, a town of Arabia. 15 miles S. Medina.

Malakery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 21 miles NE. Srirangapatam.

Malalais, a small island in the Sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 51. E. *Lat.* 11. 18. N.

Malaleo, a harbour on the north-west coast of the island of Tappa, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 123. 35. E. *Lat.* 0. 6. N.

Malambo, or *Barranca de Malambo*, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 55 miles NE. Carthagena.

Malambito, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 40 miles E. Carthagena.

Malamoco, an island in the Adriatic, with a town of the same name, about four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, near the city of Venice. This town contains about 1100 inhabitants; and is situated, as it were, in the center of the shore, on a barren tract of land. Independent of the cathedral, which is at the same time the parochial church, it contains a nunnery, called *St. Maria dell' Orazione*, a church, and some neat buildings. The ancient Malamoco was the chief town of the Venetians, the residence of government, and the see of a bishop, who resides in Chioggia since the year 640. In the year 809, it was destroyed by the Franks; in the year 1105, by fire; and in 1111, by an earthquake. The port of Malamoco is situated at the farthest southern point of the shore, towards Chioggia, and is defended by two forts, St. Pietro and Della Punta. It is, of all others, the safest and most convenient port, and on that account most frequented; yet owing to some dangerous sand-bars and shallow places, ships cannot enter it without pilots. Some thousands of regular troops, well provided with heavy and light ordnance, were constantly garrisoned here.

Malance, a small island in the Florida Stream. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

Malanger, a town of Norway; at the northern extremity of the diocese of Drontheim.

Malanco Islands, two small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 28. E. *Lat.* 18. 2. N.

Malanov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irutich. 28 miles N. Tara.

Malantz, a town of the Grisons. 3 miles E. Mayenfeld.

Malao, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao.

Malar, a large lake of Sweden, extending from the town of Kungälv, in Westmanland, to the Baltic; about 80 miles from east to west, the breadth is various: it abounds in fish, and is said to contain upwards of 120 islands, great and small.

Malasblab, a town of Africa, situated on the Atlas, in the southern part of Algiers. 170 miles S. Algiers.

Malatia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, situated on the west side of the Euphrates; the residence of a Jacobite and Nestorian bishop. In 1400, this town was taken by Timur Bec. The Mussulmen reckoned themselves by money, and the Christians were made slaves. 90 m. WNW. Diarbekir. *Long.* 38. E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Malatzka, a town of Hungary. 14 miles N. Presburg.

Malava, or *Mlava*, a river of Servia, which rises six miles NE. Rässava, and runs into the Danube, about one mile W. Ram.

Malaverd, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 45 miles NE. Ispahan.

Malavista, a town of the island of Cuba. 36 miles W. Villa del Principe.

Malavene, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 18 miles NE. Avignon, 14 E. Orange.

Malazkerd, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Aras. 80 miles SSE. Erzerum, 140 NE. Diarbekir. *Long.* 41. 59. E. *Lat.* 39. N.

Malazkerd, or *Malargherd*, a river of Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates near Malazkerd.

Malbary, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 6 miles NE. Merritch.

Malbay, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, 63 m. below Quebec.

Malbay, a considerable bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland, extending from Hog's Head, to Ballard's Point.

Malbon Hills, a town of Virginia. 18 miles SE. Richmond.

Malborn, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSE. Sonneberg.

Malburget, a town of Lower Carinthia. 15 miles SW. Villars.

Malbury, a town of Bengal. 14 miles SSE. Kishenagur.

Malby, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 35 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Malby, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 26 miles SE. Uddevalla.

Malby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen. 21 miles S. Christianstadt.

Malcapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Candéish. 25 miles ESE. Burhampour.

Malchin, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Cummer Lake, where it receives the river Peene. The states assemble here once in two years. 20 miles E. Gustrów, 26 SE. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 32. E. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Malchowo, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg. 7 miles W. Wahren, 40 S. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 33. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Malckenberg, a mountain in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and one of the highest in Germany, near the town of Zwingenberg.

Malda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewar. 30 miles SSW. Afawully.

Maldée, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 141 miles ENE. Zareng.

Maldeghem, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 10 miles E. Bruges.

Malden, a town of the county of Zutphen. 7 miles E. Borckeloe.

Malden, or *Malden*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated on the river Blackwater, called also *Malden Water*; supposed to have been the residence of Cunobeline, or Cymbeline, a British king. It had anciently the name of *Camelodunum*, and was the first Roman colony in Britain: the town being taken by Claudius in the year 43, this colony was destroyed by Boadicea, and the town burned: but rebuilt by the Romans. Edward the Elder is said to have built a castle here, as a defence against the Danes. Malden is a populous borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here is a convenient haven for ships. The channel, at spring tides, will bring up vessels that draw eight feet of water, but the colliers lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. The corn vessels bring from the chalk-wharfs in Kent great quantities of chalk-rubbish for manuring land, as also chalk to make lime with for building and manure. The rivers Chelmer and Blackwater empty themselves into this channel. The town consists of one street near a mile long, and another pretty long street, besides back lanes. The principal part of it is situated on an eminence, which commands many agreeable prospects, the hill being very steep from the channel to the top of the town. The custom of Borough English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, by reason of his tender age, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage-tenement,

on the death of his father. The number of inhabitants returned to parliament in 1801, was 2358. 16 miles SSW. Colchester, 37 ENE. London. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Malden, a new settlement of Lower Canada, on the east side of the river Detroit. 18 miles below the town of Detroit.

Maldenante, a small island near the coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 1. N.

Maldiva Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian Sea, situated about 270 miles to the south-west of Cape Comorin, the number is said to amount to a thousand or more, but they are for the most part small and uninhabited. The inhabitants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, and honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries. They were discovered in 1508, by the younger Almeyda, and conquered by the Portuguese from the Moors, who had usurped the sovereignty of them from the natives, who probably came originally from the adjacent coast of Malabar. The Europeans did not long maintain possession. The Portuguese had obtained leave to erect a fort on one of the isles, but they were soon cut off by the Maldivians, and their fort demolished. They are divided into 13 attollons, or provinces, and are governed by one king; but each attollon has its particular governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor; and none dare wear any cloathing above the waist, except a turban, without a particular licence. The king assumes the magnificent title of Sultan of the Maldives, king of thirteen provinces, and twelve thousand isles. From Mr. Dalrymple's chart of the Maldives, they seem divided into thirteen groups, each pretty nearly equidistant; and each with their proper name: their form is most singular; they are represented as reefs of small and very low islands, regular in their form, and surrounding a clear space of sea, with a very shallow portion of water between them. The chief is called Atoll Maldivas: they have only four ports, in which their few articles of commerce are collected. They lie in *Long.* 72. 30. to 73. 45. E. and *Lat.* 5. 30. to 7. 5. N.

Maldonado, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the river Plata. 190 miles W. Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 55. 36. W. *Lat.* 34. 50. S.

Malduar, a small circur of Bengal, between Dinagepour and Purneah, about nine miles long, and six broad. It may be considered part of Rajemul. Rahny is the chief town.

Male, an island in the Indian Ocean, and principal of those called the *Maldives*, about

four miles in circumference, and situated nearly in the centre. It is the most fertile, and contains a town, which is the residence of the prince. *Long.* 73. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

Malebaye, La, a town of Canada, on the river St. Laurence. 70 miles NE. Quebec.

Malacca, a cape of the island of Candia. 12 miles NE. Canea.

Maleckh, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles N. Fridaw.

Malecotta, a town of Hindoostan. 42 miles E. Cochin.

Maleenfoono, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-west coast of Palawan. *Long.* 117. 22. E. *Lat.* 8. 11. N.

Malepoethas, one of the Soloo islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 120. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Maleghery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles S. Oussloor.

Malel, or *Melli*, or *Lamlem*, a town of Nigritia, on a river which runs into the Niger. *Long.* 9. 36. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Malemba, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Cacongo. It was formerly the capital of a small state, whose prince was called *Malemba Nekakany*, i. e. Prince of the Upright. It contains about 700 huts or houses, and is surrounded with a wall of rough stones, piled together without mortar. The king has a palace here, in which he sometimes resides, of one story, badly built; the out-buildings are inhabited by soldiers. The Dutch and Portuguese have counting-houses and warehouses for ivory and raw minerals, which they get in exchange for European goods. 15 miles SW. Cacongo.

Malemort, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the Durance. 6 miles S. Salon.

Malene, La, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, on the Tarn. 15 miles SSW. Mende.

Malentheim, a river of Carinthia, which united with the Gos, runs into the Lyzer, near Gmund.

Maleherbes, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 10 miles NE. Pithiviers, 13 SE. Estampes.

Maleshitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 5 miles E. Prague.

Maletuay, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the south coast. 40 miles S. Yale.

Malestroit, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 7 miles S. Ploermel, 16 ENE. Vannes. *Long.* 2. 18. W. *Lat.* 47. 49. N.

Maleval, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 15 miles S. St. Etienne.

Malevant, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Maleville, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Aveyron. 4 miles NE. Ville Franche, 21 W. Rhodéz.

Malexander, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 25 miles S. Linköping.

Maleya, or *Maleia*, a town on the south coast of the island of Ternate, where the Dutch have a settlement. *Long.* 12. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 55. N.

Malgarden, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabrück. 3 miles WSW: Vorden.

Malgora, a river of Italy, which runs into the Clona, near Gorgonzuola.

Malgrato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 10 miles NE. Como.

Malguenac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles W. Pontivy.

Malhar, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 20 miles E. Poonah.

Malhatti, a town of Bootan. 60 miles N. Dinagepour.

Malheureux, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. *Long.* 89. 28. W. *Lat.* 30. 6. N.

Maliana, or *Maniana*, a town of Algiers, much frequented by pilgrims, on account of the tomb of a saint called *Sede Yousseph*. 12 miles SSE. Tefessad.

Malicandurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 19 miles N. Allumbaddy.

Malichan, a small island, near the coast of China, in Quang-tong. 10 m. SW. Macao.

Malicorne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the Sarthe. 6 miles N. La F'êche, 16 SW. Le Mans.

Malicho, a town on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 21. E. *Lat.* 7. 48. N.

Malicorne, a rock in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Malicoy, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldive islands. This is a small low island, surrounded with breakers, dependent on a rajah of the Malabar coast. *Long.* 72. 45. E. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Malicurginagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 50 miles S. Seringapatam.

Malidia, a town of Africa, on the east coast of Tunis. 110 miles SSE. Tunis.

Maligery, a town of Hindoostan, in Barmaul. 30 miles SE. Darempoor.

Malikery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 18 miles N. Seringapatam.

Malijai, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Bleonne. 9 miles SW. Digne.

Malikul, a lake of Russia. *Long.* 60. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Malilla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 45 miles NNW. Calmar.

Malines, or *Mecklin*, a city of France, in

the department of the Two Nethes, lately capital of a province of the Netherlands, which included a small territory, and about nine towns and villages. It was the see of an archbishop, and contains six parish churches. The magistracy is composed of an escout, two burgomasters, twelve chevins, two governors of the police, two treasurers, two pensioners, two secretaries, and two greffiers; it has 17 companies of trades, the chiefs of which have a seat and a voice in the large council. The inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures in bed-quilts, thread, and particularly in lace, which is celebrated all over Europe. In the arsenal is a foundery for cannon, and other instruments of war. On the 7th of August 1546, a terrible accident happened at Malines; the lightning set fire to the magazine, containing 2000 quintals of gunpowder, which blew up and destroyed 300 houses, killed 200 persons, and maimed 600 others. The report was so great, that it was distinctly heard at Brussels and Antwerp, the inhabitants of which cities considered it as an earthquake. In the year 1580, a party of English and Flemings, under the conduct of Sir John Norris, after having burned the fauxbourgs, entered into the city, pillaged, and set fire to it in many places. In the year 1792, Malines admitted the French under General Labourdonnaye without a contest. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 16,000. 12 miles N. Brussels, 12 S. Antwerp. *Long.* 4. 32. E. *Lat.* 51. N.

Malinhead, a cape of Ireland, and most northerly point of land in the island. 23 miles N. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 15. W. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

Malinka, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Vistula, in the principality of Teschen.

Malinov, an island in the mouth of the Volga, at its entrance into the Caspian Sea. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Malio, or *St. Angelo*, see *Cape Malea*.

Malista, one of the small Western islands, near the west coast of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 42. W. *Lat.* 58. N.

Malit, a town on the north coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 125. 55. E. *Lat.* 8. 24. S.

Maliuto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 12 miles NW. Bisignano.

Malka, a river of Russia, which rises in the mountains of Georgia, passes by Ekaterinograd, and runs into the Caspian Sea, 36 miles NE. Kizliar.

Malkar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda. 54 miles W. Hyderabad, 22 SE. Calberga. *Long.* 77. 53. E. *Lat.* 17. 17. N.

Malchwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 9 miles SW. Breslau.

Malla, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly. 15 miles E. Medina.

Mallabauquen, a lake of Chili. 60 miles NE. Valdivia.

Mallama, a town of South-America, in Popayan. 30 miles SW. Pasto.

Mallancy Choky, a town of Assam. 50 miles E. Rangamatty.

Mallapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 12 miles N. Vencatighery.

Mallarwalle, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Sea, north of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 29. E. *Lat.* 7. 2. N.

Malleam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles SSW. Trichinopoly.

Mallen, a town of Spain, in Aragon, anciently called *Manlia*. 6 miles NE. Borja.

Mallensowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 10 miles NE. Hradisch.

Mallepatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 9 miles S. Sankeridurgam.

Mallere, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 9 miles NW. Savona, 25 S. Acqui.

Mallejundrum, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 10 miles E. Sankeridurgam.

Malletur, a town of Hindoostan. 60 miles ESE. Cochin.

Malleville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 3 miles E. Savenay, 15 NW. Nantes.

Mallicollo, or *Manicola*, one of the largest of those islands called *New Hebrides*, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 18 leagues long, and from five to seven wide. This island was discovered by Quiros, in the year 1606. The land moderately elevated, and containing some forests with large trees; the soil rich and fertile; vegetable productions abundant and various. The inhabitants are represented by Captain Cook, who visited the island in 1774, as the most ugly ill-proportioned people he ever saw. They are a very dark-coloured, and rather diminutive race, with long heads, flat faces, and monkey countenances. Their hair, mostly black or brown, is short and curly; but not quite so soft and woolly as that of a negro. Their beards are very strong, crisp, and bushy, and generally black and short. But what most adds to their deformity, is a belt, or cord, which they wear round their waist, and tie so tight over their belly, that the shape of their bodies is not unlike that of an overgrown pismire. The men go quite naked, except a piece of cloth or leaf, used as a wrapper. They saw but few women, and they were not less ugly than the men; their heads, faces, and shoulders, are painted red. Their weapons are clubs, spears, bows and arrows. The two former are made of hard or iron wood. Their language ap-

peared to be different from that of any people Captain Cook had before met with: of about eight words which Mr. Forster collected, hardly one bore any resemblance to the language spoken at any other island or place he had been at. The country is supposed to be fertile, but their fruits in general inferior to those of the Friendly Islands, except their yams, which were very good. They had no dogs; for which reason Capt. Cook left them a dog and bitch. The harbour which Captain Cook called Port Sandwich, is situated on the north-east side of Mallicollo, not far from the south-east end, in *Long.* 167. 57. 23. E. *Lat.* 16. 25. 20. S.

Mallien, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 9 miles S. Paffenheim.

Malling, or *West Malling*, or *Town Malling*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on a brook which runs into the Medway, with a weekly market on Saturday, and about 1100 inhabitants. Here was once an abbey, founded by Gundulph bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William II. 6 miles W. Maidstone, 29 SE. London. *Long.* 0. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Malls, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, at the mouth of the Seihoun. 25 miles SE. Adana.

Malloosoo Bay, a bay on the north coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 2. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Mallora, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Etruria. 3 miles W. Leghorn.

Mallot, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 3 miles SSW. Caen.

Mallow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the river Blackwater; one of the most considerable inland towns of the county, and much frequented on account of a spring, whose waters are said to resemble those of Bristol, both in taste and virtue. Here were formerly two castles, ruined in the 17th century. Mallow sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 32 miles S. Limerick, 14 N. Cork. *Long.* 8. 29. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Mallowen, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 10 miles NE. Kimlasa.

Mallyne, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles NW. Lucknow.

Mallyoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 18 miles WSW. Dindigul.

Mallyoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura. 10 m. NW. Mattam.

Malmaseca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 20 miles W. Astorga.

Malmedy, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, late a town of Germany, which, though situated in the bishopric of Liege, was under the jurisdiction of

the archbishop of Cologne in spiritualities. It has some mineral springs, which in the opinion of some physicians, are equal or rather superior to those of Spa. The town contains about 400 houses. The principal trade carried on is making of cloth and dressing leather. It has a celebrated abbey of Benedictines, founded by St. Remacle, united under the same abbot with Stablo in the year 1071. In Oct. 1794, Malmedy was taken by the French. 23 miles ESE. Liege. *Long.* 6. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Malmesbury, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, said to have been built by Dunwallo Malmutius, a British king, and called *Caer Bladon*; being destroyed by war, a castle is said to have risen out of its ruins, which was called *Ingelborne* for a long time, till Maidulphus founding a religious house here, it was called *Maidulfsburg*, and by corruption, *Malmesbury*. Among the disciples of Maidulphus, the most eminent was Aldelm, who was appointed to succeed him, and by the help of Eleutherius bishop of the West Saxons, and owner of the place, built here a fair abbey, over which he first presided; and from him this town is called, in an ancient MS. *Aldelmesbirig*. But this name was soon lost, though the memory of the man, who was canonized, remains. The great Athelstan chose this Aldelm after his death for patron saint; and on this account, he granted considerable privileges to the town, endowed the abbey in an ample manner, and chose it for his burying-place. From his reign, the abbey continued to flourish in great wealth, and among other learned men, produced William, hence called of Malmesbury, to whose learned diligence the ecclesiastical and civil history of England has great obligation. The town depended in a manner on the abbey, and was fortified by Roger bishop of Salisbury, who in the war between Henry of Anjou and King Stephen, built here walls and a castle, which once held out against Henry II. That magnificent prelate raised here, and at Salisbury, at a great expence, very extensive and beautiful buildings, the stones of which were so laid, that the joints could scarcely be seen, and the whole wall looked like one stone. The castle was not long after demolished for the convenience of the monks, by licence from King John, in order to enlarge the abbey, which received continual accession of wealth and buildings, till the fatal storm which destroyed the religious houses of England. The abbot was murdered, and had a seat in parliament. At the dissolution, this abbey, which exceeded all in the county in revenues and honour, and was valued at 803l. 17s. was purchased of the king by Stumpe, an exceedingly rich clothier, who filled with looms every corner of the vast of-

fices belonging to it, and intended, in Ireland's time, to make a street for clothiers in the back vacant ground within the town walls. It sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1027. 56 miles NE. Bristol, 95 W. London. *Long.* 2. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Malmisch, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Viatka. 100 miles S. Viatka. *Long.* 50. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Malmo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, situated in the Sound. In the year 1319, the inhabitants were removed, from a former situation, higher up the country, to the place where the town now stands. It is surrounded with walls, moats, and bastions, towards the land; and is defended by several fortifications and a castle towards the sea. The castle was built in 1434, razed in 1534, and rebuilt in the year 1538. In this town are two burgo-masters, a good school, one Swedish and one German church, an orphan-house, a large market place, fine streets, and several woollen manufactures. 9 miles SW. Lund, 16 SE. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 49. E. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Malmo, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 40. E. *Lat.* 63. 13. N.

Malmsas, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 23 miles WNW. Nykoping.

Malnair, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Sirhind. 40 miles SW. Sirhind. 120 SE. Lahore. *Long.* 75. 25. E. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

Malnor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 20 m. WSW. Sirhind.

Malo, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 11 miles W. Vicenza.

Malo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

Malogocz, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 60 miles W. Sandomirz, 36 NNE. Cracow, 104 SSW. Warsaw. *Long.* 20. 18. E. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Maloiarslavetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. 32 miles N. Kaluga. *Long.* 36. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

Maloketskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 30 m. SW. Kemskoi.

Malong, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1105 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Malong, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles S. Madura.

Malozd, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 16 miles NE. Ganjam.

Malopingovskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug. 108 miles N. Ustiug.

Malora, a town of Genoa. 2 miles SW. Spezzia.

Malorn, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 23. 27. E. *Lat.* 65. 32. N.

Malory, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 13 miles NE. Oussloor.

Malos, (*Los*), rocks near the south coast of Cuba. Long. 80. 20. W. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Maloschany, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov. 24 miles NE. Pskov.

Malouca, a town of Syria, in which there are two churches. 20 miles NNE. Damascus.

Malour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bara-maul. 13 miles N. Namacul.

Malowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 7 m. E. Gitschin.

Malowpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 48 miles W. Lucknow.

Mal-paddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 11 miles W. Tripatore.

Malpana, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, four miles N. Oppeln, in the principality of Oppeln.

Malpanewitz, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 3 m. S. Woschnick.

Malpartida, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. 2 miles SE. Placencia.

Malpas, a mountain of France, which was cut through for the Languedoc canal.

Malpas, a town of England, in the county of Chester, on a hill not far from the river Dee; so called, according to Camden, from its bad, narrow, steep, and intricate way. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 929. It had formerly a castle. The market is on Monday. 16 miles SE. Chester, 166 NNW. London. Long. 2. 59. W. Lat. 53. 4. N.

Malpatty, a town of the island of Ceylon. 50 miles NW. Trinkamaly.

Malpica, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles WNW. Rosmarillal. 16 SSE. Castel Branco.

Malpica, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the sea coast. 20 miles W. Corunna.

Malpica, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 23 miles W. Toledo.

Malplaquet, a village of Hainaut, famous for a battle fought there on the 11th of Sept. 1709, between the allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, and the French under Marshals Villars and Boufflers. Voltaire affirms, that the French army did not exceed 30,000; English writers augment the number to 120,000; and perhaps they were nearer the truth. The French fought with an obstinacy of courage that bordered on despair, till seeing their lines forced, their left wing and centre giving way, and their general, Villars, dangerously wounded, they made an excellent retreat towards Bavay, under the conduct of Boufflers, and took post between Quefnoy and Valenciennes. The field of battle they abandoned to the confederates, with about 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a good number of prisoners: but this was the dearest victory the allies had

ever purchased. Above 20,000 of their best troops were killed in the engagement; whereas the enemy did not lose half the number. 8 miles SE. Mons.

Mals, a town of the Tyrolese. 2 miles N. Glurentz.

Malsch, a town of the Tyrolese. 5 miles E. Glurentz.

Malsch, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 10 miles E. Spire.

Malsena, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 18 miles NNW. Verona.

Malskar, two small islands in the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 20. 55. E. Lat. 63. 26. N.

Malskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 21. 7. E. Lat. 61. 55. N.

Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, situated about 50 miles from the coast of Sicily. Anciently it was called *Iberia*, afterwards *Ogygia*, and by the Greeks *Melite*, from which, at last, the Saracens formed the appellation of Malta. Its length is computed to be 20 miles, its greatest breadth 12, and its circumference 60. It is entirely rocky, and produces no more corn than barely suffices to maintain the inhabitants for six months. Many ship-loads of earth have indeed been brought here from Sicily, and the rocky bottom covered therewith, in order to render it in some places more fruitful, but the soil has in a short time crumbled into dust, there being but little rain to preserve it in a proper adhesion. The wine produced in this island is not sufficient for its consumption, and it also is deficient in wood. On the other hand, it has fruits and cotton, a plenty of honey, good pastures, considerable fisheries, sea-salt, and a profitable coral fishery. Its annual revenues are computed at 76,000 scudi. It contains four cities or towns, and about 60 villages. The number of its inhabitants amounts in all to about 60,000. The common language of the country is a corrupt Arabic, but in towns Italian is spoken. The most ancient inhabitants of this island, of whom we have any account, were the Phœnicians, who were driven out by the Greeks. Afterwards it seems to have been under the dominion of the Carthaginians, from whom the Romans took it. Upon the declension of the Roman empire, it was first subdued by the Goths, then by the Saracens; but wrested from them by the Normans in the year 1090; after which time it had the same masters as Sicily, till Charles V. gave it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had been successively driven from Palestine and Rhodes. The order took possession of the island in 1530, soon after the conquest of Rhodes; and hence were called the Knights of Malta. The grand master Villiers de Pisle Adam employed

himself in fortifying the island, and by this means defeated the designs of the Turkish emperor Soliman, who gave orders to Sinan Bassa, whom he had sent to besiege Tripoli, to destroy in his passage that nest of robbers; but when Sinan had landed, and considered attentively the castle of St. Angelo, and the bulwarks, he said to the corsair Dragut, who pressed him to begin an attack, "Dost thou see that castle? The eagle certainly could not place its nest on the summit of a steeper rock; to reach it we ought to have wings like the eagle, for all the troops in the world would not be able to force it." That he might not, however, entirely disoblige Dragut, Sinan ravaged the island, and laid siege to the capital; but the gallant resistance of the inhabitants obliged him to retire. Soliman still made against the order in 1565, under John de la Valette, the 47th grand master, the last important attack which it experienced. A man who would sit down in his closet to imagine the most unexpected and singular events that could take place in the course of a siege, would not be able to invent any more extraordinary than those which have been traced out by the historian of Malta: he did not resolve to write this kind of romance till after waiting a long time in vain for the real memoirs which had been promised him, and he said, when they arrived "they are too late; I am sorry for it, my siege is completed." This anecdote, if true, may serve to keep us on our guard against those historians who are too fond of panegyric; but though the details may be heightened, it is certain that greater firmness, bravery, and activity, could not be displayed than were exhibited by the grand master and his knights. La Valette was wounded in the breach; when some of his friends wished him to retire, he replied, "At 71, can I finish my life more gloriously than by dying with my brethren." The Turks being repulsed with the utmost bravery, withdrew, never again to appear on that land which had been drenched with their blood; and La Valette on the principal emplacement, the theatre of his glory, built a town, which after his own name he called *La Valette*. The convent and habitation of the knights were removed thither. In order that the work might not be interrupted, when money failed they paid in copper, which was afterwards called in, and the full value given for it. The inscription on it was, *Non ies sed fides*; not money but loan. In 1724, a truce was concluded with the Turks for 21 years, subject to renewal, if the parties should think proper. While it continued, the Maltese were to enjoy in the states of the Grand Seigneur the same privileges as the French. They stipulated also for the exchange and ransoming of slaves. The sultan agreed not

to give any assistance to the Barbary states, and the treaty was to be void when any of the Christian princes were at war with the Porte. In 1798, it surrendered to the French, when the order was suspended, and the knights dispersed; and in Sept. 1800, it was taken by the British, in whose possession it has remained. By the treaty of peace concluded at Amiens between Great-Britain and France, the island was to have been restored to the knights with the allowance of free commerce to vessels of all nations, except the states of Barbary: the independence of the island, together with Gozo and Camino, to be under the protection and guarantee of Great-Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 35. 52. N.

Malta, or *Medina*, see *Civita Vecchia*.

Maltepec, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 60 m. ESE. Mechoacan.

Malton, or *New Malton*, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, situate on the west side of the river Derwent, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3047, of whom 202 were employed in trade and manufactures. The river Derwent is navigable to the Ouse. 18 miles NE. York, 215 N. London. *Long.* 0. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Maltoy, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 150 miles E. Burhanpour, 60 NW. Nagpour. *Long.* 78. 58. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Maltra, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 42 miles NNW. Hernosand.

Makvana, a town of the island of Ceylon. 12 miles E. Colombo.

Malvasia, a town of European Turkey, situated on a promontory, on the east coast of the Morea, which is almost surrounded by the sea: with a good harbour, but not large. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and one of the strongest towns in the Morea. The wine produced in the neighbourhood was formerly much valued, under the name of Malmsey. The ancient name was *Epidauros*. 40 miles ESE. Mistra. *Long.* 23. 4. E. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Malventre, a small island near the west coast of Sardinia. 5 m. S. Cosia-di-Donna.

Maluca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, on the coast. 45 m. N. Payta. *Lat.* 4. 25. S.

Malvern, (*Great*), a village of England, in the county of Worcester, celebrated for its medicinal springs: and formerly for a magnificent abbey, the conventual church of which remains. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 819. 3 miles W. Upton, 112 NW. London.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in England, in the county of Worcester, bordering on Herefordshire, which extend about 10

miles in length, in a direction north and south, the north extremity about seven miles SSW. from Worcester.

Malvez, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 8 miles N. Limoux.

Malvisano, a town of Italy, in the Bresian. 13 miles SSE. Brescia.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 55 miles W. Fahlun.

Malutaya, a small island in the Sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan, belonging to the Mahrattas, one of the most extensive, most elevated, and diversified in Hindoostan; bounded on the north by Agimere and Agra, on the east by Allahabad, on the south by Candesh, and on the west by Guzerat. Ougein is the capital of one Mahratta prince, and Indore of another.

Malwally, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 15 miles in circumference. It contains two good harbours. *Long.* 115. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 0. N.

Malx, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Spree, 5 miles W. Peitz.

Malzieu, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 5 miles NNE. St. Chely, 21 NNW. Mende.

Mamadis, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan, on the Viatka. 16 miles NE. Kazan. *Long.* 50. 30. E. *Lat.* 56. 46. N.

Mamak, a seaport town of Abascia, on a of the Black Sea. 110 miles W. Igaur. *Long.* 38. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Mamalagery, a town of Hindoostan, on the borders of Dindigul. 20 miles NW. Ootampaleam, 60 E. Cochin.

Munalakje, one of the Calaur Islands. *Long.* 123. 33. E. *Lat.* 6. 40. S.

Manakatur, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates. 12 miles N. Arzingan.

Mamanandy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 35 miles E. Coipetta.

Mananook, one of the Sooloo Islands. *Long.* 121. 45. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Mamaracpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 20 miles SE. Chunar.

Mamaracpour, a town of Bengal. 9 m. S. Moorley.

Manaraghty, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 13 miles WNW. Castlebar.

Mambakenawan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. 50 miles NE. Borneo. *Long.* 118. 45. E. *Lat.* 6. 26. N.

Mambaru, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 20 m. N. Dindigul.

Mambipilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 23 miles ESE. Chinna Balabarum.

Mambona, see *Manbona*.

Mamburao, a town on the west coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Mamdadab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles SW. Furruckabad.

Mamenda, a town of Hindoostan, in the cirar of Guntoor. 10 m. NW. Innacoda.

Mamers, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarthe. 23 miles NNE. Le Mans, 12 SE. Alençon. *Long.* 0. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 21. N.

Mambska, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 36 m. SE. Braclaw.

Mamells, a small island on the north side of Lake Superior. *Long.* 88. 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Mamervon, a town of Persian Armenia. 45 miles SSW. Kars.

Mamistra, see *Mopsuestia*.

Mammee Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

Mamoojoo, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 19. S.

Mamora, see *Madeira River*.

Mamos, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 110 m. ENE. Archidona.

Mamosa, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 19 miles SW. Turfi.

Mamoutkar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 12 miles SE. Erekli.

Mamtrama, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 15 m. S. Castlebar.

Mamud, an island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 52. E. *Lat.* 6. 4. N.

Manul, a town of Walachia. 31 miles NE. Krajova.

Maman, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmessia. 25 m. SE. Sugulmessia.

Man, (*Island of*), an island situated in the Irish Sea, at an almost equal distance between the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The extent from north to south rather more than 30 miles in length, not above 15 broad in the widest, nor above 8 in the narrowest part. The soil is very different; towards the south it is as good as can be desired: the mountains are cold, and consequently less fruitful. The vallies between them afford as good pasture, hay, and corn, as in most other places. Towards the north, indeed, there is a dry, barren, sandy earth, but capable of improvement. A large tract of land, called the *Currah*, was formerly a bog, but since it has been drained, it is one of the richest parts of the island; and though the peat is six, eight, or ten feet deep, yet by good husbandry they have got a surface which will bear the plough; and the same place supplies the neighbourhood both with bread and fuel. In this place have been found very large trees of oak and fir, some two feet and a half in diameter, and forty feet long, supposed by the inhabitants to have lain there

ever since the deluge. The oaks and firs do not lie promiscuously; but where is plenty of one sort, there are generally few or none of the other. A high ridge of mountains runs almost the length of the island, which supplies the inhabitants quite round with water and fire. Abundance of little rivulets and springs of excellent water (by the sides of which the inhabitants have for the most part built their houses) run hence to the sea, and the sides of the mountains are stored with heath, and an excellent peat for fuel. The highest of these mountains is called *Snaefield*; its height, as taken by an exact barometer, being about 580 yards; the mercury subsiding two inches and one-tenth. From the top of this mountain they have a fair prospect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The air is sharp and cold in winter; but in such places as have a natural shelter, or an artificial one from trees, the air is as mild as in Lancashire; the frosts being short, and the snow not lying long on the ground, especially near the sea. The black cattle and horses are generally less than those of England; but as the land improves, so do these, and of late there have been some bred here as large as in other places. Of several noxious animals, such as badgers, foxes, otters, filberts, moles, hedge-hogs, snakes, toads, &c. the inhabitants, in the time of Bishop Wilton, from whom this account is taken, knew no more than their names; as also several birds, such as the woodpecker, the jay, the maup, &c. And it is not long since a person, more fanciful than prudent or kind to his country, brought in a breed of magpies, which have increased incredibly, so as to become a nuisance; and only a few years since somebody brought in frogs, which they say increase very fast. There are not many quarries of good stone; but one there is near Castle-Town, which yields a tolerably good black marble, fit for tomb-stones, &c. There are also a good many quarries of a blue, thin, light slate, one of the best coverings for houses; of which great quantities are exported. Mines of coal there are none, though several attempts have been made to find them. But of lead, copper, and iron, there are several; and some of them have been wrought to good advantage, particularly the lead, of which ore many hundred tons have lately been smelted and exported. This island has had many masters. The Norwegians conquered this when they made themselves masters of the Western Isles, which they sent kings to govern, who generally chose the Isle of Man for their residence. This continued until 1266, when there was a very solemn agreement made between Magnus IV. of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, by which this isle,

among the rest, was surrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, to be paid in four years, and 100 marks yearly; and pursuant to this, Alexander drove out the king of Man, in the year 1270, and united it to Scotland. In 1312, there was a second agreement between Haquin V. and Robert I. of Scotland; and in 1426, a third agreement, all of which are set down at large in Torfeus's History of the Orkades. But before this last agreement the island was in the possession of John lord Stanley and of Man, who had it given him by Henry IV. in 1405. However, so far as by the last agreement between the kings of Norway and Scotland, the latter claimed a right to this island, the lords of Man were obliged to keep a constant standing army and garrisons for the defence of it, till the reign of King James I. of England. And in this honourable house it continued to the year 1739, except for twelve years during the civil wars, when it was given by the parliament to the Lord Fairfax: but it returned to its ancient lords at the Restoration. After which it came to the Dutchess of Athol, the daughter of the earl, as a barony in fee. The lord sends a governor, lieutenant, or captain, who constantly resides at Castle Town, where he has a handsome house, salary, and other conveniences befitting his station. He is to take care that all officers, civil and military, discharge their trusts and duties. He is chancellor, and to him there is an appeal in matters of right and wrong, and from him to the lord, and finally (if occasion be) to the king of England in council. By Act of Parliament, 1765, the island and lordship of Man, and all the islands and lordships, royalties and regalities, and franchises, liberties, and seaports to the same belonging, and all other the hereditaments and premises granted by the several letters patent to the family of Derby, &c. shall be unalienably vested in his Majesty and successors, excepting and reserving to the Duke of Athol and his heirs, the patronage of the bishopric of the Isle of Man, or of the bishoprics of Sodor and Man, the temporals of the same when vacant, and all other patronages and ecclesiastical benefices within the island; also reserving the landed property, with all rights in or over the soil, as lords of the manor, with all courts-baron, rents, services, and other incidents to such courts belonging, wastes, commons, and other lands, inland water, fishings, mills, mines, and minerals; and also reserving the honorary service of rendering to his Majesty's heirs and successors, kings and queens of England, two falcons, on the days of their respective coronation. By an abstract of the clear revenue of Man, from 1754 to 1763, the medium was 7293l. os. 6d. per

annum; of which the land revenue for the last year was 1409l. 17s. 6d.; and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the isle 107l. The principal towns are Cattle-Town, Peel, Douglas, and Ramsey. The commodities of this island are black cattle, and coarse woollen cloth, hides, skins, honey, and tallow. The Isle of Man was converted to the Christian faith by St. Patrick, about the year 440, at which time the bishopric of Man was erected. The bishops are barons of the island, and have a feat, though not a voice, in the English house of peers. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 34. 15. N.

Man, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in St. George's Channel, between New Britain and New Ireland, about 50 miles in circumference; discovered by Capt. Carteret in the year 1767. *Long.* 151. 25. E. *Lat.* 4. S.

Man, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles W. Tricolore.

Man, or *Mann*, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Meden.

Man of War Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 15. W. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Man of War Keys, small islands and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 88. 35. W. *Lat.* 12. 55. N.

Man of War Keys, small islands at the entrance of West Harbour, on the south coast of the island of Jamaica.

Mana, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 15 miles S. Potosi.

Manabacca, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 3. 59. S.

Manacha, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a dola.

Manachoke, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 26 miles NW. Durbungah.

Manacico, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 12 miles SE. Tarento.

Manacles, rocks in the English Channel, near the coast of Cornwall. 8 miles S. Falmouth.

Manado, a small island and town, near the north coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 32. E. *Lat.* 1. 8. N.

Manan, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Main, in North-America, 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 66. 45. W. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Manamangalam, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, near the coast of Malabar. 40 miles SSE. Cochin, 13 NE. Poreah.

Manam, a town of Africa, in Sugulmeffa, 16 miles SE. Sugulmeffi.

Manamag, a small island in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 27. N.

Manambe, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. S.

Manambouve, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the sea on the South coast, *Lat.* 25. 20. S.

Mananbotche, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Mananciales, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 190 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Mananghera, a river of the island of Madagascar, which runs into the sea on the east side of the island, *Long.* 52. 4. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. S.

Managuara, a town on the west coast of Madagascar. 30 miles S. Masidagem.

Mananbat, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 30. E. *Lat.* 24. 5. S.

Manangourou, a river of Madagascar, on the south coast, which runs into the sea, opposite the island of St. Mary, *Lat.* 17. S.

Mananzari, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. 20. E. *Lat.* 21. 8. S.

Manapar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tinevelly, situated on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Manara. 33 m. SE. Palamcotta. *Long.* 78. 12. E. *Lat.* 8. 18. N.

Manara, an island near the north-west coast of the island of Ceylon. This island gives the name of *Gulf* to the sea which lies to the southward, between the island of Ceylon and the coast of Hindoostan. It was first settled by the Portuguese in the year 1560, and taken from them by the Dutch in the year 1658, who sometimes made it a place of exile for Indian princes, who offended them. *Long.* 79. 58. E. *Lat.* 9. 6. N.

Manaran, a small island in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 51. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Manas, a river of Asia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, 15 miles N. Derbend.

Manas Hotun, a town of Thibet. 125 miles NW. Tourfan. *Long.* 86. 44. E. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

Manasquan, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 74. 8. W. *Lat.* 40. N.

Manaswary, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into Dory Harbour, near the north coast of New Guinea. Here Capt. Forre found the true nutmeg tree, in the year 1775.

Manataryny Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Schuylkill, *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Manate, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 88. 22. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Manate Lagoon, a bay on the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 18. W. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

Manatee Bay, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

Manatengha, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the sea on the east coast, *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Manati, a town of the island of Cuba, in a bay on the north coast. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 21. 32. N.

Manatirska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Itchora. 84 miles NNE. Kirensk. *Long.* 109. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Manatoulin, a chain of islands in Lake Huron, which extend 90 miles in length, about 6 in breadth. This word, in the Indian language, says Carver, signifies the place of spirits, and the island is esteemed by the Indians sacred. *Long.* 81. 50. to 84. W. *Lat.* 45. 20. to 45. 49. W.

Manazerudam, a district or province of Turkestan, north of Fergana.

Manage, a town on the south coast of the island of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 38. E. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Manbed, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 174 miles ESE. Ispahan.

Manbona, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sabia, of which it is the capital, situated on the sea coast, at the entrance of the channel of Mosambique. 30 miles S. Sofala. *Lat.* 20. 45. S.

Manboom, a town of Bengal. 54 m. NW. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. 28. E. *Lat.* 23. 6. N

Manc, a town of Grand Bukharia. 50 miles W. Badakhshan.

Mancaenblanca, a town of the island of Borneo. 30 miles N. Negara.

Mançanares, see *Manzanares*.

Mancenilla Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Domingo. 32 miles E. Cape François.

Manchester, a village of England, in the county of Warwick, supposed to be the remains of an ancient city called *Manduesedum*. Many Roman antiquities have been discovered near Atherstone, to which it is the mother church.

Mancha, (*La*) a province of Spain, in New Castile, bounded on the north by the province of Toledo, on the east by Murcia, on the south by Murcia and Jaen, and on the west by Estramadura; almost every way surrounded by mountains, forming an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; not an inclosure of any kind, except mud walls, about the villages; not a tree to be seen; a few dwarfish evergreen oaks and olive plants, scarce deserving the name of trees. All this vast tract of open country is cultivated in corn and vines. A late traveller says, "There is no labourer nor young female peasant who is not well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho." This is the most cheerful country of Spain; the inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing: the women are tall, well made, and have handsome features. A player upon the guitar, and a singer of seguidillas, are persons in great request in

this part of the country. The girls, young men, and married women assemble at the first sound of the instrument; the concourse is generally at a *Pofada*, as the most convenient and extensive place; the best voices sing seguidillas, and the blind accompany them upon their instruments. The stranger is astonished at seeing a labourer, in the dress of Sancho, wearing a broad leathern girdle, become an agreeable dancer, and perform all his steps with grace, precision, and measure. The women besides have a *Menco*, as it is called, or a certain rapid movement, a flexibility or yielding attitude, such voluptuous postures, and steps so languishing, graceful; varied, and just, that while seeing a pretty woman dance, a philosopher would find his wisdom troublesome. *La Mancha* is the province of Spain in which the inhabitants sing and dance the most: their songs and their seguidillas are peculiar to that part of the kingdom; and it is to be remarked, that to singing and dancing the *Manchegas* add the merit of poetry. The seguidillas composed in French are in much esteem throughout all Spain: Most of them are voluptuous, and turn on the subject of love or absence: some are satirical.

Mancha Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. 7 miles E. Jaen.

Manche, (*La*), i. e. *The Channel*, a département of France, bounded on the north and west by the English Channel, on the east by the Channel and the departments of the Calvados and the Orne, and on the south by the departments of the Ille and Vilaine, and the Mayenne; about 80 miles in length from north to south, and 25 from east to west. The department is formed of the western part of Normandy. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on a navigable canal, at the conflux of the Irk and the Irwell. This is a very ancient town, and was a Roman station, called *Mancupium*, or *Manucium*. In Camden's time it was famous for its population, market, and manufacture of stuffs. Though neither a corporation, being governed only by a constable, nor a borough, it has the greatest trade of any inland town in these northern parts; and has had a very rapid increase in the last two centuries. The sustian or cotton manufactures have been much improved of late by some inventions of dying and printing; and this, with the great variety of other manufactures, known by the name of *Mancheffter* wares, render both the town and the neighbourhood for many miles round, rich, populous, and industrious. Eighty years ago, here were reckoned near 20,000 communicants in the town and parish; since which time the number of inhabitants has increased

in proportion to the trade. The college was founded in 1421, by Thomas de la War, at first rector of the parish church, and brother to Lord Delawar, for a master or warden, eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, in honour of St. Mary; St. Denis, and St. George. Manchester contains about 600 streets, and 14 churches, besides other places of worship. In 1801, the number of inhabitants of Manchester, with Salford, was 84,020. In the year 1781, a Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted here, by some men of considerable eminence in the republic of letters. Among the public buildings, besides the college founded by Thomas de la War, are Cheetham's hospital, founded for the education and maintenance of forty poor boys, the infirmary, theatre, exchange, &c. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday: the former is chiefly for the purpose of transacting business between the traders and manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood. 38 m. ENE. Chester, 182 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 11. W. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Manchester, a town of Virginia, on James River. 2 miles S. Richmond.

Manchester, a town of the state of Vermont. 16 miles N. Bennington.

Manchester House, a station on the Saskatchewan river, in North-America. *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Manchester, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 6 miles NNE. Boston.

Manchineal Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 58. W. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

Manchuli, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Joodpour. 19 miles S. Joodpour.

Mancliet, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 4 miles NE. Nogaro, 16 SW. Condom. *Long.* 0. 7. E. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

Mancora, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxilla. 70 miles N. Payta.

Manda, an island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 35 miles in circumference. *Long.* 103. 2. E. *Lat.* 0. 28. N.

Mandado, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 21. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. N.

Mandal, a seaport town of Norway, in the province of Christianland, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 19 miles WSW. Christianland. *Long.* 7. 42. E. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

Mandal, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near the town of Mandal.

Mandalig Islands, three or four small islands near the north coast of Java. *Long.* 110. 56. E. *Lat.* 6. 27. S.

Mandane Indians, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 105. 30. W. *Lat.* 48. N.

Mandar, a town of the island of Celebes. 125 miles N. Macassar.

Mandara, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 52 miles S. Mansora, 38 N. Cairo.

Mandaree, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NNW. Midnapour.

Mandata, a town on the south-west coast of Sumatra. 45 miles SE. Indrapour.

Mandatta, a town of Hindoostan, in Candéih. 30 miles SSE. Indore.

Mandavee, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles E. Surat.

Mandavee, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 12 miles NNE. Basseen.

Mandarwee, a town on the south coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 113. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Mandarwee Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Borneo. *Long.* 113. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Mandaya, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 9. E. *Lat.* 2. 33. S.

Mandegelle, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the east coast. 88 miles ESE. Candy.

Mandel, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles S. Courtray.

Mandel, a river of France, which runs into the Lys, 3 miles above Deinse.

Mandelgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Meywar. 14 m. N. Cheetore.

Mandelique, or *Duivchklip*, (i. e. *Devil's Rock*), a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of height to be seen above five or six leagues, situated about half a league from the north coast of Java; the passage between has three and a half or four fathoms water, but it is too narrow to be safe.

Mandelli, a town of Abyssinia. 150 m. E. Gondar.

Mandello, a town of Italy. 5 miles NNW. Lecco.

Mandeo, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the sea near Betanços.

Mandera, a town of Africa. 120 miles NE. Sennaar. *Long.* 35. 10. E. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Manderscheidt, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late in the electorate of Treves. It gave title of Count to the house of Blankenheim. 21 miles NNE. Treves. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Mandery, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles WNW. Ranapour.

Mandeuire, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, anciently capital of the Mandubii. 5 m. Montbeliard.

Mandewar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SSW. Arrah.

Mandingo, a country of Africa, situated on both sides of the river Niger. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of

the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingoes; probably from having originally emigrated from this country. The government seems to be republican in Mandingo, but in almost all other states monarchical. The Mandingoes, generally speaking, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition: the men are commonly above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are good-natured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth, of their own manufacture; that of the men is a loose frock, not unlike a surplice, with drawers which reach half way down the leg; and they wear sandals on their feet, and white cotton caps on their heads. The women's dress consists of two pieces of cloth, each of which is about six feet long and three broad; one of these they wrap round the waist, which hanging down to the ankles, answers the purpose of a petticoat; the other is thrown negligently over the bosom and shoulders. In the construction of their dwelling-houses the Mandingoes conform to the general practice of the African nations on this part of the continent, contenting themselves with small and inconvenient hovels. A circular mud wall of about four feet high, upon which is placed a conical roof composed of the bamboo cane, and thatched with grass, forms alike the palace of the king, and the hovel of the slave. Their household furniture is equally simple: a hurdle of canes placed upon upright stakes, about two feet from the ground, upon which is spread a mat or bullock's hide, answers the purpose of a bed; a water jar, some earthen pots for dressing their food, a few wooden bowls and calabashes, and one or two low stools, compose the rest. As every man of free condition, has a plurality of wives, it is found necessary (to prevent probably matrimonial disputes) that each of the ladies should be accommodated with a hut to herself; and all the huts, belonging to the same family, are surrounded by a fence constructed of bamboo canes, split and formed into a sort of wicker work. The whole inclosure is called a *firk*, or *furk*. A number of these inclosures, with narrow passages between them, form what is called a town; but the huts are generally placed without any regularity, according to the caprice of the owner: the only rule that seems to be attended to, is placing the door towards the south-west, in order to admit the sea breeze. They represent the Deity as the creator and preserver of all things; but in general they consider him as a being too remote and of so exalted a nature, that it is idle to imagine the feeble supplications of wretched mortals can reverse the decrees,

and change the purposes of unerring wisdom. If they are asked for what reason they offer up a prayer on the appearance of the new moon, the answer is, that custom has made it necessary; they do it because their fathers did it before them. The concerns of this world, they believe, are committed by the Almighty to the superintendence and direction of subordinate spirits, over whom they suppose that certain magical ceremonies have great influence. A white fowl suspended to the branch of a particular tree, a snake's head, or a few handfuls of fruit, are offerings which ignorance and superstition frequently present, to deprecate the wrath, or conciliate the favour, of these tutelary agents. The Mandingoes seldom attain extreme old age; at forty most of them become grey haired, and covered with wrinkles; and but few of them survive the age of fifty-five or sixty. They calculate the years of their lives by the number of rainy seasons, (there being but one such in the year;) and distinguish each by a particular name, founded on some remarkable occurrence which happened in that year. But notwithstanding that longevity is uncommon among them, it appears that their diseases are but few in number. The principal which prevail among the Negroes, are the dysentery, the yaws, the elephantiasis, and a leprosy of the very worst kind. The guinea-worm is likewise very common in certain places, especially at the commencement of the rainy season. The Negroes attribute this disease, which has been described by many writers, to bad water; and allege that the people who drink from wells, are more subject to it than those who drink from streams. To the same cause they attribute the swelling of the glands of the neck, (*goitres*), which are very common in some parts of Bamarra. Of their musical instruments, the principal are the *koonting*, a sort of guitar with three strings; the *korro*, a large harp with eighteen strings; the *sinbing*, a small harp with seven strings; the *balafon*, an instrument composed of twenty pieces of hard wood of different lengths, with the shells of gourds hung underneath, to increase the sound; the *tangtang*, a drum, open at the lower end; and lastly the *tabala*, a large drum, commonly used to spread an alarm through the country. Besides these they make use of small flutes, bowstrings, elephants' teeth, and bells; and at all their dances and concerts, clapping of hands appears to constitute a necessary part of the chorus. The beverage of the pagan Negroes is beer and mead; of each of which they frequently drink to excess. The Mahomedan converts drink nothing but water. The natives of all descriptions take snuff and smoke tobacco;

their pipes are made of wood with an earthen bowl of curious workmanship. But in the interior countries, the greatest of all luxuries is salt. As the arts of weaving, dying, sewing, &c. may easily be acquired, those who exercise them are not considered in Africa, as following any particular profession; for almost every slave can weave, and every boy can sew. The only artists which are distinctly acknowledged as such by the Negroes, and who value themselves on exercising appropriate and peculiar trades, are the manufacturers of leather and of iron. They are to be found in almost every town, and they frequently travel through the country in the exercise of their calling. They tan and dress leather with very great expedition, by steeping the hide first in a mixture of wood-ashes and water, until it parts with the hair; and afterwards by using the pounded leaves of a tree called goo, as an astringent. Most of the African blacksmiths are acquainted with the method of smelting gold, in which process they use an alkaline salt, obtained from a ley of burnt corn-stalks, evaporated to dryness. They likewise draw gold into wire, and form it into a variety of ornaments, some of which are executed with a great deal of taste and ingenuity. Gold is found in every part of Mandingo: never in a matrix or vein, but always in small grains, nearly in a pure state, from the size of a pin's head to that of pea.

Mandisly, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of a semicircular form, about 110 miles in circumference, separated from the west coast of Gilolo by the Straits of Patientia. It belongs to the Sultan of Bachian. The equinoctial line crosses the island nearly in the centre. *Long.* 124. E.

Mandola, a town of the Papedom, in the marquisate of Ancona. 20 miles SW. Terno, 30 NE. Spoleto.

Mandling, a pass in the mountains of Bavaria. 4 miles NE. Radstadt.

Mandoe, a small island in the German Ocean, near the coast of Sleswick. 10 m. WSW. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 32. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Mandra, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 76 m. NE. Kirensk.

Mandre, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 12 miles SW. Vaucouleurs.

Mandre sous Vaire, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 14 miles SW. Mirecourt, 10 N. La Marche.

Mandu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles NE. Seringapatam.

Manduel, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 6 miles E. Nîmes.

Mandun, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles SE. Janagur.

Manduria, an ancient town of Naples, in Calabria Citra; near it Archidamas, son

of Agefilaus king of Sparta, was defeated by the Calabrians. During the second Punic war, it was taken and plundered by Fabius, when 4000 men were made prisoners: from this time it gradually fell to decay; when rebuilt at a small distance from the ancient site, it was called *Caiale Nuovo*, and retained this name till about the year 1790, the inhabitants petitioned the king to change it for the ancient one of Manduria. It contained about 4000 inhabitants, some of whom, at least, are said to eat the flesh of dogs. In 1783, it suffered terribly by an earthquake. 6 miles NE. Cassano, 24 S. Turli.

Mané, a seaport on the west coast of Madagascar, at the mouth of the river Manfiatre. *Lat.* 33. 35. S.

Man Eater's Island, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Java, between Batavia and Bantam.

Manebello, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 131. 58. E. *Lat.* 4. 9. S.

Manerbio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 miles S. Brescia.

Manetin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 10 miles ESE. Teufing.

Manetoe, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into Lake Winnebago. *Long.* 87. 54. W. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Manfalout, see *Monfist*.

Manfort, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the country of Fantin.

Manfredonia, a seaport town of Naples, in Capitanata, situated on a bay of the Adriatic, called *the Gulf of Manfredonia*. It was founded by King Manfred, in the year 1256, who removed thither the remaining inhabitants of Sipontum, and encouraged others to settle in it by many essential privileges and exemptions. In order to found it under the most favourable auspices, he called together all the famous professors of astrology, (a science, in which both he and his father placed great confidence,) and caused them to calculate the happiest hour and minute for laying the first stone. He himself drew the plans, traced the walls and streets, superintended the works, and by his presence and largesses animated the workmen to finish them in a short space of time. The port was secured from storms by a pier, the ramparts were built of the most solid materials, and in the great tower was placed a bell, of so considerable a size as to be heard over all the plains of Capitanata, in order to alarm the country in case of an invasion. It was erected into an archbishopric; but in spite of all precautions taken by Manfred to secure a brilliant destiny to his new city, it scarce musters 6000 inhabitants, though most of the corn exported from the province is shipped off here, and a direct trade carried on with Ve-

nice and Greece, for which reason there is a lazaretto established. In the year 1620, the Turks landed and pillaged Manfredonia. All sorts of vegetables abound here, for flavour and succulency infinitely superior to those raised by continual waterings in the loose, ashy soil of Naples; lettuce in particular: fish, plentiful and cheap. 150 miles SE. Ancona, 93 NE. Naples. *Long.* 15. 56. E. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Manfro, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Mang, a river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Kerry, bordering on Limerick, and runs into Castlemain harbour, 8 miles S. Tralee.

Mangaguabo, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 56. S.

Mangallo, a town of Africa, in Querimba. *Long.* 41. 20. E. *Lat.* 10. 10. S.

Mangalloon, a small island near the north-west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 115. 36. E. *Lat.* 6. 9. N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Canara country, on the coast of Malabar, with a good road for vessels in the rainy season. This town was taken by the British in 1780. In 1781, Sir Edward Hughes destroyed some ships belonging to Hyder Ali: and in 1784, a peace was signed here between the English and Tippoo. In 1794, Mangalore was ceded to Britain. 124 m. WNW. Seringapatam, 60 S. Bedanore. *Long.* 74. 42. E. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 32 miles S. Arcot.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rachore. 100 miles WSW. Rachore.

Mangalore, or *Mangarde*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the coast. 12 miles N. Puttan Sumnaut.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles N. Volconda.

Mangalum, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 25 miles SE. Coimbatore.

Mangan Islands, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Laurence, near the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 40. W. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Mangaradia, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochin. 20 miles NE. Cochin.

Mangarole, see *Mangalore*.

Mangaseea, see *Turuchansk*.

Mangatti, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 18 miles NE. Anjenga.

Mangaveiras, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para. 35 miles NE. Engenhoreal.

Mangeaboong, a town on the north-west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 9. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Mangee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles WNW. Chupra.

Mangeea, an island in the South Pacific

Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, who attempted, without success, to find a landing place for his boat. Some of the inhabitants, with one of the chiefs, came on board the Resolution, and conversed with Omai, who was then returning home. "Such parts of the coast," says Captain Cook, "as fell under our observation, are guarded by a reef of coral rock; on the outside of which, the sea is of an unfathomable depth: it is full 15 miles in circuit, and of a moderate and pretty equal height; though in clear weather it may certainly be seen at the distance of 30 miles. In the middle it rises into little hills, from whence there is a gentle descent to the shore; which, at the south-west part is steep, though not above 10 or 12 feet high; and has several excavations made by the beating of the waves against a brownish sand-stone, of which it is composed: the descent here is covered with trees. On the north-west part, the shore ends in a sandy beach; beyond which, the land is broken down into small chasms or gullies, and has a broad border of trees, resembling tall willows, which, from its regularity, might be supposed a work of art, did not its extent forbid us to think so. As the inhabitants seemed to be both numerous and well fed, such articles of provision as the island produces, must be in great plenty. It might, however, be a matter of curiosity, to know particularly their method of subsistence; for one of the natives told us that they had no animals, as hogs and dogs; both which, however, they had heard of, but acknowledged they had plantains, bread-fruit, and taro. The only birds we saw were some white egg birds, terns, and noddies; and one white heron on the shore. The language of Mangeea is a dialect of that spoken in Otaheite; though their pronunciation is that of the New Zealanders, but more guttural. The natives also seem to resemble those of Otaheite and the Marquesas in the beauty of their persons, more than any other nation I have seen in these seas, having a smooth skin, and not being muscular: their general disposition also corresponds, as far as we could judge, with that which distinguishes the first-mentioned people: they salute strangers like the New Zealanders, by joining noses; adding, however, the additional ceremony of taking the hand of the person to whom they are paying civilities, and rubbing it with a degree of force upon their nose and mouth." *Long.* 201. 53. E. *Lat.* 21. 57. S.

Mangen, a town of the duchy of Courland. 10 miles SW. Piltyn.

Mangera, an island of Mexico, about 4 miles in circumference, in the gulf of Amapalla.

Mangeray Strait, a channel of the East-

ern Indian Sea, between the islands of Cumbava and Flores, full of small islands. The island of Flores is also called *Mangeray*.

Mangerbary, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 15 miles S. Merritch.

Mangerton Mountains, mountains of Ireland. 6 miles S. Killarney.

Manghisi, a river of Sicily, on the south side, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 15. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Mangischlak, a town on the east coast of the Caspian Sea, which is a place of considerable trade between the Tartars and Russians of Astrachan. 180 miles SE. Astrachan. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Mangit, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 22 miles NNE. Tobak.

Manglares, or *Corn Island*, an island in the Spanish Main, about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. Near it is a small island, called Little Manglares. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Mangnor, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 15 m. S. Konigswinger.

Mango, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna.

Mango, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, 10 miles W. Carlstadt, in the province of Warmeland.

Mangonne, one of the small Friendly Islands. *Long.* 185. 30. E. *Lat.* 19. 38. S.

Mangopungoly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewar. 38 miles E. Cheitore.

Mangor, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor.

Mangotsfield, a town or village of England, in Gloucestershire, with 2492 inhabitants. 6 miles NE. Bristol.

Mangraka, a town of Hindoostan, in Bihar. 35 miles N. Hajypour.

Mangrolla, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles NE. Surat.

Mangrove Island, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 45. W. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Mangrove River, a river of New Zealand, which runs into Mercury Bay, so called from the number of Mangrove trees on its banks. To sail into this river, the south shore must be kept all the way on board. The country on the east side of the river and bay is very barren, its only produce being fern, and a few other plants that will grow in a poor soil. The land on the north-west side is covered with wood; and the soil being much more fertile, would doubtless produce all the necessaries of life, with proper cultivation: it is not, however, so fertile as the lands to the southward; nor do the inhabitants, though numerous, make so good an appearance: they have no plantations; their canoes are mean, and without ornament.

Mangs, three rocks among the Ladrone Islands, about 15 m. W. Assumption Island.

Mangschutz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. 8 miles NE. Brieg.

Manguald, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn near Rosenheim.

Mangulum, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 25 miles SSE. Coimbatore.

Mangut, a town of Hindoostan, in Bara-maul. 28 miles SSE. Darempoor.

Mangutzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China. 88 miles SW. Doroninsk. *Long.* 111. 4. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Manhantango Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 59. W. *Lat.* 40. 37. N.

Manhartzberg, a quarter or division of the archduchy of Austria, situated between the Danube and Bohemia and Moravia.

Manheim, a city of Baden, late belonging to the circle of the Lower Rhine, and residence of the Elector Palatine, and second town of the electorate; being situated in a low plain, near the conflux of the Neckar and the Rhine. In the year 1606, the elector Frederic IV. began to convert the old village and citadel of Manheim into a town, receiving into it some Netherlanders, who had quitted their country for the sake of liberty of conscience. And though this new town was miserably laid waste, in the year 1622, at which time it was besieged and taken by the Bavarians; and in 1688, together with the fort of Frederickburg, entirely demolished by the French; yet the electors John William and Charles Philip caused it to be rebuilt, and fortified in such a manner, that it became one of the finest towns in Germany, and a place of great strength; but for the defence of it are required full 10,000 men: the present works were formed upon the system of Cohorn. The number of the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, was, in 1784, 21,858. Some of the streets are planted with rows of trees, and there are five or six open places, suitable for promenades or markets. The custom-house, which forms a side to one of these, is a noble stone building, rather appearing to be a palace than an office, except that under the colonnades, which surround it, are shops for jewellery, and other commodities. The electoral palace, which opens on one side to the city, and on the other to the ramparts, was built by the elector Charles Philippe, who, in the year 1721, removed his residence thither from Heidelberg, on account of some difference with the magistrates, or, as it is said, of the prevalence of religious disputes in that city. He began to erect it in 1720; but the edifice was not completed till the right wing was added by the late elector, not to be used as a residence, but to contain a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, a library,

treasury, and menage. In 1795, Manheim was taken by the French; and in 1802, it was, with its territory, ceded to the Margrave of Baden. 38 m. SSE. Mentz, 92 ESE. Treves. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Mani, a town of Benguela, on the coast of the Atlantic. 16 m. SSE. Old Benguela.

Mania, a river of Russia, which runs into the Don, 8 miles Tcherkask.

Maniaci, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 7 miles SW. Randazzo.

Maniana, a country of Africa, situated to the south-east of Bambarra; the inhabitants of which are said to be cannibals. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* between 13. and 14. N.

Maniana, see *Maliana*.

Maniary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles NE. Maifev.

Manjarwick, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles SE. Tanjore.

Manjarwly, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles SE. Goorapour. *Long.* 84. 13. E. *Lat.* 26. 17. N.

Manica, a town of Africa, the capital of Chicanga, situated on the river Sofala. *Long.* 28. E. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

Manica, see *Chicanga*.

Manica, a river of Africa, which rises in the kingdom of Chicanga, and runs into the Indian Sea, *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 30. S. This river is likewise called Rio del Lagos, and Rio del Spiritu Santo.

Manicamp, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles E. Noyon.

Manichia, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Abydos*. 10 miles N. Girgé.

Manickdurg, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 5 miles SE. Chanda, 86 NE. Mahur. *Long.* 79. 59. E. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

Manickpatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattack. 50 m. S. Cattack.

Manickpour, a circar of Oude, bounded on the north-east by Oude Proper, on the south-east by Jionpour, on the south by Allahabad, on the south-west by Currah and Corah, and on the north-west by Lucknow; about 60 miles' long, and 40 broad. Manickpour is the capital.

Manickpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, capital of a district or circar to which it gives name. 30 miles NW. Allahabad, 68 SSE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Manickraje, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SSE. Dacca.

Manicouagan, or *Black River*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, near Manicouagan Point.

Manicouagan, a lake of Canada, 300 miles NE. from Quebec. *Long.* 66. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Manicouagan Point, a cape on the north coast of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 67. 50. W. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Manjeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 18 miles S. Rotafgur. *Long.* 83. 57. E. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Marien, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 45. S.

Manjha, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 60 miles S. Chatterpour.

Manilba, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 21 miles SW. Marbella.

Manilia, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 30 miles ESE. Rioja.

Manilla, a town of the island of Luçon, of which it is the capital, as well as of the Philippine Islands; situated on a bay on the south-west coast. In compass it is two miles; in length two-thirds of a mile; the shape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle; and well furnished with brass guns and good out-works. The palaces of Manilla, though all of timber above the first floor, yet are beautiful from their handsome galleries. The streets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have spoiled their uniformity, by overthrowing houses and palaces, which are not rebuilt. Manilla contains about 3000 souls, of various mixtures, qualities, and complexions, produced by the conjunction of Spaniards, Indians, Chinese, Malabars, Blacks, and others inhabiting that city, and the adjacent islands. Though Manilla be so small, if we look only on the circumference of its walls, and the number of inhabitants, yet it will appear large if we include its suburbs; for within a musket-shot of the gate of Parian is the habitation of the Chinese merchants, called Sangleys, who in several streets have rich shops of silk, porcelain, and other commodities. Here are found such as exercise all arts and trades; so that all the wealth of the citizens runs through their hands, through the indolence of the Spaniards and Indians, who apply themselves to nothing. There are about 3000 of them in this suburb, and as many more throughout the islands. There were formerly 40,000; but abundance of them were put to death in tumults they raised at several times, particularly that on St. Francis's Eve in 1603, after which they were prohibited staying in the island by his Catholic Majesty. This order is very little observed, for there always remain behind many of those that come every year, in 40 or 50 chiampans, loaded with commodities; the profit being very great at Manilla, which they could not find in China from the small price manufactures bear. The merchants or sangleys of Parian are governed by an alcaide, to whom they allow a good salary, as well as to the king's solicitor, their protector, to his steward, and other officers, besides all the duties and

taxes to the king. They pay his majesty 10,000 pieces of eight a year for the privilege of playing at metua at their new year; and yet this permission is but for a few days, that they may not throw away other men's money. Metua is the game of even or odd, at which they play, laying down small heaps of money, to be won or lost by guessing right. They that use this sport are so expert, that they know the number by viewing the dimensions of the heap. The Spaniards keep the Chinese very much under, not suffering them to be in Christian houses at night, and obliging them to be without light in their houses and shops. Over the bridge adjoining to Parian are suburbs or hamlets, 15 in all, inhabited by Japanese, Tagalis, and other nations, under the government of an alcaide. The houses are generally of wood, near the river, and standing on pillars, with steps going up to them. The roofs are covered with nipa or palm-tree leaves, the sides of cane; and they ascend to them by ladders, because the ground is moist, and sometimes full of water. The castle, or fort stands at the west end of the city, having the sea on one side, and the river on the other: it is styled the citadel of St. James, and was originally fortified in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and a third at the west point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels. In the year 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 people perished in the ruins. In the year 1762, Manilla was taken by the English; and to save it from destruction, it was agreed to pay a million sterling for its ransom. *Long.* 120. 54. E. *Lat.* 14. 38. N.

Manilla Islands, see *Luçon and Philippine Islands*.

Manilla, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 14 miles W. Tademer.

Manimbodu, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SW. Pondicherry.

Manimungalum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles SW. Madras.

Maningcabo, or *Manacabo*, a kingdom in the island of Sumatra, on the south-west coast of the island, with a town of the same name.

Maningtree, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated on a branch of the river Stour, with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1016, of whom 953 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 miles W. Harwich, 60 NE. London. *Long.* 1. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Manipa, one of the smaller Molucca islands, about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and containing about 1600 inhabitants; about 5 or 6 leagues W. from the

island of Ceram. *Long.* 127. 54. E. *Lat.* 3. 18. S.

Manipa, a river on the west coast of Celebes, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 3. 12. S.

Manissa, a river of Africa, which forms the southern boundary of Inhambane, and runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 25. 50. S.

Manistie, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

Manitou Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 106. 40. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Manitou Oudouc, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 112. 14. E. *Lat.* 42. N.

Manitzkaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks. 40 miles ENE. Azoph.

Manival, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. E. *Lat.* 17. 10. S.

Mankabat, a town of Egypt. 3 miles N. Siut.

Mankako, a town of the island of Celebes, in Bugge's Bay: a good market for gold and lagoon. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

Mankalia, a seaport town of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea. 68 miles ESE. Silistria. *Long.* 28. 39. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

Mankanet, or *St. Joseph*, a town of Africa, in Galam, where the French have a factory.

Mankap, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 58. E. *Lat.* 3. 2. S.

Mankova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 44 miles SE. Balaganiskoi.

Mankoub, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 66 miles N. Meshid.

Mankowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolelaw. 2 m. N. Jung Buntzel.

Mankutoska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 28 m. N. Stretensk.

Manlieu, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 7 m. E. Issoire.

Manna, a town of the island of Sumatra, on the south-west coast. 300 miles SW. Indrapour. *Long.* 102. 40. E. *Lat.* 4. 25. S.

Manna, a town of Africa, in Jallonkadoo, near the Sénégal. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Mannach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Straubing.

Mannacote, a town of Kemaon. 60 miles NW. Kerigar.

Mannebacani, a town of Congo. 40 miles SW. Congo.

Mannequebeure, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles ESE. Calais.

Mannersdorff, a town of Austria, on the Leytha, celebrated for its medicinal waters. 17 miles SSE. Vienna.

Manninbay, an harbour of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Manningham, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, north of Bradford, containing 1357 inhabitants, including 448 employed in trade and manufactures.

Mannsborg, a town of the dutchy of Sciria. 8 miles ESE. Windisch Weisfritz.

Mannsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles E. Neisse.

Manoblet, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles N. St. Hippolite.

Manod, one of the smaller Philippine islands. *Long.* 122. 24. E. *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

Manck Manka, an island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 119. 48. E. *Lat.* 4. 54. N.

Manoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 27 m. NW. Dindigul.

Mancorgudy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles ESE. Tanjore.

Manoorgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mahur. 20 miles N. Neermull.

Manorcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 15 miles N. Coilpetta.

Manore, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 38 miles S. Damaun.

Manorpur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 25 miles SW. Cottilah.

Manorhamilton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim. 13 miles E. Sligo, 17 W. Enniskillen.

Manos, a town of the island of Cuba. 20 miles ENE. Havanna.

Manos, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. *Long.* 78. 40. W. *Lat.* 9. 17. N.

Manosque, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Alps. Here is a medicinal spring. Before the revolution, it was the residence of a governor, and contained seven churches, and a commandery of Malta. 7 miles S. Forcalquier, 15 W. Apt. *Long.* 5. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Mannt, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 3 m. S. Confolent.

Manot, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad. 60 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

Mauvi, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles S. Verneuil.

Manou, a kingdom of Africa, E. of Quoja.

Manuaran, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of Waygoo. *Long.* 131. 10. E. *Lat.* 0. 6. N.

Manpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 12 miles NW. Bidzigur.

Manpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles SW. Bahar.

Manpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles SE. Goorackpour.

Manpurry, a fort of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 50 miles E. Agra.

Manques Secar, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 44. 50. W. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

Manques Ferdes, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 44. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

Manresa, or *Minorosa*, or *Manxes*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, which gives name to a viguery, situated on a river, which soon after runs into the Llobregat. It is defended by a castle, and contains several convents. 112 miles E. Saragossa, 25 NNW. Barcelona. *Long.* 1. 44. E. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Mans, (*Le*), a city of France, and capital of the department of the Sarthe, at the conflux of the Huifne and the Sarthe. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Maine, the see of a bishop, the seat of a governor, of an electorate, bailiwick, &c. It contained a cathedral, two collegiate and 13 parish churches, 12 religious houses, and 17,000 inhabitants. In 1188, it was taken by the French from Henry II. In 1199, it was dismantled by King John, in revenge for siding with Prince Arthur. In the late war it was taken by the Chouans. 10 posts N. Tours, 26½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 17. E. *Lat.* 48. N.

Mansala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 21 miles N. Borgo.

Mansape, a town of Lower Siam, near the coast. *Long.* 102. 20. E. *Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Mansara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles S. Durbungah.

Mansaroar, a large lake of Thibet, about 100 miles in circumference, from whence one of the branches of the Ganges is said to spring. 42 miles N. Darmadijera.

Mansburg, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 3 miles SSW. Stein.

Mansby, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Calix. 25 miles WNW. Tornea.

Mansdorf, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 7 miles N. Marienburg.

Mansee, see *Maunsee*.

Mansfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mansfeld, with a castle, situated on a high rock, which was formerly a fortress, and residence of the Counts of Mansfeld: great part of the walls and bastions was destroyed and blown up in the year 1674. 36 miles NNE. Erfurt, 26 SSE. Halberstadt. *Long.* 11. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Mansfeld, (*County of*), a principality bounded by the electorate of Saxony and Querfurt, the diocese of Merseburg, and the dutchy of Magdeburg, the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the county of Stolberg. Its greatest length is 28, and its greatest breadth 16

miles. It is in general mountainous, but affords good corn land and pasturage, together with large woods of great profit, vineyards, chaces, and fisheries; as also a salt-work and mine, which is divided into three departments, and yields a slate, from which copper is extracted. A quintal of the best slate at most, and that too but very seldom, contains five pounds of fine assayed copper; a quintal of the worst yields only two pounds; but both sorts are mixed together in the process of smelting. Formerly, the copper extracted from the slate dug here amounted annually to 18,000 or 20,000 quintals, each of which yielded from ten to twelve ounces of silver. Of this silver, in the beginning of the 15th century, a great number of dollars were coined; but at present, the total weight of the copper hardly amounts to 15,000 quintals. This slate is remarkable for impressions of all kinds of animals, especially of fishes. In this county likewise, are two considerable lakes, standing near each other, and even communicating, but of a very different nature. The water of one of them, and that the largest, being quite salt, while the water in the other is perfectly fresh and sweet. They both abound in fish and crevisses, inasmuch, that the villages along the banks subsist by fishing. They afford, also, an inexhaustible number of wild-ducks, geese, snipes, and other water fowl, some of which are shot, and others taken by a net. The number of towns in the whole county amounts to seven. The prevailing religion here is Lutheranism, the introduction of which into this country was zealously promoted by Albert VII. count of Mansfeld. The counts of Mansfeld are descended from the lords of Querfurt. The ancient male line of Mansfeld began in Count Hoier I. who, in 1115, fell in the great battle fought near Welfesholze, in this county, betwixt King Henry V. and the Saxons, to the disadvantage of the former. Ubrich I. and Burkhard I. grandsons to his son Hoier II. in 1220, divided the county betwixt them. The progeny of the former became extinct in the 14th century, and the latter left no sons; but in 1219, a little before his death, his second daughter Sophia was married to Burkhard VI. lord of Querfurt, count of Mansfeld and Hardeck, and burgrave of Magdeburg, from whom descended the present lineage of the Counts of Mansfeld, and who are the first branches of this new stem. The county of Mansfeld is partly a fief of Saxony and Magdeburg. In the matricula of the empire, the county of Mansfeld was assessed to a Roman month in ten horsemen and forty-five foot, or 300 florins; of which sum the said counts, now styled princes, paid 120, Saxony 135, and Magdeburg 45. To the chamber at Wetz-

lar, the Elector of Saxony was charged for Mansfeld at 125 rix-dollars 48 krutzers; and Magdeburg, 83 rix-dollars 62 krutzers. At the peace of Tilfit, the Prussian part was annexed to Westphalia.

Mansfeld, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 10 miles SSW. Königsberg.

Mansfield, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham; anciently a royal demesne, in which the kings of England used to retire for the sake of hunting, in Sherwood forest; and a manor was held by Henry Fauconberg, for shoeing the king's horse when he came to Mansfield. It has considerable trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of stockings. In the year 1304, it was almost destroyed by fire. It has a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5988, of whom 1573 were employed in trade and manufactures. 14 miles N. Nottingham, 138 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 12. *W. Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Mansfield, a town of the state of Connecticut. 4 miles NW. Windham.

Mansfield Island, an island in Hudson's Bay, 50 miles long, and 15 wide. *Long.* 80. 40. *W. Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Mansfield Woodhouse, a township of England, in Nottinghamshire, containing 1112 inhabitants, of whom half are employed in trade and manufactures. 1 mile N. Mansfield.

Manfiatre, a river on the west coast of Madagascar, which runs into the Straits of Mozambique. *Lat.* 19. 45. S.

Manigné, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 9 m. W. La Flèche.

Manilla el Burgo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles SE. Leon.

Manlle, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 12 miles N. Angoulême.

Manfora, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 18 miles ESE. Taäs.

Manfora, or *Manfoura*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the eastern branch of the Nile, built as a bulwark against the Christians. The Christians of Syria, settled at Manfoura, are the chief traders; and the principal articles are the fine rice growing round the lake, and sal ammoniac. Here are vast chicken ovens. A canal is made from the Nile to the Lake Manzaleh. The Christian forces were twice defeated near this town; in the first the Earl of Artois was drowned, and the Earl of Salisbury, with most of the troops, killed; in the second, Louis IX. king of France, was taken prisoner. Manfora Dr. Pocock supposes to be the ancient Tanis or Zoan of Scripture. 24 miles SSW. Danielta, 60 N. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 36. E. *Lat.* 31. N.

Manfora, a town of Africa, in the king-

dom of Fez, near the sea coast, on the river Guir. 60 miles W. Mequinez.

Manfourah, a river of Algiers, anciently called *Sifaris*, which runs into the sea, 18 miles E. Boujeiah.

Manfourah, a town of Algiers, the walls of which are remaining, but neither houses nor inhabitants. 12 miles E. Boujeiah.

Manfun, a river of Africa, on the Gold Coast, which runs into the Atlantic, five miles W. Frederickburg.

Manfura, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 110 miles WNW. Bassora.

Manfurcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 8 m. SSW. Ganjam.

Manfuria, an island in the river Nile. 25 miles N. Syene.

Manfuria, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 8 miles N. Beit el Fakih.

Manfworth, a town of Austria. 9 miles SE. Vienna.

Mant, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 12 miles S. St. Sever, 18 N. Pau.

Manta, La, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, situated as it were between the Maritime and Cottian Alps. The castle or palace is situated on an eminence near the town. It had anciently lords of its own, after whom it came under the Marquis of Saluzzo, and finally under the dukedom of Savoy. The gardens are filled with trees of citrons, oranges, and myrtles, and tender plants, which will not endure other parts of Piedmont. 2 m. S. Saluzzo.

Manta Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Peru, about 20 miles south of the equator; formerly famous for a considerable pearl fishery, but it has been totally discontinued for some years. This bay has its name from the great numbers of large fish, called mantas, the catching of which is the common employment of the inhabitants.

Mantalinga, a town of the island of Sibiu, one of the Philippines, chiefly inhabited by natives, who are exempt from tribute, because they were the first to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Spaniards.

Mantannane, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 27. E. *Lat.* 6. 38. N.

Manteigas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SW. Guarda, 27 SE. Viseu.

Mantel, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Sulzbach. 4 miles SW. Weiden, 13 NE. Sulzbach.

Mantelan, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 16 miles S. Tours, 7 W. Loches.

Mantera, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Mantes, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Seine, over which is a bridge of 36 arches. In 1087, this town was taken by William the Conqueror. Philip Augustus died here in the year 1223. 5½ posts E. Evreux, 7 WNW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 48. E. *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

Mantineria, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Manto, or *Olancho el Viejo*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. 45 miles SE. St. Jorge de Olancho, 130 E. Comayagua. *Long.* 86 W. *Lat.* 14. 4. N.

Manto Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 51. N.

Manifala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 37 m. SE. Tavasthus.

Mantua, late a duchy of Italy, bounded on the north by the Bressian and Veronese, on the east by the Ferrarese, on the south by the duchy of Modena, and on the west by the Cremonese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. The Po runs through the midst of it; and it is also watered by other rivers, as the Oglio, Mincio, Secchia, &c. all which empty themselves into the Po. The land abounds in corn, fruits, and legumes, with some wine, great quantities of flax, and a number of good horses. Its history is briefly as follows:—In the year 1328, Louis of Gonzaga, having extirpated the Bonacoli family, made himself master of Mantua in their room. He was of German descent; and, after that exploit, took upon him the title of Imperial Vicar of Mantua, for which he appears to have obtained the permission of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, though the Pope refused to acknowledge him as such. His issue succeeded him in the government of Mantua, and the imperial vicarship. In 1432, John Francis obtained from the emperor Sigismund the title of marquis; and Frederick II. was created a duke by the emperor Charles V. and, by marriage, obtained Montferrat, which was afterwards raised to a dukedom. His brother Louis, by marriage also, had the duchies of Nevers and Retel in France; and one of his descendants, by name Charles, the chief ducal line failing, was, in 1627, made duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and the Duke of Savoy at that time was put in possession of 75 places in the duchy of Montferrat. On the accession of Philip duke of Anjou to the crown of Spain, by the death of Charles II. the Duke of Mantua, in consideration of 60,000 pistoles paid down in hand, and a monthly subsidy of 36,000 dollars for maintaining a French garrison of 4000 men, admitted the French troops into his capital. France had

also engaged to procure him the restitution of the possessions formerly belonging to the house of Gonzaga, in Italy; and to make good whatever damages he might suffer by the approaching war. But this league with France proved his ruin, being on that account put under the ban of the empire. In 1703, the emperor transferred to the Duke of Savoy that part of the duchy of Montferrat, which hitherto the Dukes of Mantua had possessed as a fief. In 1707, the Imperialists overran the whole duchy of Mantua, and Duke Charles IV. died the year following, under the ban of the empire. The house of Austria continued in possession of this duchy, annexed to the government of the Milanese, till by the peace of Luneville it was ceded to the Cisalpine Republic, now the kingdom of Italy; and it forms the department of the Mincio.

Mantua, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Mincio. It is situated on a lake, formed by the inundations of the Mincio, 20 miles in circumference, and two broad. The several parts of this lake have different names, as Lago di Mezo, Lago di Sotto, Lago di Paivolo, and Lago di Sopra. The two chief bridges leading to this city over the lake are Ponte di Molini, defended by two citadels; and Ponte di St. Giorgio, with fortifications at both ends. The city is divided by the water into two almost equal parts, which have a communication with each other over six bridges. In the heat of summer, when the lake is low and stagnates, the air becomes so noxious, that the better sort of the inhabitants leave the city for some time. The citadel, which is rather more secure by nature than by art, is partly free from this inconvenience. The greater part of the streets are long, broad, and straight, with handsome stone houses, fine squares, and stately churches. On the other side of the lake are three suburbs, namely, to the north, Porto Fortezza; to the north-east, Il borgo di St. Giorgio; and to the south, Il Thé. Here are in all four collegiate churches, 21 parochial, 14 other churches and alms-houses, 11 oratories, 40 convents; and without the city three parish churches, two other churches, and seven convents. The Jews, of whom there are about four or five thousand, live in a distinct quarter. The number of the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, was formerly computed at 50,000. But since no court has been kept, the number has so dwindled away, that now the inhabitants scarcely exceed 16,000. In the cathedral, which is a work of Julio Romano, are seen paintings of the most celebrated masters. The church of St. Antonio is more famous for relics than any in Mantua; a considerable portion, as is pretended, of the blood of Christ

being kept in a subterraneous chapel with 16 altars, and once every year shewn to the people. The Franciscan church has an elegant inside, and such as very few of this mendicant order can shew in Italy. It has also a good library. The building that was the ducal palace, is very large and roomy. The ducal gallery and museum, formerly so famous, was, in 1630, pillaged by the soldiers, when the Imperialists took it by storm, and, like every other palace, is now empty and in ruins. However, a most valuable treasure of relics, gold and silver crowns, statues, and other altar furniture, still remain in the palace church; where are also seen two capital pictures of inestimable value, one of the baptism of Constantine the Great, and the other of the martyrdom of St. Andrew. The university was founded in 1625. The silk and other manufactures, and the general commerce of this city, formerly so flourishing, are now inconsiderable. This city, after a long siege, was taken by the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of February 1797. Mantua was first invested on the 4th of June 1796. In the month of August the siege was raised for a small space of time. General Wurmsler, who had endeavoured to relieve it, was obliged to retire within the walls, where he, with the remains of his army, was taken. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war. The military, and other stores were great, but 5000 horses had been killed for provisions during the siege. 70 miles WSW. Venice, 70 ESE. Milan. Long. 10. 46. E. Lat. 45. 8. N.

Mantzikierta, see *Malazkerd*.

Manuah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay. 10 m. S. Goge.

Manubles, a river of Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Xalon at Atteca.

Manugasta, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 20 miles S. St. Yago el Elteros.

Manupella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 8 miles S. Civita di Chieti.

Marwas, a town of Hindoostan, in Bogileund. 30 miles SE. Makoonda.

Manyan, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, four miles S. Ruthin.

Manyfeld, a river of England, which runs into the Dove, 3 miles N. Ashbourn.

Manzaleh, see *Menzaleh*.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 21 miles N. Madrid.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 21 miles E. Ciudad Real.

Manzanares, a river of Spain, which passes by Madrid, and runs into the Henares, about eight miles below that city.

Manzaneda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 20 miles E. Orense.

Manzanello, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 23 miles ESE. Valladolid.

Manzanilla Key, a small rocky island near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 38. W. *Lat.* 20. 54. N.

Manzat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 9 miles NW. Riom, 15 S. Montaigut.

Manzinskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China. 30 miles SSE. Selenginsk. *Long.* 108. 44. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Manzora, or *Chircira*, a river of Africa, which joins the Zambeze, *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 16. 35. S.

Manzorah, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Godavery, 35 miles E. Nander, in the country of Dowlatabad.

Manzureka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 106. 34. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Manzurfska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the union of the Manzureka and the Lena. 32 miles SE. Vercholsk.

Maao, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 55 miles N. Tching-tou. *Long.* 103. 32. E. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Ma-mi-gan, a standard in the Mongul Tartars. *Long.* 109. 29. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Maon, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. *Long.* 15. 1. E. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Maopongo, a town of Benguela, and capital of a district. *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

Masuna, or *Massacre Island*, one of the Navigator's islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Bougainville; and visited by La Perouse, who represents this as a beautiful and fertile island, producing the bread fruit, cocoa-nut, banana, guava, and orange trees, with plenty of fowls, hogs, and dogs. La Perouse, in the space of 24 hours, procured 500 hogs, and an immense quantity of fruit. The inhabitants, however, are of a savage disposition, and assaulted M. Langle, commander of the *Astrolabe*, as he was taking in fresh water. M. Langle and eleven companions were killed, and twenty others wounded. Capt. Edwards calls this island *Otutuela*. *Long.* of the anchoring place 189. 1. E. *Lat.* 14. 22. S.

Mapella, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio.

Ma-pien-ing, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. 40 m. SSW. Kiating.

Maple Islands, two small islands in Lake Superior, near the east coast. *Long.* 84. 34. W. *Lat.* 46. 44.

Mapocho, a river of Chili, which waters the city of St. Yago, and runs into the Maypo, near Pudagul.

Ma-pou-hotun, a town of Corea. 46 miles ENE. Peking.

Mapunce, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

Maqualbary, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. about 20 m. SE. from the Scherbro. *Long.* 10. 30. W. *Lat.* 6. 50. N.

Maqueda, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 32 miles SW. Madrid.

Maquilapa, a town of Mexico. 15 miles SW. Chiapa.

Mara, a mountain of Malacca, near the Straits. *Long.* 102. 39. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. N.

Maraaslian, a town of Turkestan, on the Sirr. 130 miles SSE. Andugar.

Marabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 120 miles NNE. Zareng, 170 SW. Balk.

Marabea, a town of Arabia, near the Red Sea, formerly a seaport, but the harbours being filled up, most of the inhabitants quitted the town, and settled at Loheia. 8 miles N. Loheia.

Marabona Bay, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 21. E. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Marabou, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt. 5 miles W. Alexandria.

Maraca, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guiana. *Long.* 51. 26. W. *Lat.* 2. N.

Maraca, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 50 miles SW. Leon de Caraccas.

Maracaguaco, a branch of the Amazons' river, which joins the main stream, 40 miles SW. Pauxis.

Maracaybo, a province of South-America, in the government of Caraccas, surrounding Maracaybo Lake; bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Varinas and New Grenada, and on the west by the province of St. Martha. The population is estimated at 100,000. There are 300 European regular troops, 100 artillery-men, and 810 militia.

Maracaybo, a town of Spanish America, in the new kingdom of Grenada; and capital of a province under the governor of Caraccas, to which it gives name, on the western side of the lake, about 20 miles from the sea. Most of the houses are covered with reeds; but the town is fortified, and the number of inhabitants, in 1801, amounted to 22,000; which number was afterwards increased by an accession of refugees from St. Domingo: the slaves do not exceed 5000. Here is a large parochial church, an hospital, and four convents. Vessels from 25 to 30 tons are continually coming hither with manufactures and merchandises from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spanish ships that come hither to buy them. Ships are built at Maracaybo, which trade all over America, and even into Spain, this place being very commodious for ship-building. 270 miles E. Carthagena. *Long.* 70. 56. W. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Maracaybo, a lake or rather gulf of South-America, about 200 miles long, and 50 broad, running from south to north, and empties itself into the North Sea; the entrance of which is well defended by strong forts; but Sir Henry Morgan passed by them, plundered several Spanish towns on the coast, and defeated a Squadron which had been sent to intercept him. As the tide flows into this lake, its water is something brackish, notwithstanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all sorts of fish, some of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake, the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with those of New Grenada. The lake becomes narrower towards the middle, where the town is erected.

Maracapa, a town of South-America, and capital of a district in the province of Cumana. 42 miles W. Cumana.

Maragal, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 42 miles S. Tabris.

Maracana, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on a river which runs into the Atlantic. 80 miles NNE. Para. *Long.* 49. W. *Lat.* 0. 27. S.

Maracay, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 40 miles SW. Caraccas.

Maracu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 45. 31. W. *Lat.* 2. 40. S.

Maradecanum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 15 m. NE. Tickely.

Maraga, or *Maragha*, or *Mirga*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. This town was taken by Jenghiz Khan. 50 miles S. Tabris. *Long.* 46. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Maraga, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. The environs are said to produce the best wheat in Egypt. 6 miles S. Taha.

Maragha, a town of Syria, in the Desert. An observatory was built here by order of Ilulaku, one of the descendants of Jenghiz Khan, and furnished with instruments for astronomical observations. 75 miles ESE. Aleppo.

Maragnon, or *Maranon*, a river which rises in the lake of Lauricaucha, in Peru. Its first course is due north for above 370 miles, when it turns to the east, and uniting with the Ucayale, is called the river of *Amazons*.

Marab, a town of Syria. The Roman Catholics have a church, and the Greeks a church and convent. 15 m. NE. Damascus.

Marai, a town of Hindoostan. 45 miles SW. Allahabad.

Marajo, an island between the mouths of the *Amazons* and *Para* rivers, in form something between an oval and triangle, about 160 miles in its greatest length, and 120 in its greatest breadth. *Long.* 51. W. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

Marajon, a town on the east coast of the island of Marajo. 24 miles NW. Para.

Maraisah, a town of Tunis, near the sea, with the remains of a small harbour.

Marakunda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Badelu.

Maraag, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 25. N.

Maran, a considerable range of mountains of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, between Mirandela and Montalegre.

Marambaya, a small island near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 23. 10. S.

Marame, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 44. W. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Marameg, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 91. W. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Maramer, a town of Morocco, near Cape Cantin, surrounded with old walls, but not strong either by art or nature. 9 miles Saffi.

Marand, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, 42 miles N. Tauris.

Maranhao, or *Marannon*, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Brasil, belonging to the Portuguese, who first settled there in the year 1599, upwards of 60 years after the discovery. It takes its name from an island situated at the mouth of three rivers, about 42 miles in circumference, which is fertile and well inhabited. In the year 1612, the French seized on the island, and built a town, called *St. Luis de Maranhæ*; but the Portuguese recovered it out of their hands. It is now very strong, and hath a stout castle, built on a rock, towards the sea, which commands a very convenient harbour. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishopric of St. Salvador de la Baya. The island itself is very difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it; so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Besides the town aforesaid, here are two others, but less considerable. The natives have about 27 hamlets, called *Oc*, or *Tave*, each consisting of only four large huts, forming a square in the middle; but from 300 to 500 paces in length, and about 20 or 30 feet in depth; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves, so that each may contain 200 or 300 inhabitants. The air is serene, seldom incommoded with storms, excessive drought, or moisture, except in the time of the periodical rains, which last from February to June. The land is fertile and rich, producing every thing in perfection, without labour or manure. The inhabitants go naked, but paint their faces and bodies of various colours, adorning their heads and arms with a variety of feathers. The children are born white, but are anointed with

oils, which gradually turn their skirts brown, or of an olive hue. They are strong and healthy, live to a great age, and are seldom afflicted with diseases. Bows and arrows are their only weapons, with which they are very dexterous; but they are fierce and cruel, especially to their prisoners. The capital, of the same name, St. Felipe, or St. Luis de Maranhao, is situated *Long.* 45. 30. W. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Marano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the coast of the Adriatic. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a garriſon. 18 miles S. Udina, 44 E. Trevigio. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Marano, or *Mariano*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe. 8 miles NNW. Verona.

Marano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles NW. Naples.

Marans, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, ſituated in the miſt of ſalt marſhes, on the Sevre, about ſix miles from its mouth. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſalt, malt, corn, and meal. 12 miles NNE. La Rochelle, 21 W. Niort. *Long.* 0. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houſes, each with a garden, ſituated near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants ſay, that here Noah was buried. 50 miles N. Tabris, 125 SE. Erivan.

Marantabuan, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, north of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 39. E. *Lat.* 6. 55. N.

Maranzano, a town of Italy. 4 miles W. Venice.

Marasa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, on the Niger. 220 miles E. Ghana. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Marasca, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 3 miles W. Cremona.

Marasch, or *Merasch*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a ſangiacate, under the Pacha of Caramania; and the ſee of a Jacobite biſhop. 200 miles E. Cogni, 140 WSW. Diarbekir. *Long.* 36. 35. E. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Marsind Islands, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 20. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Maraskar, a ſmall iſland on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 25. E. *Lat.* 63. 23. N.

Marasna, a town of Africa, in Wangara. *Long.* 16. 12. E. *Lat.* 14. 52. N.

Marazona, ſee *Marathon*.

Marat le Grande, a town of France, in the department of the Meufe. 6 miles N. Bar le Duc.

Marate, a low deſert iſland in the Indian

Sea, about eight miles from the coaſt of Africa, and four miles in circumference. On the ſouth coaſt is a good haven, ſecure from all winds, eſpecially the eaſt, formed by two points of land, which extend north by weſt, and ſouth by eaſt, enclosing a ſpacious harbour, narrow at the mouth, where there lies a very long flat iſland with ſome ſand banks; the depth three fathoms in the ſhalloweſt place. *Lat.* 18. 35. N.

Marathon, a village of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia; near which was fought the celebrated battle between the Greeks and Perſians. It is now very inconfiderable, conſiſting only of a few houſes, but retains its ancient name. The plain is long and narrow. Dr. Chandler ſaw a barrow or elevated ſpot of ground, in which he ſuppoſes the brave Athenians might have been buried, but looked in vain for the pillars on which their names were recorded. It is ſituated near a lake, from which a river runs into the bay of Negroponte. 9 miles NNE. Athens.

Maratia Inferiore, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 8 miles WSW. Lauria.

Maratia Superiore, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 7 miles SW. Lauria.

Maratrocampo, a town of the iſland of Samos. 6 miles W. Cora.

Marattour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor. 28 miles N. Mootapilly.

Maratuba, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 24 miles in length from north to ſouth. Towards the northern part, the breadth is about 12 miles from eaſt to weſt, about one-third of its length: the remainder towards the ſouth is hardly four. It is the largeſt of a group to which it gives name: Kakkabban is the next in ſize; the reſt are very ſmall. *Long.* 118. 30. E. *Lat.* 2. 14. N.

Maraua, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 16 miles NNE. Hodeida.

Maravi, a country of Africa, with a city of the ſame name, built on the ſouth ſide of the lake, about 250 miles from the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 13. 15. S.

Maravi, a lake of Africa, known to extend 300 miles in length, and probably much more; the breadth is about 30 miles. *Lat.* 8. to 13. S.

Marautsch, a town of Upper Carniola. 11 miles E. Stein.

Marauzguir, a town of Hindooſtan, in Myſore. 30 miles ESE. Oufloor.

Marawa, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Banca. *Lat.* 2. 15. S.

Marawar, a country of Hindooſtan, bordering on the coaſt oppoſite Ceylon; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. In 1773, this country was conquered by the Britiſh under General Joſeph Smith, and the Rajah killed. It is covered with thick ſe-

rests, and little cultivated. When the empire of Hindoostan was in a flourishing state, Marawar yielded an annual revenue of five crores of rupees.

Marawil, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the west coast. 14 miles N. Negombo.

Marayan, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles E. Bahar.

Marayet Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 21. E. *Lat.* 14. 37. N.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a fishing town of Cornwall, situated in Mount's Bay: the harbour is neither convenient or safe: with a market on Thursday, and 1000 inhabitants. 3 miles E. Penzance, 285 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Marbaa, a town of Arabia. 10 miles W. Mecca.

Marbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Arnstein.

Marbach, a town of Austria. 7 miles NE. Steyregg.

Marbach, a town of Austria. 2 miles W. Zwettl.

Marbach, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 8 miles N. Freyberg.

Marbach, a town of Austria, near the Danube. 9 miles SW. Aggspach.

Marbach, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Fils, two miles W. Goppingen.

Marbach, see *Marpach*.

Marback, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 m. ESE. Jonkioping.

Marbella, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean: the harbour is screened from the east wind by a promontory, and defended by a castle, furnished with some guns. 26 miles SW. Malaga, 66 SE. Seville. *Long.* 4. 59. W. *Lat.* 36. 31. N.

Marbeuf, a town of the island of Corsica. 10 miles WSW. Vico.

Marble Harbour, a bay in the Mergui Archipelago, on the east coast of Sullivan's Island. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Marble Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago, at the entrance of Marble Harbour.

Marble River, a river of North-America, near it is a mountain, from whence the Indians get a sort of red stone, out of which they hew the bowls of their pipes. In some of these parts is found a black hard clay or rather stone, of which the Maudowessies make their family utensils. This country likewise abounds with milk-white clay, of which China-ware might be made equal in goodness to the Asiatic; and also with a blue clay that serves the Indians for paint; with this last, they contrive by mixing it with the red stone powdered, to paint themselves of different colours. Those that can get the blue clay here mentioned, paint themselves very

much with it; particularly when they are about to begin their sports and pastimes. It is also esteemed by them a mark of peace, as it has a resemblance of the blue sky, which with them with them is a symbol of it, and made use of in their speeches as a figurative expression to denote peace. When they wish to shew that their inclinations are pacific towards other tribes, they greatly ornament both themselves and their belts with it.

Marble Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 91. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

Marblehead, a seaport town of the state of Massachusetts. 12 miles E. Boston. *Long.* 70. 48. W. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Marbeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 m. N. Conches.

Marbos, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 m. N. Bourg en Bresse.

Marburg, or *Marchburg*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Drave, which had formerly counts of its own. 31 miles S. Gratz, 100 S. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Marburg, or *Marpurg*, a town and capital of Upper Hesse, on the west side of the Lahn, defended by a castle, which was once the residence of the landgraves of Hesse. In this town is an university, founded in the year 1527 by the landgrave Philip the Magnanimous; here is also an academy for classical learning, and three Protestant churches. Marburg, from a village, was raised to a town, about the beginning of the 13th century. In the years 1261 and 1319, it was wholly destroyed by fire. In 1529, a solemn but fruitless conference was held here betwixt Luther and Melancthon on one side, and Zuinglius and Oecolampadius on the other. Towards the close of the year 1645, and the beginning of 1646, this town and castle were taken, after a furious cannonading, by the troops of Cassel, whom the princeps Amelia Elizabeth, at that time regent of Cassel, had sent against it. In 1759, the French, when overrunning Westphalia, put a garrison of 800 or 900 men into this place, who were soon after obliged to surrender prisoners of war. 36 miles N. Francofort on the Maine, 56 ENE. Coblentz. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Marcapata, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Quinacanchi.

Marcaria, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the Oglio. 14 miles SW. Mantua.

Marcasi, three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

Marçay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 7 miles S. Poitiers.

Marcellan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 miles NE. Agde.

Marcellino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles E. Scalea.

Marceopoli, a town of Bulgaria, near the Vrana, anciently Marcianopolis. It was destroyed by Attila. 20 miles WNW. Varna. *Long.* 27. 24. E. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

March, or *Mersk*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Friday, and 2514 inhabitants. 26 miles N. Cambridge, 79 N. London.

Marchburg, see *Marburg*.

Marche, (*La*), before the revolution, a province of France, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The land in general is not fertile, but feeds a great number of cattle. It now principally constitutes the department of the Creuse, and part of the department of the Vienne.

Marche, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vosges, situated near the source of the Mouzon. 26 m. WSW. Epinal, 27 WNW. Luxeuil. *Long.* 5. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Marche, (*La*), a small territory of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz, situated to the south of the lake of Zurich.

Marche, or *Marche en Famenne*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, situated on the river Marfette, in the road from Paris to Liege. In 1577, Don John of Austria, to appease the troubles of the Netherlands, convoked the principal malcontents to meet in this town; and produced what was called a *Perpetual Edict*; which was signed by Gerard de Groesbeck, cardinal bishop of Liege, Philip baron of Wyneferg, president of the imperial council, and by Andrew Gaill, a celebrated lawyer, who were envoys on the part of the emperor; as also by two deputies of the Duke of Juliers, and five of the states of the country, among whom was the Bishop of Arras; while, on the other hand, the Prince of Orange and several other nobles, protested against it. The parish church dedicated to St. Remacle, is a handsome structure. 20 m. SE. Namur, 35 NW. Luxembourg.

Marché la Cave, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 miles SE. Amiens.

Marche de Dozulle, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 miles W. Pont l'Evêque, 12 E. Caen.

Marche de Sceaux, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 4 miles S. Paris.

Marcheck, or *Marek*, a town of Austria, on the Marisch, remarkable for a battle fought there in the year 1278, in which Odoacer king of Bohemia was killed. 14 miles NW. Presburg, 24 ENE. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 56. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Marchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, situated on a hill, anciently called *Colonia Marcia*. In the suburbs, is the only well in the town or neighbourhood. 7 miles S. Carmona.

Marchenoir, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 9 miles NNW. Mer, 15 N. Blois.

Marches, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 4 miles W. Montmelian.

Marcheseuil, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 miles W. Arnay le Duc.

Marchesieux, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 m. SW. Carentan.

Marchesina, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 10 m. SW. Lecco.

Marchiennes, a town of France, in the department of the North. 7 m. ENE. Douay, 9 WNW. Valenciennes.

Marchiennes sur Pont, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, lately a free port on the Sambre, belonging to the bishopric of Liege. In 1712, this place was taken by Marthal Villars, and a considerable quantity of stores seized belonging to the allies. 2 m. W. Charleroy.

Marchthal, a princely abbey, in the bishopric of Constance, situated on a rock near the Danube; erected into an abbey in the year 1418, and made independent in 1575. The Roman month was 22 florins; and tax to the Imperial chamber, 81 rix-dollars 14 kruiters. 36 miles W. Augsburg, 18 SW. Ulm.

Marchtrenck, a town of Austria. 3 miles NW. Wels.

Marcillac, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles W. Mirande, 16 SW. Nogaro. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Marciana, a town of Etruria. 30 miles E. Florence.

Marcianisi, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 10 miles N. Naples.

Marcigliano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 9 miles NE. Naples.

Marcignyles Nonains, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 miles SW. Charolles, 22 SE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long.* 4. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

Marcillac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 9 miles NW. Rhodéz, 10 E. Albin.

Marcillac, see *Marsillac*.

Marcille, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles E. Mayenne.

Marcillé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles W. La Guerche, 8 SE. Château Giron.

Marck, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 m. E. Calais.

Marck, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 12 miles SE. Marienburg.

Marckendorf, a town of the principality of Querfurt. 4 miles ESE. Jüterbock.

Marckleuten, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Culmbach. 3 m. SE. Kirch Lamitz.

Marchbe, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 6 m. N. Raftenburg.

Marckolsheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles S. Benfelden, 23 S. Strasburg. *Long.* 7. 37. E. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Marchissa, a town of Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia. 15 miles SE. Gorlitz.

Marco, a village of the Tyrolese, where are strong defiles, forced by the French on the 4th of September 1796. 4 miles SSW. Roveredo.

Marcotter, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 10 miles S. Aurillac, 13 SW. Mur de Barres.

Marcotzi, a town of Slavonia. 20 miles NE. Kralovavelika.

Marcoussis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 15 miles S. Paris.

Mareza, a town of Austrian Poland. 16 miles S. Halicz.

Marczal, a river of Hungary, which joins the Raab, near Keszö.

Mardick, a small town or village of France, in the department of the North, situated near the coast of the English Channel, at one time defended by forts. Mardick is celebrated for the noble canal there, which, after the peace of Utrecht, Louis XIV. caused to be made under the direction of Le Blanc, being the length of 3338 toises and two feet. This canal began at the canal of Bergues, near Dunkirk, extending itself with a breadth of between 25 and 30 toises, no less than 1500 from east to west in length, at which place it winded from south to north, and 300 toises farther had an incomparable sluice with two basins on it, one of which was 44 feet broad, being contrived for the reception of large vessels, the other 26 feet in breadth, and intended for small. After this it extended still farther to the main sea. England resenting this new canal, insisted, at the treaty in the year 1717, that France should engage to demolish the large passage of the new sluice; the small sluice to be continued of the same depth, but with a reduction of its breadth to 16 feet; and all the other works, together with the dams and sluices of the new canal, to be destroyed and levelled, and none erected any more on that coast within six miles of Dunkirk and Mardick. 3 miles SW. Dunkirk.

Mardje, (*El*), a town of Egypt, situated in a spot abounding in palm trees. 6 miles NE. Cairo.

Marden, a town of England, in the county of Kent. 7 miles S. Maidstone.

Mardin, see *Merdin*.

Mare, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

Mare, a rock in the English channel, off the coast of France. Here the Repulse English man of war struck on the 10th of March 1800; most of the crew were saved. 75 miles SE. Ushant.

Mareb, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, about 60 miles NE. Axum, and joins the Tecazzé, in the country of Nubia, 100 miles before its junction with the Nile.

Mareb, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the capital of a district. 88 miles E. Sanaa. *Long.* 45. 16. E. *Lat.* 15. 44. N.

Mareckan, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, and one of the southern Kuriles, about 30 miles in length, called by the Russians *Chimouchis*. *Long.* 152. 50. E. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

Maregorian, one of the Molucca islands, about 15 miles long, and five broad. *Long.* 127. 18. E. *Lat.* 0. 36. S.

Marella, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 21 miles SSW. Ongole.

Maremmes, (*Les*), a district of the Sienna, divided into Maremma di qua, and Maremma di là; the former on the east, the latter on the west side of the river Ombrone: they both are bounded by the sea on the south. The soil is fertile, but the air is reckoned unwholesome.

Marend, see *Murant*.

Marengo, a village of France, and giving name to one of the new departments, a distinction which it owed to a bloody battle fought here on the 14th of June 1800: the event of which made the French masters of Piedmont and Lombardy, and paved the way to peace. The Austrians who had drawn out the whole of their forces began the engagement on all points; Gardanne supported for two hours the attack of the Austrian right and centre, without losing ground, notwithstanding the superiority of the assailants' artillery, while the cavalry under Kellerman supported Gen. Victor's left. The centre of the French was at length compelled to fall back, and the Austrians advanced upon Marengo: a dreadful carnage followed the movement; but the Austrians reinforced, continued to advance and gained possession of the village: part of the centre of the French gave way, and fled from the field of battle in disorder. The right wing thus insulted, was attacked by two lines of infantry, which marched against it with a formidable artillery. On the point of being flanked by a considerable body, they were supported for a moment by a brigade of dragoons; but the retreat of the centre obliged it at length to follow the same movement. Nothing could save the army but the body of reserve under Gen. Desaix. This division was not yet ready for action. Bonaparte, seeing the necessity of gaining time, advanced towards the right wing, in order to retard its movement. The retreat,

however, was made under the fire of 80 pieces of artillery. The carnage was again horrible, but the French kept their ranks, and instantly replaced those who fell by fresh troops. Victory now seemed to declare itself in favour of the Austrians, whose excellent and numerous cavalry covered the plain, supported by several squadrons of light artillery, and threatened to turn the army. It was at this critical moment that the grenadiers of the consular guard marched to support the right, the only column that had held firm. They advanced, and like a wall of granite, as they were called at the time, sustained three successive charges. At the same instant came up Monnier's division which made part of the corps de reserve: this division was ordered to attack the battalions which protected the Austrian cavalry, part of which were in pursuit of the centre and left of the French. At the plain of St. Julian, the reserve under Defaix was drawn up in two lines, supported on the right and left by the artillery under Marmont and by the cavalry under Kellerman. Behind this corps the fugitives of the centre and left formed: the presence of Bonaparte, who flew from rank to rank, re-animated the soldiers, and at four in the afternoon, the battle which had raged for seven hours was about to recommence. The Austrians secure of the victory, since they had routed two-thirds of the French army, and were about to surround the remainder, had not laid their account for a division yet unattacked. They had improvidently wasted their strength, and scattered their battalions in the eagerness of pursuit. Bonaparte perceived in an instant the advantages which this eagerness gave him. Defaix, at the head of his legion, rushed forward with impetuosity among the victorious battalions, whom he charged with the bayonet; the remainder of the division followed this movement, and the whole army catching the enthusiasm advanced at the pas-de-charge. The Austrians, overwhelmed with astonishment at this sudden explosion, withdrew their artillery, and the infantry began to give way. At this moment Defaix fell. The loss of this brave officer, instead of disconcerting, raised the ardour of the troops into a fury to avenge his death: the bayonet which had driven back the first line of the Austrians could not pierce the second. The resistance of the Austrians stooped for a moment the French in their career, and the event of the day, notwithstanding this re-kindled enthusiasm, was still doubtful; but its fate was at length fixed by Gen. Kellerman, who ordered a charge of cavalry, threw the Austrians into disorder, and made a whole division prisoners, to the number of 6000 men, among whom was the General Zagg, Gen. St. Julian, several other generals, and almost all the officers of the staff. A third

line of infantry yet remained as a corps de reserve, supported by the rest of the artillery and the whole of the cavalry. Against this last division the right wing of the French advanced with the grenadiers of the consular guard, and part of the reserve under Baudet, and supported by the artillery under the command of Marmont. The Austrian line still held its ground; but the French cavalry under Murat having charged the Austrian cavalry, this latter gave way precipitately, and was completely routed: night scarcely put a stop to the pursuit and carnage. The French boast of having wounded, killed, and taken prisoners 15,000 men: the victory was signal on their part, but their loss was not less than that of the army they had to combat. As far as glory belongs to actions of this kind, history will record this battle as equally honourable to both parties. It were endless to enumerate the particular traits of heroism which this day, for ever to be celebrated in the annals of history, exhibited. 4 miles E. Alexandria.

Marengo, a department of France, formed of that part of Lombardy, heretofore called the *Alexandrin*; bounded on the north by a part of Italy and the department of the Sesia, on the east by Parma, on the south by Genoa, and on the west by the departments of the Tanaro and the Dora. The principal towns are Alexandria, Tortona, Casal, Bobbio, and Voghera. The population 322,800.

Marenne, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles NNE. Savigniano, 5 WSW. Cherasco.

Marennes, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente, at the mouth of the Seudre. The principal trade is in salt. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. 9 miles SSW. Rochefort, 19 W. Saintes. *Long.* 1. 1. W. *Lat.* 45. 49. N.

Maresigo, a town of Istria. 4 miles S. Capo d'Istria.

Maretimo, an island in the Mediterranean, near the west coast of Sicily, about 12 miles in circumference, containing only a château and some farms. It is chiefly remarkable for a victory obtained by the Roman fleet over the Carthaginians. 15 miles W. Trapani. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Mareuil, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 5 miles N. Luçon, 12 SSE. La Roche sur Yon.

Mareuil, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 21 miles NW. Périgueux.

Margab, a river of Persia, which rises about 30 miles east from Herat, and loses itself in the earth, near Hamadan.

Margamarga, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 33 S.

Margami, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. 8 miles N. Oritsi.

Margarita, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Terra Firma, discovered by Columbus in the year 1498: about 90 miles in circumference. When first discovered, Columbus found the inhabitants employed in fishing for pearl oysters, but this trade is now no more. The greatest inconvenience of this island is the want of fresh water, which the inhabitants are obliged to bring from the main land; and yet the island abounds with pasture and verdant groves, and is fertile in maize and fruits. In the year 1620, this island was invaded by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards, and it is now principally inhabited by the natives; who had some particular indulgences from the court of Spain, for their submission to Columbus. *Long.* 63. 22. *W.* *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

Margaritima, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 34 miles W. Arta.

Margate, a seaport town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the north coast of the isle of Thanet, within a small bay, in the breach of the cliff, where is a gate to the sea, whence its name. In all matters of civil jurisdiction, Margate is subject to the Mayor of Dover, whose deputy resides here. and of which town and port it is a member. The principal street is near a mile in length, and built on an easy ascent, by which means the upper part is clean and dry, and the lower end much more so than formerly; a considerable sum of money having been lately expended in drains for that purpose. The harbour is pleasant, but not greatly frequented, for want of a sufficient depth of water to keep vessels of burden afloat; nevertheless great quantities of corn, and all kinds of grain, are shipped here for London. The pier of wood carried out to the eastward, in a circular form, for the security of shipping, is built where nature, by a cove in the cliff, seemed to direct, and is very ancient. Margate has great conveniency for bathing; the shore being level, and covered with fine sand, is extremely well adapted for that purpose. On the wharf are several bathing-rooms, which are large and convenient. Hither the company resort to drink the water, and from thence, in turn, they enter the machines, which are driven out into the sea, often to the distance of 200 or 300 yards, under the conduct of careful guides. Since Margate has been so much frequented by persons of consequence, many considerable additions and improvements have been made to the town. A large square has been lately erected, in which are some very handsome houses, built by persons of fortune for their own use, with

several others intended for the reception of the company. Margate is now as well supplied with shops as most other public places; and there are many very reputable tradesmen in all branches of business. The various articles of trade are mostly furnished by a ready and quick communication with London by the boats: they are sloops of 80 or 100 tons burden; of which there are five, and sail alternately. The passage is often made in eight or ten hours, and at other times in two or three days, as the wind and tide happen to suit. The best wind down is WNW. and the best up ESE. 25 miles N. Dover, 72 E. London. *Long.* 1. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Margelle sous Lery, (*La*.) a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles W. Is sur Tille.

Margenfelt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 11 miles S. Osterrod.

Margengaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 6 m. N. Marienburg.

Margenwald, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 m. S. Osterrod.

Margense, a town of Pomerelia. 6 miles S. Dantzick.

Marggrabowa, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department. This town derives its name from the founder Margrave Albert, who built it in memory of the interview he had here with Sigismund Augustus king of Poland; and the latter, in 1560, built a town which he called Augustowa, on the Polish frontiers, about 30 miles distant from Marggrabowa. In the neighbourhood of Marggrabowa, the Swedish and electoral troops defeated the Tartars, in 1656, and released the Prince of Radzivil, who had been taken prisoner by them. 80 miles SE. Königsberg, 57 S. Tillit. *Long.* 22. 47. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Marggrafisch Fischern, a village of Germany, in the principality of Bareuth, with a medicinal spring. 1 mile S. Hohenberg.

Marggroningen, see Groningen.

Margiani, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 25 miles N. Bistan.

Marglinar, a town of Turkestan, at the union of a river of the same name with the Siir. 8 miles S. Tashkund.

Margozza, a town of Italy, which gives name to a small lake near which it is situated. 40 miles NW. Milan.

Margraffen Neissidel, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Entzeistoff.

Margreth, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 4 miles NW. Millstatt.

Marguarstein, a town of Bavaria, on the Acha. 25 miles W. Salzburg, 10 SW. Traunstein.

Marguerite, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 34. W. 44. 2. N.

Marguerites, a town of France, in the département of the Gard. 4 miles NE. Nîmes, 12 NW. Beaucaire.

Margut, a town of France, in the département of the Ardennes. 13 m. NW. Sedan.

Maria, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 33. W. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Maria, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthage. 32 miles W. Carthage.

Maria, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 87. 15. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Maria Creek, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 88. W. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Maria Bay, a bay on the north coast of Tongataboo. 7 m. W. Observatory Point.

Maria Zell, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles N. Pruck.

Maria's Islands, a cluster of islands, near the south part of New Holland, a little to the north-east of Tasman's Head. *Long.* 147. 46. to 148. 10. E. *Lat.* 43. 15. S.

Mariager, a seaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated on a gulf which communicates with the Cattegat, called *Mariagerford*. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in stone and lime. 22 miles ENE. Wiborg. *Long.* 9. 53. E. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Marialva, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles S. St. Joao de Pefqueira, 16 NE. Pinhel.

Mariam, a town of Abyssinia. 100 miles ESE. Gondar. *Long.* 33. 34. E. *Lat.* 11. 2. N.

Mariana, a town of the island of Corsica. It is the see of a bishop, but the town is in ruins. 16 miles S. Bastia.

Mariana or *Marianne Islands*, see *Ladrones*.

Mariana, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 8 miles NNW. Verona.

Mariana, a town of Italy, in the département of the Mincio. 15 m. SW. Mantua.

Mariano, a town of Italy, in the département of the Olona. 12 miles N. Milan.

Marianka, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 44 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

Marianou, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles W. Braclaw.

Mariaquaco, a town of Brasil, on the river of the Amazons. 36 miles W. Paxis.

Marias Islands, three islands in the North Pacific Ocean, occupying a space of about 42 miles. The most northern and largest island of this group is about 13 miles long, in a south-east by east and north-west by west direction; which is also nearly the line in which these islands seemed to lie from each other: its highest part is towards the south, from whence it gradually descends, and terminates in a long low point

at its north-west extremity. A small low detached islet, and a remarkably steep white cliffy rock, lie off this point of the island; whose shores are also composed, but particularly so on its south-west side, of steep white rocky cliffs: the same sort of substance seemed to be its principal component part; and, although in some places it was tolerably well covered with a low kind of shrub, yet, upon the whole, it presented but a dreary and unproductive scene. Its south-eastern extremity, which likewise descends gradually from the summit of the island, terminates also in a low projecting point, with some rocks lying off from it. On either side is a small bay; that on the eastern side is bounded by a beach, alternately composed of rocks and sand; and as Captain Vancouver gained soundings of 35 fathoms at some distance, as he passed by it, little doubt was entertained of its affording good anchorage, provided the bottom should be good; as it is protected against the general prevailing winds. The surf, however, broke with some violence on its shores; and as it did not seem, from the scanty portion of its vegetable productions, and the apparent dryness of the soil, to possess what he principally and indeed only wanted, water; Captain Vancouver proceeded towards that station, which Woodes Rogers describes to have occupied, and where about the same season of the year he procured a great supply of excellent water: this was on the north-east side of the middle island, called by Dampier Prince George's Island. Between Prince George's and the north-westernmost island is a passage about 6 miles wide, with soundings from 20 to 40 fathoms, sandy bottom, and apparently free from danger or interruption. The south-west side of Prince George's Island is bounded by detached rocks, lying at a small distance from its shores; these in general, but more so on its northern and eastern side, descend gradually from the centre of the island, and terminate at the water side, in a fine sandy beach. This was infinitely more verdant than the other island, as its vegetable productions extended from the more elevated parts to the wash of the sea, and grew with some luxuriance, though no trees of great size could be perceived on the island, nor did it seem to afford any streams, or runs of fresh water. Two boats were immediately dispatched in different directions, in quest of water; which, however, if found, could not have been got on board without some difficulty, on account of the surf which broke on every part of the shore; but not so violently as to prevent the parties from landing. The length of the northernmost has been already stated; its breadth is about nine miles; the next in size and direction is

Prince George's Island; this is about 24 miles in circuit: and the third, or south-easternmost, is about 9 miles round. In navigating near them, says Captain Vancouver, we observed no danger: some detached islets and rocks are about the shores, but all are sufficiently conspicuous to be avoided; and the regularity of the foundations, so far as our examination extended, gave us reason to believe, that secure anchorage might be obtained against the prevailing winds at a commodious distance from the shore. From the gentlemen who had landed, it appeared that the soil of Prince George's Island seemed to be principally of a sandy nature, on which the chief valuable production is lignum vitæ; besides which, was an almost impenetrable thicket of small trees and bushes of a thorny nature, together with the prickly pear, and some plants of the orange and lemon tribe, the whole growing as close to the water side as the wash of the surf would permit. Some of the lignum vitæ which was cut close to the beach, and brought on board, worked up full eight inches diameter at heart: this wood was very ponderous, of a close black grain, and extremely hard. Many birds were seen; those of the larger kind were hawks of several sorts, green parrots with yellow heads, paroquets, pigeons, doves, and a variety of small birds, many of which were of beautiful plumage: pelicans, gulls, curlews, terns, and sand-pipers were observed; but no quadrupeds were seen, although in the sand on the bottom of some of the water-courses the footing of an animal was noticed, and supposed to be about the size of a fox. Many turtle tracks were on the beach; and nearly 100 dead manatee, or sea-cows, were lodged at some distance beyond the present range of the surf. A variety of fish, common to the tropical regions, were seen in great numbers about the shores: amongst these, the sharks were very bold and daring; they followed the boats, and made repeated attempts to catch the oars, in which one of them at length succeeded, but with the loss of five of its teeth, which were left in the blade of the oar. A few snakes and guanoes were also seen; and some of the latter were very good eating. No traces of human visitors were perceived; though on shore some drift wood was found, with evident marks of its having been worked or hewn with European tools. 204 miles ESE. Cape St. Lucas. *Long.* of anchoring place, 253. 54. E. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

Mariastain, a town of Austria. 14 miles SSW. Steyr.

Maricaban, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the south coast of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 56. E. *Lat.* 13. 52. N.

Maricello, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 6 miles NW. Gravina.

Maricolan, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochin. 20 miles NNE. Cranganore.

Mari-daké, a lake of Thibet, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 88. 50. E. *Lat.* 34. 42. N.

Marie, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 12 miles E. Seronge.

Marieboe, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, situated near a lake abounding in fish. 12 miles E. Næscow. *Long.* 11. 32. E. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Mariefred, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on a bay of the Malar Lake. 25 miles W. Stockholm, 36 N. Nykioping.

Marie Galante, an island in the West-Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493; of a circular form, and 42 miles in circumference. It was first settled by the French in the year 1647, from whom it was twice taken by the Dutch. In the year 1691, it was taken by the English, and again in the year 1759, but restored to the French in the year 1763. This island abounds with tobacco, and contains a great many grottoes, where large crabs are found, as also several rivers and ponds of fresh water. Along the eastern shore run high rocks, which afford shelter to vast numbers of tropic birds. The western shore is flat, and the ground in general proper for cultivation. At the time of its last reduction by the British arms, 1000 hogshheads of sugar were manufactured yearly. *Long.* 61. 6. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Marienbourg, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. This town was surrounded with walls by Queen Mary, sister to Charles V. from whom it took its name. $2\frac{1}{2}$ posts SW. Givet.

Marienberg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, near which are mines of silver, cobalt, iron, vitriol, and sulphur; here is likewise a manufacture of fine lace, and a medicinal bath. 3 miles ENE. Wolkstein, 34 SW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Marienburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. 28 miles S. Verro.

Marienburg, or *Feldmar*, a town of Transylvania. 6 miles N. Cronstadt. *Long.* 25. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Marienburg, or *Malborg*, a town of Prussia, and capital of a prefecture, situated on the Vistula. This town was formerly the chief place belonging to the Teutonic knights; its castle was burned down by the Swedes in the year 1644. The town was taken by the Poles in the year 1460; and by the Swedes in 1625, and in 1655. 24 miles SE. Dantzic, 74 SW. Königsberg. *Long.* 18. 55. E. *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

Marienburg, a town of the bishopric of Hildesheim, with a fort built by Bishop Henry III. as a defence against the Duke of Brunswick. 5 miles SE. Hildesheim.

Mariensfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 11 miles E. Warendorf.

Mariensflies, or *Stepenitz*, a village of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Prenzitz. Here is a convent for six noble ladies. 4 m. NW. Pritzwalk.

Mariengaul, a town and lake of Russia, in the government of Polotk. 40 miles NE. Rezitza.

Marienhage, a town of East Friesland. 9 miles N. Embden.

Marienmunster, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 4 miles E. Neheim.

Marienthal, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 3 m. WSW. Zwickau.

Marienthal, see *Mergentheim*.

Marienstern, a town of Upper Lusatia. 9 miles W. Budissen.

Marienwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 6 m. NW. Woldenberg.

Marienwerder, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situated on a small river, called the *Leib*, not far from the Vistula. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Pomesania, and of some grand masters of the Teutonic order. Marienwerder was at first built in the year 1233, on a werder or small island called *Quitzin*; but was soon after rebuilt on its present situation. The cathedral, which was erected about the thirteenth century, is the largest church in the kingdom of Prussia, being 320 feet long; and by its strong breast works seems to have formerly served for a fortress. The palace at Marienwerder is spacious, and built in the old Gothic taste. The adjacent country is very pleasant, and full of eminences and gentle declivities. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with their neighbours. In the year 1723, salt works were set up here, and a magazine for corn and forage in 1728. This town has often been damaged by inundations, war, and fire. The famous league formed by the towns and country against the knights of the Teutonic order, was concluded here in 1440. This town held out against a vigorous siege in 1520; and in the year 1613, it was for sometime the residence of the elector John Sigismund. In 1709, the czar Peter the Great, and Frederick I. king of Prussia, had an interview at this place. King Stanislaus retired to this town from Dantzic, in July 1734. 35 miles S. Dantzic, 90 SW. Königsberg. *Long.* 18. 42. E. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Marienzell, a town and convent in the archduchy of Austria. In the convent is a

celebrated image of the Virgin. 6 miles WSW. Baden.

Maries, (*Three*), three desert islands, in Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of Mexico, the largest about 21 miles in circumference. They abound in pigeons, hares, guanoes, &c. and the coasts with turtles and fish. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Mariestadt, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, on the Wenner lake, built in the 16th century by Duke Charles, and named by him in honour of his dutchess. 80 miles NE. Gotheborg, 136 WSW. Stockholm. *Long.* 13. 38. E. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

Marietta, a town of United America, in the state of Ohio, at the conflux of the Ohio and the Muskingum. Vessels of 200 tons burden are built at this place. *Long.* 81. 38. W. *Lat.* 39. 17. N.

Marignano, or *Melignano*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, near which Francis I. king of France, gained a victory over the Swiss in the year 1515. 11 miles SE. Milan.

Marigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles W. St. Lo, 9 E. Coutances.

Marigny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 miles SW. Chinon.

Marigny, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 5 miles SE. Bonneville, 20 SSE. Geneva.

Marigny, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 15 miles NW. Troyes.

Marigondon, a town on the west coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 123. 20. E. *Lat.* 13. 8. N.

Marigot, a town of the island of Martinico. 9 miles NW. Cul de Sac de la Trinité.

Mariabag, a town on the east coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 12. E. *Lat.* 8. 48. N.

Marü Kre, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 72 miles S. Uralsk.

Marilhoa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 18 miles ENE. Mourao, 21 E. Mourao.

Marim, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 44. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

Marinata, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 90 miles SW. Mascat.

Marin, a small island of Russia, in the Baltic. 72 miles N. Riga. *Long.* 24. E. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Marina, a town of the Popedom, anciently called *Lanum*, and afterwards from a country seat of Caius Marius named *Villa Marii*. The great church was built by one of the Colonna family, to whom the town belonged with the title of duke. 12 miles SE. Rome.

Marina, a town of Africa, in Kaarra. 15 miles N. Kemmoo.

Marina, a town of the island of Cyprus, on the south coast. 4 miles S. Larnica.

Marindugera, or *Marindique*, one of the Philippine islands, about 60 miles in circumference, near the south coast of Luzon. 30 miles NE. Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 51. *E. Lat.* 13. 29. N.

Marines, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 12 miles W. Beaumont, 7 NW. Pontoise.

Maring, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 10 miles WSW. Allenstein.

Maringando, a town on the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. 30. *E. Lat.* 13. 50. S.

Marinques, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 14 miles NW. Clermont.

Marini, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 4 miles NW. Alarcon.

Maricla, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Valencia, abounding in rare plants. 25 miles N. Alicant.

Marion's and Crozet's Islands, four islands in the Indian Ocean, discovered by Captains Marion and Crozet, French navigators, in 1772; but not named till seen by Captain Cook, in the year 1776, who called them after their discoverers. *Long.* 47. *E. Lat.* 48. S.

Marion, a county of South-Carolina.

Marioua, a town of Brazil, on the Rio Negro. 125 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

Mariout, a town of Egypt, on the west coast of Birk Mariout. 15 miles SSW. Alexandria.

Maripipi, one of the smaller Philippine islands. 20 miles SE. Masbate.

Maripondy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SW. Ongole.

Mariquita, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan, situated near some rich gold mines. It is also called *St. Sebastian del Oro*. 210 miles NE. Popayan, 80 S. Sta. Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 74. 6. *W. Lat.* 5. 16. N.

Marisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 12 miles N. Freyberg.

Marisfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 miles E. Meiningen.

Maritico, a river of South-America, in the province of Carthagena, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 76. 42. *W. Lat.* 8. 5. N.

Marivelas Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Luzon, well sheltered from all winds except from south to south-east: the bottom is clean, stiff mud or clay, with sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size. It takes its name from a small island. *Long.* 120. 24. *E. Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Marivelas, one of the smaller Philippine islands, with a village, the houses of which

are built of bamboos, to which they ascend by a ladder: one of these houses, roof and frame included, Mr. Perouse supposes will hardly weigh two hundred weight. The habitation of the curate or rector was of stone. In the year 1780, the Moors from the islands south of the Philippines invaded the island, burned the village, destroyed the fort, the church, and the rector's house, and made slaves of all the Indians they could lay hold of.

Mariupol, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the sea of Azoph, a little to the west of the river Kalmaus; built for the Greeks, who emigrated from the Crimea. 128 miles SE. Ekaterinoflav. *Long.* 37. 44. *E. Lat.* 47. N.

Mariza, a river of European Turkey, which rises near Bagni, passes by Filopopoli, and runs into the gulf of Saros, 6 miles SSW. Eno, in Romania.

Mark, a citadel of Germany, which gives name to a county, purchased by the counts of Altena at the beginning of the 13th century. 2 miles E. Hamm.

Mark, (*County of*), a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by the county of Recklinghausen, and bishopric of Munster, on the east by the dutchy of Westphalia, on the south by the dutchy of Berg, and on the west by the dutchies of Berg and Cleves. This county enjoys a fertile soil, with good meadows and arable land, which produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas, vetches, lentils, beans, rape, turnip seed, flax and hemp in such plenty, that the neighbouring countries are likewise supplied therewith. It produces also fruits and legumes of all kinds. The mountains yield coal, iron, lead, copper, and silver ores, and good quarries of stone. It contains in it upwards of 20 towns, exclusive of one-half of the town of Lippstadt. The inhabitants of this country are partly Roman Catholics, partly Protestants, and all the three churches enjoy the free and public exercise of their religion, and that too for the most part separate, sometimes in the same church. There are many manufactures here, the produce of which is not only used in the country, but also plentifully exported; and in particular great quantities of iron and steel are worked here in a variety of ways. The ancient counts of Mark received their origin from the counts of Altena. Adolphus III. count of Altena, who died in the year 1249, first assumed the title and arms of Mark. Adolphus V. count of Mark, was likewise count of Cleve. It came with Cleve to the electoral house of Brandenburg. The assienment was made with Cleves. Hamm is the capital.

Mark Bratt, see *Bratt*.

Mark Burel, a town of Germany, in

the principality of Culmbach. 13 miles NW. Anspach.

Mark Erlbach, see *Erlbach*.

Mark Lenkersheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 14 miles N. Anspach.

Mark Mansee, a town of Austria. 10 miles N. St. Wolfgang.

Mark Massareen, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; containing about 150 houses, and a good humnum. This is generally the halting place for the caravans between Scanderoon and Aleppo.

Mark Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim. 6 miles W. Einbeck.

Mark Schelken, a town of Transylvania. 4 miles N. Stoltzenberg.

Markan, or *Markhan*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 70 miles NW. Balk.

Markaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 40 miles SW. Wexio.

Markay, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 50 miles SW. Wexio.

Markdorf, or *Marchdorf*, a town of the duchy of Baden. 9 miles NE. Constance, 11 SW. Ravensburg. *Long.* 9. 22. *E. Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Marken, a small island on the west side of the Zuyder See, near the coast of Holland. 2 miles E. the town of Monikedam.

Markesdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles S. Kamnitz.

Markersdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 6 miles E. Weyda.

Market Jew, see *Marazion*.

Market Bosworth, &c. see *Bosworth*, &c.

Market Raisin, see *Raisin*.

Markhl, a town of Bavaria. 7 miles E. Neu Oetting, 7 N. Burkhausen.

Markinch, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: here is a manufacture of linseed oil, and another of stockings. 4 miles S. Falkland.

Markleuthen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth, on the Eger. 6 miles NNE. Wunsiedel.

Markobel, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg. 5 miles NE. Hanau.

Markov, a small island of Russia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 138. 14. *E. Lat.* 71. 50. N.

Markovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 56 miles SW. Kirensk.

Markow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 60 miles ESE. Wilna.

Markowiska, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 24 miles E. Lucko.

Markowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles S. Olmutz.

Marksubla, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach. 5 miles SSW. Eisenach.

Marks, (*Lake of*), or *Shibkah el Low-deah*, a large lake of Africa, in Biledulgerid. This lake reaches near 60 miles from east to west, and the breadth is about 18; yet it is not all of it a collection of water; there being several dry places interspersed all over it that look like so many islands. To the eastward there is one of these islands, which, though uninhabited, yet is very large, and well stocked with date-trees. The Arabs tell us that the Egyptians in one of their invasions of this country halted here for some time, and that this plantation originally sprung from the stones of those dates which they had brought along with them as provisions. And probably from this tradition the adjacent portion of the circumambient lake might have been called *Babyra Pharaone*, i. e. *the Plains of Pharaoh*. The situation of this lake with regard to the sea, the Syrtis, and the river Triton, should induce us to take it for the Palus Tritonis of the ancients; and that the island mentioned is the Chersonesus of Diodorus Siculus, and the Phila of Herodotus. Pallas likewise, who, with the Libyan women, attended Sesostris in his Asiatic expedition, and was supposed to owe her origin to this lake, might have made this island the chief place of her residence. *Long.* 8. 50. *E. Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Markt Bibart, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 24 miles SW. Bamberg, 25 ESE. Wurzburg.

Markt Hohenleben, a town of Saxony, in the county of Reufs. 8 m. NW. Greitz.

Markt Oettingen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Oettingen Wallerstein. 8 m. WSW. Oettingen, 6 NNW. Nordlingen.

Markt Einersheim, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Limburg. 16 miles ESE. Wurzburg.

Markt Steinach, see *Steinach*.

Marktl, a town of Austria, on the Traisen. 12 miles S. St. Polten.

Markutchoe, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NNE. Ramgur.

Markusowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 36 miles SE. Braclaw.

Markwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 12 m. E. Jung Buntzel.

Marlborough, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Saturday. It consists of little more than one broad street, and another which enters it from the high road. John, surnamed Lackland, had a castle here, which, on his revolt from his brother Richard, was stormed by Hubert archbishop of Canterbury; it was afterwards famous for the assembly of all the states of England, who unanimously en-

acted a law for suppressing riots, commonly called the statute of Marlborough. Now it has fallen a prey to time, and is nothing but a heap of ruins, a few fragments of walls only remain. In 1642, Marlborough being held by Ramsey for the parliament, Charles I. sent a strong detachment under Wilmot, which entered the town by assault, and took the governor, officers, and 1000 prisoners, with 4 pieces of cannon. Anciently it was the custom at Marlborough for every burgess of the corporation to give the mayor two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Marlborough sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2367, of whom 597 were employed in trade and manufactures. 33 miles E. Bath, 74 W. London. *Long.* 1. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Marlborough, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 25 miles W. Boston.

Marlborough, a county of South-Carolina.

Marlborough, a town of Pennsylvania. 28 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Marlborough, (*Lower*,) a town of the state of Maryland. 30 miles S. Annapolis.

Marlborough, (*Upper*,) a town of the state of Maryland. 17 miles SW. Annapolis.

Marle, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 13 miles NNE. Laon.

Marlesreut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles WSW. Hof.

Marlheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 9 miles W. Strasburg.

Marlier, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles S. St. Etienne.

Marlieux, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 10 miles SSW. Bourg en Bresse, 5 SE. Châtillon les Dombes.

Marlb, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Trebel. 4 miles E. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 42. E. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Marlbe's Bay, a bay of South-Wales, on the west coast of the county of Pembroke, between St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven.

Marlow, or *Great Marlow*, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, situated on the side of the river Thames, under the Chiltern hills, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. The chief manufacture is making lace and paper, with some large copper mills. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3236, of whom 306 were employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles NNE. Reading, 32 W. London. *Long.* 0. 47. W. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Marlstrand, an island of Sweden, near the west coast, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 29. E. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Marly, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, situated near the Seine; celebrated for its magnificent palace and water-works, erected at the expense of Louis XIV. 4 miles N. Versailles, 9 W. Paris.

Marly, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 6 miles NW. Vervins, 6 E. Guise.

Marmagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 3 m. E. Aurillac.

Marmagne, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 4 miles W. Bourges, 12 SE. Vierzon.

Marmande, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, situated on the Garonne. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn, wine, and brandy; the number is about 4000. 7 posts NW. Agen, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ SE. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Marmaruolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 8 miles N. Mantua.

Marmignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 m. SW. Gourdon.

Marmora, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Strimon, six miles NW. Emboli, in the province of Macedonia.

Marmora, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 34 miles ENE. Saloniki.

Marmora, an island in the Straits of Constantinople, or the Sea of Marmora, about ten miles long and three wide: it contains a town of the same name, and a few villages; most of the inhabitants are Greek Christians. This island was anciently called *Proconnesus*, or *Præconnesus* and *Elaphousæus*, or the *Islands of Stags*, being remarkable for the number of those animals with which it was stocked. The marble quarries have been greatly commended, and to these it is said to owe its present name. The stately palace of Mausolus, at Halicarnassus, was lined with this marble; and Constantine made use of it in the public structures of his new city. *Long.* 27. 33. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, a gulf between the Straits of Constantinople and the Straits of Gallipoli, so called. It is about 90 miles in length from east to west, and 33 broad from north to south; it takes the name of Marmora from the island so called.

Marmora, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 33 miles E. Magnisa, 30 NW. Alashehr. *Long.* 28. E. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Marmora, Le, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 16 miles W. St. Severin.

Marmora, La, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 19 m. W. Coni.

Marmora; see *Milafa*.

Marmorice, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the south coast of the province of Natolia. The town is small, but situated in a bay, which forms, says Sir R. T. Wilson, one of the finest harbours in the world. The entrance is narrow, and hardly discernible till within a cable's length. The British fleet lay here in 1799, to wait for necessities in the expedition to Egypt. *Long.* 28. 31. E. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Marmoset's Rocks, on the north coast of Hispaniola, at the entrance of Port Plate.

Marmoutier, a town of France, the department of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles S. Saveri, 15 WNW. Strasburg.

Marnay le Bourg, a town of France in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles SE Gray, 11 W Besançon.

Marne, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Marne, about three miles to the east of Langres; passes by or near to Chaumont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Vitry le François, Châlons, Epernay, Damery, Dormans, Châtillon, Château Thierry, la Ferte, Charly, Lify fur Ourcq, Meaux, Lagny, &c.; and joins the Seine, at Charenton.

Marne, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 210 miles N. Herat, 195 E. Meshid.

Marne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Aisne and Ardennes, on the east by the department of the Meuse, on the south by the department of the Aube, on the south-west by the department of the Upper Marne, and on the west by the departments of the Seine and Marne, on the Aisne; about 60 miles from east to west, and 45 from north to south. Châlons is the capital.

Marne, (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north-west by the department of the Marne, on the north-east by the departments of the Meuse and the Vosges, on the south-west by the department of the Upper Saône, on the south and south-west by the Côte d'Or, and on the west by the department of the Aube; about 70 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from 22 to 35 in breadth. Chamont is the capital.

Marne, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles NW. Brunsbuttel.

Marnul, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bamberg. 5 miles SW. Weismain.

Maro, or *Marro*, a town of the principality of Oneglia. 9 miles NW. Oneglia.

Maro, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 6 miles NW. Evora.

Maro, a town of Pegu, situated on an island, formed by the mouths of the Ava. 120 miles SSW. Pegu.

Maroclat, a town on the north coast of

the island of Bouro. *Long.* 127. 7. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Maroggio, a town of Naples, in the province of Otanto. 17 miles SE. Tarento.

Marogglio, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Terra Nuovo, in the valley of Noto.

Marogna, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the Archipelago. 46 miles SW. Trajanopoli, 64 E. Emboli.

Marailles, a town of France, in the department of the North. 6 miles W. Avesnes, 3 NE. Landrecy.

Marolles, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 miles N. Bar.

Marolles, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 6 miles N. Blois.

Marolles, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 7 miles S. Mamers.

Maroni, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 55. 14. W. *Lat.* 5. 52. N.

Maroo, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 18 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

Maroon, (*North*), or *Double Headed Shoal*, a shoal in the Chinese Sea, extending north-north-east and south-south-west, about 30 miles in length, and from six to ten in breadth; about 60 miles west from the island of Luçon. *Long.* 118. 46. to 119. 10. E. *Lat.* 16. 32. to 16. 58. N.

Maroon, (*South*), or *Marfingela*, a shoal in the Chinese Sea, extending nearly east and west; about 30 miles in length, and from four to eight in breadth. *Long.* 118. 46. to 119. 10. E. *Lat.* 15. 15. to 15. 30. N.

Maroongas, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Maros, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 6. E. *Lat.* 4. 47. N.

Maros, a river of Hungary, which rises on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Theysse, near Zegedin.

Marostica, a town of Italy, in the Vicentia, surrounded with walls, and containing several churches. 11 miles N. Vicenza.

Maroupole, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 60 miles ENE. Lemberg.

Marowly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 15 miles S. Narwa.

Marozzo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 20 miles SE. Lanciano.

Marpach, a town of Austria. 6 miles E. Steyregg.

Marpach, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar. In 1546, this town suffered greatly from the Spaniards; in 1642, it was twice plundered; and in 1693, it was burned by the French. 8 miles NNE. Stuttgart, 30 ENE. Wildbad. *Long.* 9. 21. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Marple, a township of England, in Cheshire, with 2031 inhabitants. 4 miles SE. Stockport.

Marpurg, see *Marburg*.

Marquartzburg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 9 miles NNE. Nuremberg.

Marquartstein, a town of Bavaria, on the Acha. 25 miles W. Salzburg, 45 E. Munich.

Marquays, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 5 miles NW. Sarlat.

Marque, La, a town of France in the department of the Gironde. 18 miles NNW. Bordeaux.

Marquesave, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles N. Rieux.

Marqueissanes, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles NE. Villefranche.

Marquis, (Grand), a town of the island of Grenada, on the east side. *Long.* 61. 1. W. *Lat.* 12. 9. N.

Marquis Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Florida Stream. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 24. 35. N.

Marquis of Mendoza's Islands, or *Marquesas*, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in the year 1595; and visited by Captain Cook in the year 1774. They are five in number, and named *St. Christina*, *Magdalena*, *Dominica*, *St. Pedro*, and *Hood*. The trees, plants, and other productions of these isles, says Captain Cook, are nearly the same as at Otaheite and the Society isles. The refreshments to be got are hogs, fowls, plantains, yams; and some other roots; likewise bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts; but of these not many. At first these articles were purchased with nails. Beads, looking-glasses, and such trifles, which are so highly valued at the Society Isles, are in no esteem here, and even nails at last lost their value, for other articles far less useful. The inhabitants of these islands, collectively, are without exception the finest race of people in this sea; for fine shape and regular features, they perhaps surpass all other nations: nevertheless, the affinity of their language to that spoken in Otaheite and the Society Isles, shews that they are of the same nation. The men are punctured or curiously tattooed, from head to foot. The figures are various, and seem to be directed more by fancy than custom. Women are but little punctured; youths and young children not at all, and as fair as some Europeans. The men are in general tall; that is, about five feet ten inches, or six feet; but none appeared fat and lusty, nor any that could be called meagre. Their teeth are not so good, nor their eyes so full and lively, as those of many

other nations. Their hair is of many colours; some have it long, but the most general custom is to wear it short, except a bunch on each side of the crown, which they tie in a knot. They observe different modes in trimming the beard, which is in general long; some part it, and tie it in two bunches under the chin; others plait it, some wear it loose, and others quite short. Their clothing is the same as at Otaheite, and made of the same materials; but they have it not in such plenty, nor is it so good. The men, for the most part, have nothing to cover their nakedness, except the marra, as it is called at Otaheite, which is a slip of cloth passed round the waist and between their legs. This simple dress is quite sufficient for the climate, and answers every purpose which modesty requires. The dresses of the women is a piece of cloth wrapped round the loins like a petticoat, which reaches down below the middle of the leg, and a loose mantle over their shoulders: their principal head-dress, and what appears to be their chief ornament, is a sort of broad fillet, curiously made of the fibres of the husk of cocoa-nuts; in the front is fixed a mother of pearl shell, wrought round to the size of a tea saucer; before that, another smaller, of very fine tortoise-shell, perforated in curious figures; also before, and in the center of that, is another round piece of mother of pearl, about the size of half a crown; and before this another piece of perforated tortoise-shell, the size of a shilling. Besides this decoration in front, some have it also on each side, but in smaller pieces; and all have fixed to them the tail-feathers of cocks, or tropic birds; which, when the fillet is tied on, stand upright; so that the whole together makes an agreeable ornament. They wear round the neck a kind of ruff or necklace, made of light wood, the out and upper sides covered with small red peas, which are fixed on with gum. They also wear small bunches of human hair fastened to a string and tied round the legs and arms. Sometimes instead of hair they use short feathers; but all the above-mentioned ornaments are seldom seen on the same person. Their dwellings are in the vallies, and on the sides of the hills, near their plantations; they are built after the same manner as at Otaheite, but much neater, and only covered with the leaves of the bread-tree. In the article of eating, these people are by no means so cleanly as the Otaheitans; they are likewise dirty in their cookery. Pork and fowl are dressed in an oven of hot stones as at Otaheite; but fruit and roots they roast on the fire, and after taking off the rind or skin, put them into a platter or trough with water, out of which both men and hogs eat at the same time. Their weapons are clubs

and spears, resembling those of Otaheite, but somewhat neater. They have also slings, with which they throw stones with great velocity and to a great distance, but not with a good aim. Their canoes are made of wood, and pieces of the bark of a soft tree, which grows near the sea in great abundance, and is very tough and proper for the purpose: they are from 16 to 20 feet long, and about 16 inches broad; the head and stern are made of wood; the stern rises or curves a little, but in an irregular direction, and ends in a point; the head projects out horizontally, and is carved into some faint and very rude resemblance of a human face; they are rowed by paddles, and have a sort of latteen sail, made of matting. Hogs were the only quadrupeds seen by Captain Cook, and cocks and hens the only tame fowls. However, the woods seemed to abound with small birds of a very beautiful plumage, and fine notes. *Long.* 138. 45. to 140. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. to 10. 30. S.

Marquise, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. In 1522, it was burned by the English. $2\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Calais, $1\frac{3}{4}$ N. Boulogne.

Marr, a division of the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, towards the south, between the rivers Dee and Don.

Marraboo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger; a considerable mart for salt, which the Moors bring to sell to the Negroes. 150 miles SW. Segó. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Marradi, a town of Etruria. miles NNE. Florence.

Marrab, a town of Syria, anciently also called *Arra Maronias*. This town was supposed to be inhabited by the Maratocypreni, and destroyed by the emperor Valens, on account of the devastations they committed throughout the whole country. It is a mean town, governed by an independent aga, to whom the Franks pay a caphar or toll. 30 miles N. Hama, 40 SW. Aleppo.

Murrat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 9 miles S. Thiers.

Marrisona, a bay of the island of Antigua. 2 miles S. Willoughby Bay.

Marro, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, eight miles S. Nicotera.

Mars Diep, a road for shipping, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee from the German Ocean, between the coast of Holland and the Texel.

Mars la Tour, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 11 miles WSW. Metz, 9 S. Briey.

Marfa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 10 miles NE. Tunis.

Marfac, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 30 miles N. le Puy, 6 S. Ambert.

Marfaglia, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. In the year 1693, the allies under the command of the Duke of Savoy, were defeated here by the French marshal Catinat, with the loss of their cannon, and 8000 men killed and wounded. The duke was taken, and with him the Earl of Warwick and Holland, who accompanied him as a volunteer. The duke was dismissed on his parole, and soon after died at Turin. 6 miles NE. Mondovì.

Marfai, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 10 miles E. Surgeres.

Marfal, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 22 miles ESE. Pont a Mousson, 17 ENE. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 41. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Marfala, a seaport town, situated on the west coast of the island of Sicily, built on the ruins of the ancient Lylibeum; containing about 8000 inhabitants. 48 miles SW. Palermo. *Long.* 12. 27. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Marfala, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, about a mile south from the town of Marfala.

Marsan, before the revolution, a small country of France, of which Monte de Marsan was the capital. It now forms part of the department of the Landes.

Marsanne, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles SW. Crest, 8 NNE. Montelimart.

Marsiquiver, or *Marsalquiver*, a seaport of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in the year 1732. 3 miles from Oran.

Marsberg, see *Stadsberg*.

Marsch, or *March*, or *Mark*, a river which rises in the south part of the county of Glatz, soon after enters Moravia, passes by Littau, Olmutz, Kremsir, Hradisch, Marchegg, &c. and runs into the Danube, at the boundaries of Austria and Hungary, 6 miles above Presburg, and 32 below Vienna.

Marsciano, a town of the Popedom, in the Perugian. 22 miles SSW. Perugia.

Marsden, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, with 1510 inhabitants, reckoning 631 employed in manufactures. 5 miles SW. Haddersfield.

Marsden, *Great* and *Little*, two townships of Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 2322, of which 816 were employed in manufactures. 3 miles N. Burnley.

Marseillan, or *Marcellan*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 4 miles NE. Agde, 8 SE. Pezenas.

Marseille, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles S. Grandvilliers, 11 NW. Beauvais.

Marseilles, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, situated near the coast of the Mediterranean. It is large, rich, and the most ancient place in all this province; is said to have been built by the Phœceans, and to have existed 500 years before the birth of Christ. It is seated at the foot of a rocky mountain, near the sea, being divided into the Old and New Town. The former lies on an eminence, consisting of narrow crooked streets, with mean houses; whereas in the latter the streets are straight and broad, and adorned with handsome edifices. Before the revolution, this city was the residence of a bailiwick, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Arles, who had a diocese containing 36 parishes, with an annual revenue of 30,000 livres. In it was also a mintage, together with four parish churches, including the cathedral and two collegiate ones, with two abbeys, an academy of the beaux arts, and an observatory. It contains a large arsenal, well stored with all the implements for fitting out the galleys. The large armoury here, which consists of four walks crosswise, and is accounted the finest in the whole kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men. In the arsenal is a dock for building the galleys. This is roofed over, and communicates with the harbour, which is a parallelogram, having public and private buildings on the two long sides, and one of the shorter. The other side is the issue into the Mediterranean, which is defended on each point by a strong fort. The entrance into the harbour, on account of a rocky cape near it, is difficult, and has not depth of water enough for men of war. Gold and silver stuffs are made here. In 1423, Marseilles was taken by the Aragonians. In 1720, this city was visited by a most deplorable pestilence, which raged till 1722. Before the revolution, upwards of 4500 vessels entered the port in the course of a year. The number of inhabitants was 96,413. $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts WNW. Toulon, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 21. *E. Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Marsh Creek, a river of North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 34. W. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Marshy River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 94. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Marshfield, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the borders of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Here is a manufacture of broad cloth; and a considerable trade is carried on in malt. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1246. 7 miles N. Bath, 104 W. London. *Long.* 2. 21. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Marshfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 18 miles SE. Boston.

Marsico Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. 18 miles N. Policastro.

Marsico Vetere, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 14 miles S. Potenza.

Marsillac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 14 miles N. Angoulême.

Marsilliat, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 12 m. S. Montluçon.

Marsilly, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 m. S. Sezanne.

Marsingola, see *Marvona*.

Marsio, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 16 miles S. Sulmona.

Marson's Key, a small island in the Spanish Main. *Long.* 82. 58. W. *Lat.* 12. 5. N.

Marsowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 20 miles SE. Beraun.

Marsia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 16 miles S. Upsal.

Marsia, a small island near the west coast of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 12. 31. E. *Lat.* 56. 47. N.

Marston Moor, a place of England, in the county of York, memorable for a battle fought here in 1644. This battle was the beginning of Charles's misfortunes and disgrace. The Scottish and parliamentary army had joined and were besieging York, when Prince Rupert, reinforced by the Marquis of Newcastle, determined to raise the siege. Both sides drew up on Marston Moor, to the number of 50,000, and the victory seemed long undecided between them. Rupert, who commanded the right wing of the royalists, was opposed to Oliver Cromwell; who now first came into notice, at the head of a body of troops, whom himself had disciplined. After a sharp combat the cavalry of the royalists gave way, and such of the infantry as stood next them were likewise put to flight. Cromwell having pushed his opponent off the field, returned to a second engagement, which was crowned with equal success. The prince's whole train of artillery was taken, and the royalists never after recovered the blow.

Marstrand, a seaport of Sweden, in West Gothland. It is a very ancient staple town, situated on the sea coast, with a spacious, deep, and secure harbour, into which there is an entrance on the north and south sides; and it is defended by the strong citadel of Carlstein. It has, indeed, many considerable privileges; but, partly by the calamities of war, during the years 1676 and 1719, and partly by the fires which broke out in 1683 and 1699, it is in so declining a condition, that in the year 1747 it had but 20 poor burghers, and the poll-tax register contained only 65 persons: however it con-

sists of 200 ruinous and almost uninhabited houses. 18 miles NW. Gotheborg. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Marta, a town in the dutchy of Castro, on a river of the same name, where it issues from the lake of Bolsena. 11 miles E. Castro.

Marta, a river of the Papedom, which runs from Lake Bolsena to the Mediterranean. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

Marta, or *Martena*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 10 miles S. Cochín.

Martaban, a city of Asia, and capital of a country subject to the King of Birmanah. It was formerly capital of a rich and pretty powerful kingdom; before the Pegu monarchs began to enter the dominions under the Birmanh kings: but the first of this race having conquered Pegu, fell next on Martaban in 1545, with a vast army, and having compelled its king Chambayna to surrender himself, put him, his queen, and all her women to most cruel deaths; after which he plundered and ruined the city. He likewise caused ships to be sunk in the river, to prevent the navigation, in which condition it still continues; yet a trade is carried on for fish and earthenware; especially those large jars for holding wine or water, in great request all over the Indies: some are so large as to hold the quantity of two hog-sheads. After the destruction of Pegu in 1600, the King of Siam took Martaban, and laid it waste: however it soon recovered, and had a king of its own about 1604; to whose daughter the famous De Brito and Micote, the Portuguese king of Pegu, married his eldest son; but after the King of Ava had taken Sirian, and impaled the mock king, he obliged the King of Martaban to put his son in law to death, in the year 1614. 115 miles SSE. Pegu. *Long.* 98. 2. E. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Martago, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles SSE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martaize, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 5 miles SSW. Loudun, 9 NNW. Mirebeau.

Martano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles NW. Otranto.

Martawan, a village of Syria, and the last stopping place in the road from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and celebrated on account of an extraordinary practice of the inhabitants, who let out their wives and daughters to prostitution for a trifling sum: probably some remains of that religious custom in the worship of Venus.

Martel, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lot, near the Dordogne. 12 miles WNW. St. Cécil, 29 N. Cahors.

Martel, an ancient castle of France, in the department of the Corrèze, near Turenne. Here, in 1180, died Prince Henry, eldest son of Henry II. king of England.

Martensdorf, a town of Austria. 7 miles WSW. Zisterstorf.

Martha Brea Harbour, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Martha's Vineyard, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of New England, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. *Long.* 70. 40. W. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Marthalen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 5 miles S. Schaffhausen.

Marthon, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles S. La Rochefoucauld. 12 E. Angoulême.

Martiego, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martiga, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles SW. Viseu, 21 NE. Coimbra.

Martignana, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, near the Po. 5 miles W. Saluzzo.

Martignano, a town of Italy, in the Trevifan. 7 miles NW. Trevigio.

Martigné, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 8 miles SSW. La Guerche.

Martigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 miles NNE. Laval, 6 S. Mayenne.

Martigné Briand, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles N. Vihiers, 15 S. Angers.

Martigné la Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles N. Charolles, 14 SW. St. Gengou le Royal.

Martigny, or *Martinach*, a town of the Valais, on the Drance. Though now small, Martigny was under the Romans a town of considerable extent, under the name of Vicus Veragrorum, and the capital of a people called Veragri, who inhabited this part of the Alps. It was called, also, *Vicus Ostendurus*, and *Forum Claudii*. It was lately the seat of a Swiss governor. Near the town is a manufacture of glass. 11 miles W. Sion, 38 E. Geneva.

Martigny, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 3 miles N. La Marche, 9 W. Darney.

Martigues (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, situated on an island at the mouth of a lake, to which it gives name, near the sea. It was anciently very strong. The lake is near 20 miles in length and 12 in breadth. 14 miles SSW. Salon.

Martin, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in the kingdom of Aragon.

Martin, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Broom. *Long.* 5. 7. *W. Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Martin Vas, Islands of, three small rocky islands, according to Peroufe, merely rocks, in the Atlantic Ocean; the largest about a quarter of a league in circumference. They are separated from each other by small intervals, and appear at a distance like five heads of land. *Long.* of the largest. 28. 8. *W. Paris, Lat.* 20. 31. S.

Martinengo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 9 m. S. Bergamo.

Martinesl, a town of Transylvania. 16 miles S. Millenbach.

Martini, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 16 miles W. Ostuni.

Martinico, an island in the West-Indies. This island is 48 miles in length, and 135 in circumference, leaving out the capes, which sometimes extend two or three leagues into the sea. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of hillocks, which are mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered, continually attract the clouds; which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inaccessible, while the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains, but chiefly from the first, issue the many springs that water the island. These waters, which flow in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. Their quality partakes of the nature of the soil they pass through; in some places they are excellent, in others so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected in the rainy season. The French were the first Europeans who formed a settlement, under the conduct of M. Desnambuc, who brought about 100 persons from St. Christopher's in the year 1635; and obtained land of the Caribbs: they lived quietly for some time, but animosities afterwards ensuing, ended with the extirpation or banishment of the natives. The French, by this retreat, now become sole masters of the island, lived quietly upon those spots which best suited their plantations. They all continued themselves at first to the cultivation of tobacco and cotton, to which was soon added that of the arnotto and indigo. That of sugar was not begun till about the year 1650. Benjamin Dicofta planted some cocoa-trees ten years after. His example was not followed till 1684, when the chocolate grew more common in France. Cocoa then became the chief dependence of the colonists, who had not a sufficient fund to undertake sugar plantations. One of those calamities

which arise from the seasons, and which sometimes affect men, and sometimes vegetables, destroyed all the cocoa-trees in 1718. This spread a general consternation among the inhabitants of Martinico. The coffee-tree was then proposed to them; as a plank is held out to mariners after a shipwreck. The French ministry had received as a present from the Dutch two of these trees, which were carefully preserved in the king's botanical garden. Two shoots were taken from these, and carried to Martinico. Independent of this resource, Martinico was possessed of those natural advantages which seemed to promise a speedy and great prosperity. Of all the French settlements, it was the most happily situated with regard to the winds that prevail in those seas. Its harbours possess the inestimable advantage of affording a certain shelter from the hurricanes which annoy these latitudes. Its situation having made it the seat of government, it has obtained the greatest marks of favour, and enjoyed the ablest and most upright administration of them all. Notwithstanding all these advantages, Martinico, though in greater forwardness than the other French colonies, had made but little progress at the end of the 17th century. In 1700, it contained but 6597 white men in all. The savages, mulattoes, and free negroes, men, women, and children, amounted to no more than 507. The number of slaves was but 14,566. All these together made a population of 21,640 persons. The whole of the cattle was 3668 horses or mules, and 9217 head of horned cattle. They grew a great quantity of cocoa, tobacco, and cotton, and had nine indigo houses, and 183 small sugar plantations. In 1736, there were 447 sugar works; 11,953,322 coffee trees; 193,870 of cocoa; 2,068,480 of cotton; 39,400 of tobacco; 6750 of arnotto. The supplies for provisions consisted of 4,806,142 banana trees; 34,483,000 trenches of cassava, and 247 plots of potatoes and yams. The population amounted to 72,000 blacks, men, women, and children. Their labour had improved the plantations as far as was consistent with the consumption then made in Europe of American productions; and the inhabitants exported annually to the amount of 700,000l. sterling. This extensive trade annually brought into the ports of the island 200 ships from France, 14 or 15 fitted out by the mother country for the coast of Guinea, 60 from Canada, 10 or 12 from the islands of Margareta and Trinidad; besides the English and Dutch ships that came to carry on a smuggling trade. The private navigation from the island to the northern colonies, to the Spanish continent, and to the Windward Islands, employed 130 vessels, from 20 to 70 tons burthen, manned with 600 European

failors of all nations, and 1500 slaves, long inured to the sea service. The war of 1744, put a stop to this prosperity. The few ships that came from France, in order to compensate the hazards they were exposed to by the loss of their commodities, sold them at a very advanced price, and bought them at a very low one. By this means, the produce decreased in value, the lands were but ill cultivated, the works neglected, and the slaves perishing for want. Martinico had not yet repaired her losses during the peace, nor paid off the debts which a series of calamities had obliged her to contract, when war, the greatest of all evils, broke out afresh. A series of misfortunes for France, after repeated defeats and losses, made Martinico fall into the hands of the English. It was restored in July 1763, 16 months after it had been conquered, but deprived of all the necessary means of prosperity that had made it of so much importance. In 1769, France imported from Martinico, upon 202 trading vessels, 177,116 quintals of fine sugar, and 12,579 quintals of raw sugar; 62,518 quintals of coffee; 11,731 quintals of cocoa; 6048 quintals of cotton; 2518 quintals of cassia; 783 casks of rum; 307 hogheads of molasses; 150 pounds of indigo; 2147 pounds of preserved fruits; 47 pounds of chocolate; 282 pounds of raised tobacco; 494 pounds of rope yarn; 234 chests of liqueurs; 234 hogheads of molasses, &c; 451 quintals of wood for dying; and 12,108 hides in the hair. All these productions together have been bought in the colony itself for 536,631l. sterling. It is true, that the colony has received from the mother country to the amount of 588,412l. merchandise, but part of this has been sent away to the Spanish coasts, and another part has been conveyed to the English settlements. In the year 1794, Martinico was taken by the British, under the command of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; the attack commenced on the 3d of February, and the island surrendered on the 16th of March. *Long.* 61. 2. to 61. 26. W. *Lat.* 14. 24. to 14. 52. N.

Martinico, (*Little*), one of the Grenadine islands, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 61. 18. W. *Lat.* 13. 38. N.

Martinowa, a town of Austrian Poland. 6 miles N. Halicz.

Martinoves, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlau. 4 miles SE. Budin.

Martinbruck, see *St. Martinbruck*.

Martin's Comb, see *Comb Martin*.

Martinsperg, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSW. Zwettl.

Martinvasi, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 3 miles S. Cherbourg, 9 NW. Valognes.

Martinez, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Indre. 11 miles N. Le Blanc en Berry, 11 S. Châtillon sur Indre.

Marte, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 20 miles SSW. Gallipoli.

Martock, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, containing about 100 houses. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2102, and in the parish 380. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. 15 miles W. Sherbourn, 131 W. London.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cosenza. 20 miles NW. Squillace, 13 S. Cosenza. *Long.* 16. 28. E. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the right bank of the Llobregat, where Hannibal built a bridge across the river as he passed towards Italy. In the year 1768, this bridge was repaired; and at the north end is a triumphal arch, erected by the Carthaginian general in honour of his father. 20 miles NW. Barcelona.

Martos, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. In 1225, this town was taken from the Moors by the knights of Calatrava. In 1275, the Christians were defeated in the neighbourhood, when the Archbishop of Toledo was taken prisoner and afterwards put to death. 10 miles W. Jaen.

Martragny, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 miles NNW. Caen, 5 ESE. Bayeux.

Martres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles NE. St. Gaudens, 9 SW. Rieux.

Martres de Veyre, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 7 miles SSE. Clermont, 9 N. Issoire.

Martyr's Reef and Shoals, a rocky shoal between the gulf of Mexico, on the north side of the Florida Stream. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

Maru, or *Maru Shabigian*, or *Maru Shah Jan*, or *Maru Shahi-Sehan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, on the river Morga. This was formerly a magnificent city, and the residence of many sultans. It was entirely laid waste by the Turcomans, after the defeat of Sultan Sangiar, in the 12th century. 200 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 61. 12. E. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Maru-errud, or *Maru el Roud*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, on the Morga, founded, according to the opinion of some, by Alexander the Great. 125 miles NE. Herat, 150 SW. Balk. *Long.* 61. 18. E. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Marvaglia, a town of Italy, in the bailiwick of Bellinzona.

Marvac, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. In 1704, it was taken by the Duke of Anjou; in 1705, by the Confederates. 6 m. SE. Castello de Vide, 6 SE. Valença de Alcantara in Spain. *Long.* 7. 2. W. *Lat.* 39. 13. N.

Marzejols, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lozere. In the reign of Henry III. the greater part of the inhabitants became Protestants; but in the year 1586, they were obliged to surrender at discretion to the king's troops, when the town was destroyed. 9 miles W. Mende, 35 ENE. Rhodéz. *Long.* 3. 22. E. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Maruggio, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles SSW. Oria.

Marville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 6 miles SE. Montmedy, 6 W. Longwy.

Marwar, see *Marawar*.

Marwick Head, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the island of Pomona. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Marxburg, a town of the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, near Braubach.

Mary Grey, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 10 miles SSE. Strabane.

Maryborough, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, not large, but considerable for its woollen manufactures. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament. 48 miles N. Waterford, 43 SW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 2. W. *Lat.* 53. N.

Maryburgh, or *Gordonburgh*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, on the south side of Loch Eil, built by William III. soon after he came to the crown, and called Maryburgh in honour of his queen; for some time it has also been called Gordonburgh, from the family of Gordon, to whom the estate belongs. It is a flourishing little place; about 6 vessels belong to the harbour; of these there are four sloops from 20 to 40 tons, and one brig of 200 tons. Half a mile from Fort William.

Marykirk, a town of the island of Sanday, on the south coast. *Long.* 2. 27. W. *Lat.* 59. 6. N.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the state of Delaware, on the south by the sea and the state of Virginia, and on the west by Virginia. It contains about 14,000 square miles, of which it is supposed one-sixth is water; is divided into 18 counties; and is separated into the east and west divisions by the Chesapeake Bay. The settlement of this state was made at first with about 200 persons, all Roman Catholics, and most of them of good families, under a charter granted to Lord Baltimore, in the year 1632; but the proprietors very wisely introduced a general toleration for all Christians: a measure that greatly tended to the flourishing state of the country. The lands next the sea are low, but rise gradually till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains. Great part of the country was covered with wood, till cut and cleared by

the planters; but interspersed with savannahs and meadows, watered by several small streams and springs. This colony, as it had for a long time, with Pennsylvania, the honour of being unstained with any religious persecution; so neither had they, nor the Pennsylvanians, ever, till instigated by European politics, been harassed by the calamities of any war, offensive or defensive, with their Indian neighbours, but had always lived in the most exemplary harmony with them. Indeed, in a war which the Indians carried on against Virginia, they by mistake made an incursion into the territories of Maryland, but were soon sensible of their error. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of Maryland. In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised. As long ago as 1751, in the month of October, no less than sixty waggons, loaded with flaxseed, came down to Baltimore from the back country. Among other kinds of timber is the oak, of several kinds, which is of a straight grain, and easily rives into staves, for exportation. The black walnut is in demand for cabinets, tables, and other furniture. The apples of this state are large, but mealy; their peaches in plenty, and good: from these the inhabitants distil cyder-brandy and peach-brandy. The forests abound with nuts of various kinds, which are collectively called masts. On this mast vast numbers of swine are fed, which run wild in the woods. These swine, when fatted, are caught, killed, barrelled, and exported in great quantities. The number of inhabitants in the state, including the negroes, is 260,000. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore.

Maryland Point, a point in the state of Maryland, on the Potomak. 45 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Maryport, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the mouth of a river on the coast of the Irish Sea, with a weekly market on Friday. The harbour is capable of great improvement, and will at present contain about 150 vessels. It contains about 400 houses; and, by a late accurate survey, the number of inhabitants amounted to about 2625. There are eighty-seven vessels, from 50 to 300 tons burthen, mostly employed in the coal or coasting trade: and a few of the stoutest of them go generally in the summer to the Baltic, or different ports in the east. There are no manufactures here at present, and its chief dependence is on the coal trade. 9 miles NW. Cockermouth. 308 N. London. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Marytown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 5 miles ESE. Brechin.

Marza, a town of Sicily, in the valley of

Noto, with a bay, where they manufacture salt. 8 miles SSE. Noto.

Marza, a town of Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga, inhabited by Moors, who trade with Europeans for gum, of which there are three forests near.

Marzi, or *Port Addi*, see *Portendic*.

Marza el Bir, a town of Arabia. 10 miles W. Hali.

Marza Eran, a town of Arabia. 12 miles S. Sockia.

Marza Ibrahim, a town of Arabia. 5 miles S. Serrain.

Marza Kouf, a town of Arabia. 35 miles S. Mecca.

Marza Susa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. 6 miles N. Curen.

Marzaglia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 4 m. W. Modena.

Marzilla, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre. 30 miles S. Pamplona.

Marzoan, a mountain of Egypt, near the coast of the Red Sea. 15 miles S. Cofeir.

Mas Bay, a bay in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. *Long.* 5. 30, *E. Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Mas d' Agenois, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne. 5 miles NW. Tonneins, 6 ESE. Marnmande.

Mas d' Azil, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Ariège; fortified by the Protestants, but since dismantled. 25 miles W. Mirepoix, 18 NNW. Tarascon.

Mas Cabardes, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 1 mile N. Carcassonne, 8 NE. Montolieu.

Mas Garnier, or *Grenier*, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 3 miles W. Verdun.

Mas St. Puelle, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 10 miles SW. St. Papoul.

Masa, a town of Congo. 20 miles NE. St. Salvador.

Mata Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Masafuero, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, situated to the west of Juan Fernandez, both being nearly in the same latitude, and, by the globe, it is distant about 93 miles. It is very high and mountainous, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock: it is of a triangular form, and about 12 miles in circumference. The south part is much the highest: on the north end are several spots of clear ground, which perhaps might admit of cultivation. The author of the account of Lord Anson's voyage mentions only one part of this island as affording anchorage, which is on the north side, and in deep water; but Capt. Carteret says he saw no part where there was not anchorage: on the west side in particular, there is an an-

chorage at about a mile from the shore in 20 fathom, and at about two miles in 40 and 45 fathom, with a fine black sand at the bottom. There is plenty of wood and water all round the island, but they are not to be procured without much difficulty: a great quantity of stones, and large fragments of the rock have fallen from the high land, all round the island, and upon these there breaks such a surf, that a boat cannot safely come within a cable's length of the shore. Capt. Carteret further says there is no landing here but by swimming from the boat, and then mooring her without the rocks, nor is there any method of getting off the wood and water, but by hauling them to the boat with ropes: there are however many places where it would be easy to make a commodious landing by building a wharf, which it would be worth while even for a single ship to do, if the was to continue any time at the island. Masafuero is a very good place for refreshment, especially in the summer season: all round the island there is such plenty of fish, that a boat may, with three hooks and lines, catch as much as will serve an hundred people; among others are coal-fish, cavalish, cod, hallibut, king-fishers, and cray-fish: seals are numerous. *Long.* 80. 46. W. *Lat.* 33. 45. S.

Masan, a town of Mocaumpour. 44 m. SW. Mocaumpour.

Masaihpel, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 28 miles NNW. Hydrabad.

Ma-saffran, a river of Algiers, which forms the boundary towards the north between the provinces of Tremecen and Titterie. It is formed by the union of several smaller streams, and runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 3. 13. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Masagran, or *Mazackran*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, surrounded with mud walls, situated on the declivity of a range of hills, within a furlong of the Mediterranean. 20 miles NE. Arzew, 2 S. Muftygannim.

Masanet, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 25 miles N. Gerona.

Masanet, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 17 miles S. Gerona.

Masani, a town of Servia. 30 miles S. Passarowitz.

Masara, a town of Algiers. 12 miles N. Constantina.

Masarguer, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 3 miles SE. Marseilles.

Masaruolo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles N. Friuli.

Masaya, a town of Mexico, on the west side of the lake of Nicaragua. 10 miles N. Grenada.

Masbach, a river of the dutchy of Berg, which runs into the Wipper, opposite Solingen.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, about 90 miles in circumference: the inhabitants are for the most part free and independent; about 250 families pay tribute. Here are some mines, but not wrought: the principal produce is rice. *Long.* 123. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Masbrough, a village of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its iron manufactures, forges, and furnaces, on the Rother, opposite Rotherham.

Masalat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 240 miles WNW. Oman, 160 WSW. Julfar.

Mascall, an island in the Bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan, about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 92. E. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Mascar, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen. It is merely a collection of mud-walled houses. There is a small fort garrisoned by its own inhabitants. The Bedouins of this neighbourhood are exempt from taxes, and only serve as volunteers in cases of necessity. 30 miles S. Mustyganini, 40 ESE. Oran.

Masaraib, or *Maserib*, a town of Syria, belonging to a powerful Arabian prince. 3 days' journey SSE. from Damascus.

Mascarenbas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 4 miles N. Mirandela.

Mascari, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 9 miles SW. Taormina.

Mascarin, one of the Gallapagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 1. 12. S.

Mascat, or *Maskat*, a town of Arabia. This is the principal town of the province of Oman, so that the schiech or imam is by many travellers called King of Mascat. It stands at one end of a beautiful plain, on the side of a small gulf, encompassed with steep rocks, forming an excellent harbour, in which the largest vessels may find shelter. This harbour is likewise protected by forts, and the city thus fortified both by art and nature. Arrian called it *Mosca*, and speaks of it as being, even then, a great emporium of the trade of Arabia, Persia, and India. Mascat has ever enjoyed this advantage, and even at present possesses a considerable trade. The Portuguese made themselves masters of it in 1508. Two churches, one of which is now a magazine, and the other the house of the wali or governor, still remain, to shew that they were once established here. 150 years after their conquest of Mascat, the Portuguese were driven hence by the Arabs, through the treacherous aid of a Banian, who had been robbed of his daughter by the Portuguese governor. In no other Mahometan city are the Banians so numerous as in Mascat; their number in this city amounts to no fewer than 1200. They are permitted to live agreeably to their own laws, to bring

their wives thither, to set up idols in their chambers, and to burn their dead. At Mascat, Europeans pay five per cent. upon imports, Mahometans six and a half, and Jews and Banians seven per cent. The imam's natural subjects pay six per cent. in kind, upon dates exported; which are the principal article that the country affords. Mascat is the key of Arabia and Persia, and the whole trade is carried on by Banians. The customs of this port only are the chief support of the Imam's forces. Their government is the strictest and the civilest of any in either Persia or Arabia; a stranger may walk in the street any hour in the night without the least molestation. Theft is never pardoned, any person caught therein either suffers death or the loss of a hand; by this means the merchandise lies in the street at all times safe. 220 miles SSE. Gambon, 940 E. Mecca. *Long.* 74. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Mascatlan, a town of Mexico. 60 miles Acapulco.

Mascau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles SE. Windisch Weistritz.

Mascharska, an island of Russia, in the Frozen Sea, near the west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. N.

Maschigika, a bay on the north-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 59. 14. E. *Lat.* 76. 25. N.

Maschito, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 3 miles SSE. Venosa.

Mascomy, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 16. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Mascoutens, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 42. N.

Mascoutens, a river of the western territory of America, which runs into the Wash, *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 39. 17. N.

Mascobu, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 110 m. NE. Santa Cruz.

Masebe, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 54 miles ESE. Gotheborg.

Maselskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 20 miles S. Kola.

Masenbourg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles S. Leoben.

Maseno, a village of the Valteline, celebrated for its baths. 8 m. ESE. Chiavenna.

Maseno, a river which rises in the Alps, and runs into the Adda, 4 m. E. Morbegno.

Masera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on the coast. 70 m. SSE. Kalhat. *Lat.* 22. N.

Maserata, a town of the dutchy of Piacenza. 18 miles S. Piacenza.

Maseyck, see *Maeseyck*.

Masham, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1022 inhabitants. 17 miles NW. Boroughbridge, 220 N. London.

Mashangur, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, on the river Sewad. 48 miles N. Attock, 130 ESE. Cabul. *Long.* 71. 7. E. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

Mashuk, a town of the Arabian Irak. 5 miles NW. Samira.

Masiady, a town of Samogitia. 36 miles NNW. Medniki.

Masjan, a river of Persia, which runs into the Sihon, in the province of Chorasan.

Maside, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 12 miles NW. Orense.

Maside, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 35. E. *Lat.* 7. 25. S.

Masigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 5 miles S. Le Mans, 3 ENE. La Flèche.

Masin, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 5 miles SE. Ivrea.

Masina, a kingdom of Africa, north of Bambara, situated on the north bank of the Niger, and to the south-west of Tombuctou, inhabited by Foulahs, who employ themselves in pasturage, and pay an annual tribute to the King of Bambara. *Long.* 0. 3. to 3. 0. W. *Lat.* 14. 50. to 16. N.

Masinac, a town of Egypt. 14 miles NE. Habafeh.

Masinga, a town of Cacongo. *Long.* 12. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Masivan, or *Merzifon*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 90 m. NW. Sivas, 120 E. Angura.

Maskaleva, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 24 m. N. Balaganskoi.

Maskelyne's Islands, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, lying off the south-east point of Mallicollo Island. *Long.* 167. 59. E. *Lat.* 16. 32. N.

Maskingie, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Masko, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 9 miles NW. Abo.

Maslacq, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 5 miles SSE. Orthez.

Maslavstano, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 36 m. ESE. Bialacerkiev.

Maslema, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in province of Diarbekir. 28 m. NNE. Racca.

Masmunster, see *Munster*.

Masned, a small island of Denmark, near the south coast of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

Mason's Island, a small island in the Potomack. *Long.* 77. 13. W. *Lat.* 39. N.

Mason, a small island near the coast of China. *Long.* 121. 4. E. *Lat.* 30. 47. N.

Masovia, or *Masuren*, a late palatinate of Poland, one of the most ancient, and one of the last that remained annexed to the crown. This country has, from the beginning of the

Polish monarchy, been considered as a part of that kingdom. And though the inhabitants revolted, on the decease of Mieczefflaus II. Casimir I. soon reduced them to obedience. In the partition which Boleslaus III. made of the Polish dominions, between his four sons, in 1138, Masovia was given to his second son (afterwards Boleslaus IV.) who was succeeded by his son Lesco. The latter bequeathed it to Casimir, his father's brother; and after this, it devolved by inheritance on Casimir's youngest son Conrad. Hence it appears that this province had its own dukes for a long time. Duke Wenceslaus became a vassal to John king of Bohemia, in the year 1329; but Charles, that monarch's son, having transferred the sovereignty of Masovia to Casimir the Great, king of Poland, Siemonit duke of Masovia was obliged to be invested with this country as a fief dependent on Poland. In the year 1526, the male line of the dukes of Masovia being extinct, the duchy became immediately subject to Poland. And though King Sigismund I. was strongly importuned to make his son Sigismund Augustus duke of Masovia, he could not be prevailed on; but that monarch, having first confirmed the rights and laws of the inhabitants, annexed it to Great Poland, in 1529. King Stephen, in 1576, endowed Masovia with the same rights and privileges as the rest of the kingdom; but permitted the inhabitants to retain some of their ancient customs. This province has been twice given to the queens of Poland as a dowry; and for some time was governed by a stadtholder, appointed by the king. But in 1576, the waiewoda of Masovia was placed on the same footing with the other palatinates. No other religion but Popery is tolerated in this province; those of other professions being treated with the greatest severity: for if a Lutheran or Calvinist minister was found in Masovia, his punishment was death. Staravolscius computed the number of noble families in this country to be, in his time, no less than 55,000. Masovia consisted of two palatinates, viz. Czeisk, or Masovia Proper, and Polotk. This palatinate was seized by Prussia, in the general division; but at the peace of Tilsit it was taken from Prussia and given to Saxony, forming a part of the duchy of Warsaw.

Maspa, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 40 m. NW. Archidona.

Masaloma, a town on the south-east coast of Canary island. 12 m. S. Palmas.

Masquelonge, or *Kennoncheque*, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 87. 4. W. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Masquinonge, a lake of Canada. 9 miles NW. Montreal. *Long.* 74. 10. W. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Masquinonge, a river of Canada, which runs from lake Masquinonge to lake St. Pierre.

Masque Pocona, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the government of Charcas, extending about 75 miles. The air is hot, but not too great for vines. The town of the same name, where the bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra resides, is very thinly inhabited; but there are in other parts of the jurisdiction several populous towns. The valley in which it stands is about 24 miles in circuit, producing all kinds of grain and fruits; and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which constitute a principal branch of its trade. 90 m. SSW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Masri, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 160 miles ENE. Sirgian.

Massa, (*Dutchy of*), a small principality, situated near the Mediterranean, between Genoa and Tuscany. This principality, and that of Carrara, have often changed masters. Before the French revolution, they were annexed to Modena, and fell with it to the Cisalpine republic. In 1806, they were given to Lucca.

Massa, a town of the republic of Lucca, late capital of a dutchy; and at one time, alternately with Carrara, capital of the department of the Apennines in the Cisalpine republic, to which it fell with Modena. It is situated on the river Frigida, near the sea; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Pisa. 53 miles SSW. Modena, 20 NW. Lucca. *Long.* 10. 5. E. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Massa, a town of Etruria, in the state of Sienna; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Populonia. Between this town and the sea is a very unhealthy tract of country, called *Maremma di Sienna*. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. 24 miles SW. Sienna, 44 SW. Florence. *Long.* 10. 53. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Massa di Sorrento, a seaport town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, with a harbour for small vessels. On the sea shore is an ancient temple adorned with marble columns and a pavement of Mosaic. The deity to whom it was consecrated is not known; but it is now dedicated to St. Peter. It has a high watch-tower, like to those along the coast. A little further is the cape or promontory of Minerva, so named from a temple built in honour of that goddess, on an eminence facing Sorrento. Seneca speaks of this temple, by him termed *Atheneum*, it having been built and consecrated to Pallas goddess of Athens. We now see only a watch-tower built on the ruins of that famous temple, out of which medals and vases have been dug from time to time. This cape was fatal to most of the ships of L. Junius's fleet, who, failing to join those of P. Claudius Pulcher, his col-

league, which had been defeated by Asdrubal, admiral of the Carthaginians, was driven by a storm against the promontory of Minerva; and the losses sustained by the two consuls were so great, that the Carthaginians became thereby masters of the sea, during five or six years; that is, till the battle won by C. Lutatius over them; which put an end to the first Punic war. 6 miles SW. Sorrento.

Massa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 24 miles SSE. Ferrara.

Massa, a town of Fez. 8 miles S. Salee.

Massac Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 89. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Massaccio, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 18 miles SW. Ancona.

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by the states of Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Atlantic and the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and on the west by the state of New-York; about 120 miles from east to west, and about 45, in general, from north to south, though towards the eastern extremity it is much more. Massachusetts was originally a part of New England, and first separated in the year 1627. In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans and peas; apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. Iron ore in immense quantities is found in various parts of this state, as likewise copper ore, black lead, pipe-maker's clay, yellow and red ochre, alum, slate, or stone, ruddle, or a red earth, and in some places asbestos or incombustible cotton. Several mineral springs have been found in different parts of the country. Massachusetts is divided into eleven counties, which contain 265 towns, the principal of which are Boston and Salem. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 378,787. This state owns more than three times as many tons of shipping as any other of the states, and more than one-third part of the whole that belongs to the United States. At this period 35,000 tons were employed in carrying on the fisheries; 56,000 in the coasting business, and 120,560 in trading with almost all parts of the world. Pot and pearl shes, staves, flax-seed, bees-wax, &c. are carried chiefly to Great-Britain, in remittance for their manufactures; masts and provisions to the East-Indies; fish, oil, beef, pork, lumber, candles, &c. are carried to the West-Indies, for their produce; and

the two first articles, fish and oil, to France, Spain, and Portugal; roots, vegetables, fruits, and small meats, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; hats, saddlery, cabinet-work, men's and women's shoes, nails, tow, cloth, barley, hops, butter, cheese, &c. to the southern states. The negro trade was prohibited by law in 1778, and there is not a single slave belonging to the commonwealth.

Massachusetts Fort, a fort of United America, on the borders of Vermont and New-York. 9 miles S. Bennington, 14 NW. Deerfield.

Massaciucoli, a town of the republic of Lucca. 9 miles SW. Lucca.

Massacoi, see *Scherbro*.

Massacre Island, see *Maouna*.

Massacre River, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea on the north side of the island. *Long.* 72. 32. W. *Lat.* 19. 45. N. *Massafra*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 9 m. NW. Tarento.

Massagano, or *Massangano*, a town of Angola, and capital of a province to which it gives name, on the Coanza. 100 miles ESE. Loanda. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 9. 54. S.

Massagong, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Nassau. *Long.* 100. 5. E. *Lat.* 3. 8. S.

Massalagem (New), a seaport town of Madagascar, on the west coast. *Long.* 63. 10. E. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

Massalagem (Old), a seaport town of Madagascar, on the west coast. 60 miles N. New Massalagem.

Massandra, an island of Africa, in the river Coanza. 24 miles from the mouth.

Massapa, a town of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga. 230 miles NW. Sofala. *Long.* 32. 10. E. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

Massat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 9 miles W. Tarascon.

Massay, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 16 miles W. Bourges.

Massaciucoli, see *Massaciucoli*.

Massel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. Near it is an eminence called Toppleberg, once a famous Pagan burial-ground. 3 miles NE. Trebnitz.

Masserano, a town of France, in the department of the Sèna, lately capital of a small principality which was a papal fief, insulATED in Piedmont. 21 miles NNW. Vercelli, 43 NNE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 39. N.

Marsenbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SE. Gemunden.

Massersburg, a town of Pennsylvania. 15 miles WSW. Chambersburg.

Masseube, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 9 miles SE. Miande, 14 S. Auch. *Long.* 0. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Massey's Island, a small island in the Pa-

cific Ocean, discovered, in 1790, by Lieut. Ball. It lies SSW. of Sirius Island.

Massfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles SSE. Meiningen.

Massi, a nation of Africa, on the banks of Lake Maravi.

Massia, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Massiac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 14 miles N. St. Flour. 18 NE. Murat.

Massianac, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 55. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. S.

Massilargues, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 12 miles ENE. Montpellier.

Massia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 12 miles E. Adana.

Massitz, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 3 miles N. Zeitz.

Massorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles ESE. Bahar.

Massow, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 20 miles SSE. Cammin, 9 N. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Massumba, a town of Congo. 10 miles N. Bombi.

Massura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles SSW. Bahar.

Massy, see *Massi*.

Mass Island, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 28. S.

Masta, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 23. E. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Mastai, a town of Japan, on the south coast of Nippon. 10 miles SW. Meaco. *Long.* 134. 30. E. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

Massasa, a town of Fez. 40 miles WNW. Velez de Comera.

Massassin Lake, a lake of North-America, at the head of Rupert's River, which falls into James's Bay. This lake is about 200 miles in circumference, of a very irregular form, and much intersected by projections of land.

Mastigon, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan.

Mastib, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 140 miles ENE. Sirgian, 410 ESE. Ispahan. *Long.* 59. 40. E. *Lat.* 29. 16. N.

Mastre, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 15 miles N. Privas, 12 SW. Tournon.

Mastura, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the borders of the Red Sea. 92 miles SW. Medina. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Masuah, or *Matsuah*, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, with an excellent harbour, and water deep enough for ships of any size, to the very edge of the island: here they may ride in the utmost security, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of strength the wind

blows. As it takes its modern, so it received its ancient name from its harbour; it was called by the ancients *Sebasticum Os*, from the capacity of its port, which is distributed into three divisions. The island itself is very small, scarcely three quarters of a mile in length, and about half that in breadth; one-third occupied by houses, one by cisterns to receive the rain-water, and the last reserved for burying the dead. *Long.* 39. 50. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Marsaux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 9 miles N. Before, 22 miles SSW. Colmars.

Masuco, or *Mascon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 18 miles ENE. Elpadacinta, 27 SSW. Miranda de Duero.

Masula, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 40 miles NNW. Astara.

Masulipatam, a city and seaport of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly, situated at the mouth of the Kistnah, anciently called *Masolia*. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and painted linens, but the air is esteemed unwholesome. This town was taken by the French in 1750, and in 1769. 65 miles SSW. Rajamundry, 150 SE. Hydrabad. *Long.* 81. 15. E. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Masurieh, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 50 miles W. Korna.

Maszw, a town of Hungary. 6 miles W. Rofenburg.

Mata, (*La*), a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 22 miles SSW. Alicant.

Mata, a lake of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the sea side. The quantity of salt collected here is immense, and is the property of the king, costing little more than the labour of heaping it, being in a manner produced naturally. The high bank which separates the sea from the Mata, appears natural; the lake is bounded on the land side by mountains, and is formed by the torrents of rain-water that gush down in winter, which evaporating gradually by the heat of the sun, added to the nature of the soil, become a mass of salt, so plentiful, that some years the exports have amounted to near 100,000 tons weight, chiefly for Holland and the Baltic: considerable quantities also are in demand for curing of fish, particularly for Newfoundland and New-England. The cost is about 11 shillings per ton, on board; and the king, in order to encourage the export, lets the price always remain the same.

Mata, a river of Africa, which crosses the country of Sabia, and runs into the Eastern Indian Sea. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

Mataboon, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 11. E. *Lat.* 5. 2. N.

Mataca, or *Matanca*, a bay on the north coast of the island of Cuba, where the Dutch fleet defeated the Spanish fleet, in the year 1627. 36 miles from the Havanna.

Matacola, see *Batacola*.

Matagara, a town of Africa, in Sulgumessa.

Matagoda, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 31. S.

Matagorda, a fort of Spain, which covers the harbour of Cadiz.

Matagua, a town of the island of Cuba. 92 miles SE. Havanna.

Mataja, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 1. 20. N.

Mataichi, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 150 miles ENE. Santa Cruz.

Matala, or *Castro Matala*, a town of the island of Candy, anciently called *Metalla*, or *Metallum*, on the south coast. This was one of the harbours of Gortynia. 30 miles S. Candy. *Long.* 24. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

Mataboe, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 40. S.

Matalona, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 13 miles NNE. Naples.

Mataman, or *Cimbeba*, a large country of Africa, lying near the Atlantic, south of Benguela, extending from *Long.* 13. to 18. E. *Lat.* 16. to 24. S.

Matamba, a large country in the interior parts of Africa, bounded on the north by Congo, on the east by a country unknown, on the south by Malamba and Benguela, and on the west by Angola; about 150 miles from north-west to south-east, and about as much from north-east to south-west: divided into five provinces, Upper and Lower Umbé, Upper and Little Ganghelli, and Bondo. St. Maria de Matamba is the capital.

Matambo, a town of Peru, in the district of Abanga. 12 miles NW. Cusco.

Matan, a town of the island of Borneo, near the west coast, a little to the south of the equinoctial line.

Matan, a small island among the Philippines, near the port of Sibiu, where the celebrated Magellan was killed in 1521, in an engagement with the natives.

Matana, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles NW. Kairabad.

Matanzas Bay, a bay on the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 81. 2. W. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Matape, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Sonora. 45 m. SE. Pitquin.

Mataram, a town of the island of Java, and capital of a kingdom, on the south side, near the centre of the island. *Long.* 110. E. *Lat.* 8. 20. S.

Matarana, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in Aragon.

Matarea, or *Mataria*, a town of Egypt, on the site of the ancient *On*, or *Heliopolis*, celebrated for the excellence of its water. Here Joseph and the Virgin are said to have rested with our SAVIOUR. A bloody battle was fought here on March 20, 1800, between the French and the Turks. The French army consisted of 15,000 men, comprehending cavalry and dromedaries, was ranged in two lines, and extended about a mile towards Bulac, with its right flanked by a wood of palms. The Turkish cavalry made at first some partial attacks on the French infantry, but without much effect. The janissaries opposed to the left wing of the French advanced next, and attacked with great bravery; but wanting ammunition, and being ill seconded by the artillery, they were in a short time compelled to fall back. Towards noon, the French advanced on the whole line, with a terrible fire of musquetry and artillery, which threw the Turks into disorder; and in an instant the whole army, consisting of 40,000 men, took flight, notwithstanding the efforts of the Grand Vizier to stop or rally them. The Grand Vizier withdrew to his camp; but was forced to abandon it the same day, the French having advanced in two oblique lines to cut off his retreat: the rout then became general; 19 pieces of cannon, and a part of the camp, fell into the hands of the conquerors, whose loss was trifling. The loss of the Turks amounted to about 8000 men killed or wounded, besides those who perished in the desert. 5 miles NE. Cairo.

Matarick, a cluster of small islands in Lake Menzaleh.

Matara, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, well peopled by industrious inhabitants. The environs abound in vineyards, which produce wine, much famed for its flavour. It likewise contains several manufactures, and is considered as one of the richest and most active towns in Catalonia. 17 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 19. E. *Lat.* 41. 33. N.

Matatana, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

Matataner, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

Matavai Bay, or *Port Royal Bay*, a bay near the north part of the island of Otaheite. *Long.* 149. 13. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

Matavai Point, a cape of the island of Otaheite. *Long.* 210. 22. E. *Lat.* 17. 29. S.

Matchadsh Bay, a bay on the east coast of Lake Huron. *Long.* 80. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Ma-tcham, a town of China, in Pe-tche-li. 22 miles N. Tsang.

Ma-tche, a small island near the coast of China. *Long.* 119. 54. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Matchapungo, a small island near the

coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 44. W. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

Matchgong, a town of Bengal. 25 miles N. Burdwan.

Ma-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 50 m. NE. Ou-tchang.

Matchou, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 86. 29. E. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

Matchtygong, a town of Hindoostan. 37 miles NW. Benares.

Mate Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, *Long.* 83. 41. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Matelica, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 10 m. W. Ancona.

Matelles, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 miles N. Montpellier, 12 NE. Gignac.

Matembo, one of the Querimba Islands, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 12. S.

Matera, a city of Naples, in Basilicata, the see of an archbishop. In the seventh century, it was taken and plundered by the Saracens. 27 miles SSW. Bari, 112 E. Naples. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Materata, a town of Istria. 6 miles ESE. Umago.

Matesholm, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Long.* 68. 8. N.

Materi, a lake of Naples, in the county of Molise. 3 miles S. Boiano.

Matha, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 14 miles NE. Saintes, 9 SE. St. Jean d'Angely.

Mathan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou, called a royal city. *Long.* 21. 40. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Mathay, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 4 miles NW. Blamont, 7 N. St. Hypolite.

Mathern, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tivy, 2 m. above Llanbeder.

Matgar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kotta. 15 miles SSW. Kotta.

Mathepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Mathieu, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles N. Caen, 13 E. Bayeux.

Mathusen, or *Mauthausen*, a town of Austria, situated on the Danube. 7 miles E. Steyregg.

Mathravel, a village of North-Wales, in the county of Montgomery; once the seat of the Prince of Powis, and supposed to be the ancient city called *Mediolanum*; now reduced to a farm-house. 5 miles NW. Welshpool.

Matignon, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 14 miles NW. Dinan, 11 NE. Lamballe.

Matilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 20 miles SSW. Salamanca.

Matin, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, 150 miles below Quebec.

Matina, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica. 60 m. NNE. Carthage.

Mativa, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles E. Gallipoli.

Matiefulea, a town of Transilvania. 7 miles ESE. Samosviyar.

Matlock, a village of England, in the county of Derby, where is a medicinal spring, efficacious in cholicky, consumptive, and cutaneous cafes; and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, as an agreeable retreat during the summer months for health and amusement, without the infection of southern manners. Here are two baths: the old bath, as it is called, though there had been a bath at the place long before, was built in the year 1734: the house belonging to it is the largest, and most frequented, though the new one has a handsome house, in a pleasanter situation. The baths are temperate, and the water lighter than common water. It was first known about 1698. There is a hot spring in a hill beyond the old bath; but notwithstanding all attempts to prevent it, it mixes with a cold one in its way to the river. Here is a water of a strong petrifying quality; a large stratum formed by which is used for building, and is very serviceable. Matlock Great Tor is 140 yards perpendicular. Near Matlock bridge, are two chalybeate springs. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2354. 17 miles N. Derby, 14½ N. London.

Matme, a river of Germany, which rises in the Brigaw, and runs into the Schwarzbach, 8 miles N. Waldshut.

Matto Dentao, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 45 miles NNE. Villarica.

Matobolo, one of the smaller Philippine Islands, near the north coast of Panay. *Long.* 122. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 56. N.

Matoschnik Schar, a strait which divides Nova Zembla, always filled with ice. *Lat.* 75. N.

Matonkin, (*Great*), a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 36. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Matonkin, (*Little*), a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 42. W. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Matonbackrapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 32 miles SSE. Cuddapa.

Matowoman Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 18. W. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Matoon Harbour, a harbour on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 45. W. *Lat.* 44. N.

Matour, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Saône and Loire. 11 miles SE. Charolles, 13 W. Mâcon.

Matra, a chain of mountains in Hungary, situated to the south-west of Erlau.

Matramodo, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 27 miles W. Vellore.

Matray, a town of the Tyrolese. 10 miles S. Inspruck.

Matrunga, a town of Hindoostan. 37 miles NE. Ruttunpour.

Matschach, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 10 miles S. Saxenburg.

Matschen, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 6 miles N. Leisnisch.

Matscheviz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, memorable for a battle fought here in 1794, between the confederate Poles under Kosciusko, and the Russians under General Ferien, in which the latter were victorious; 6000 Poles fell in the battle, and 16,000 were made prisoners, among whom were Generals Sirakowski, Kosciusko, Knafchevitsch, and nearly 200 superior and staff officers. All their artillery also fell into the hands of the Russians, and only 1500 men, who traversed the woods of Warsaw, escaped. The Russians lost 800 men, and had 1500 wounded. Kosciusko, who commanded this body, and was also general in chief of the Polish confederacy, had exposed his person during the whole of the action; but having at length made a desperate effort with the weak remains of his cavalry, he was obliged to save himself by flight: but although his horse was extremely swift, he was overtaken by Cornet Philipinko of the Charkov light horse, a subaltern officer, and a few Cossacs. He had already received two wounds of a sabre, one in his neck, the other in his head, when a Cossac called out to him to ask for mercy; and being enraged at his not answering, wounded him in the back with his pike, which caused him to fall from his horse in a state of insensibility; and as they did not know him, he would infallibly have been killed, had not the Cossac been restrained by one of his officers, who told them he was the commander in chief; upon which he was removed to a neighbouring convent. In his pocket they found a small loaded pistol, of which it was easy to guess the object, but being senseless, he was unable to use it: he was attended with great care, and some time after removed, by Suwarrow's orders, to the house of General Romanzow, near Kiev, he being the oldest commanding officer in the Russian army, and afterwards to Petersburg. 32 miles E. Warsaw, 60 W. Brzesc.

Matsuma, or *Schilpadz*, an island of Japan, east of Niphon. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Matzinglo, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 12. E. *Lat.* 15. 38. N.

Matsuah, see *Mafuah*.

Matsumay, a seaport of the island of Jedso, tributary to Japan. *Long.* 138. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Matta de Brasil, a town of Brasil, in the government of Pernambuco. 25 miles W. Olinda.

Mattadequin Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Mattapony, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Mattarella, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto. 8 miles NE. Terni.

Mattelo, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 4 miles Nelsuram.

Matter, a town of Tunis, anciently called *Oppidum Matherense*. 27 miles NW. Tunis.

Mattia, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, south of Alessio.

Mattig, or *Matich*, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Braunau.

Mattigay, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the Cauvery, opposite Allumbaddy.

Mattigkofen, a town of Bavaria. 13 miles E. Burkhausem, 9 S. Braunau.

Mattinatello, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 7 miles E. Monte St. Angelo.

Matto Grosso, a jurisdiction of Brasil, between the 52d and 64th degrees of W. longitude, and the 10th and 23d of S. lat.

Mattrabb, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 3 miles W. Mascat.

Matt-See, a lake in the archbishopric of Salzburg, 12 miles in circumference.

Mattsee, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. It was a fief of the bishop of Passau. 12 miles N. Salzburg, 7 NE. Lauffen.

Mattut, a town of Persia, in Chusistan. 15 miles NE. El Tiib.

Matty's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1767. *Long.* 143. 21. E. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

Matuaro, an island near the north-east coast of New Zealand, in a bay called the *Bay of Islands*. *Long.* 156. 28. E. *Lat.* 35. S.

Matuguan, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 60 miles N. Guanica Velica.

Matviey, an island of Russia, in the Straits of Vagatkoï. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 69. 15. N.

Matvievka, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Bug. 40 miles NW. Cherfon.

Matura, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, near the Jumnah; it takes its name from a pagoda formerly in great repute. 22 miles NE. Agra, 70 SSE. Delhi.

Matura, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the south coast, at the mouth of the river Melipu, with a harbour for small vessels. Near it is a celebrated pagoda. 110 miles S. Candy. *Long.* 80. 43. E. *Lat.* 5. 53. N.

Matura, a town, or rather a chain of villages of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 12 miles N. Enfeneli.

Maturu, a town of Brasil, on the river Xingi. 45 miles SW. Curupa.

Matusfalva, a town of Hungary. 44 miles NW. Munkacs, 25 NE. Cacschau.

Matzen, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Zisterdorf.

Matzendorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure. 6 miles N. Soleure.

Matzel, a cape of Russia, at the mouth of the Obilkaia Gulf. *Long.* 75. 30. E. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

Matzua, see *Masuah*.

Matzunca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 24 miles SW. Kiev.

Matzwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles NW. Ottmichau.

Mau, a town of the island of Ceylon. 40 miles WNW. Candi.

Mava, a river of Africa, which passes through the country of Quoja, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Monte.

Mau-al-keb, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, built on a mountain, by a prince of Yemen, in the year 1712. 2 miles N. Damar.

Maubal, a town of Candahar. 65 miles NNE. Candahar.

Maubalig, see *Bamian*.

Maubec, a town of France, in the department of the Here. 18 miles E. Vienne.

Maubert Fontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 5 miles SSW. Rocroy, 13 NW. Charleville.

Maubeuge, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Sambre; ceded to France by the treaty of Nimwegen, when Louis XIV. ordered it to be fortified. 10½ posts ESE. Lille, 26½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Maubourquet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 15 miles N. Tarbe, 6 N. Vic-Bigorre.

Mauderdally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 10 m. WNW. Coveriporum.

Maudifimilia, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles SE. Bahar.

Macebara, a town of South-America, in the province of Choco. 20 miles N. Zitara.

Mavelagongue, or *Marwilagge*, a river of Ceylon, which runs into the sea at Trin-kamaly.

Mavelican, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 40 miles Travancore.

Mavenbelly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, ceded to Great-Britain in 1799. 60 miles SE. Seringapatam.

Maveriram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles NW. Tranquebar.

Maver-ul-nere, i.e. the *Country beyond the river, Grand Bukharia*, so called, anciently *Transoxania*.

Maug, or *Tunas*, or *St. Laurence*, one of the smaller of the islands, called *Ladrones*, composed of three rocks, about 20 miles in circumference. 15 miles from the island of Assumption.

Maugerville, a town of New Brunswick, on the St. John. *Long.* 66. 40. *W. Lat.* 45. 59. N.

Maughold Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Man. 40 miles WSW. from St. Bee's Head. *Long.* 3. 28. *W. Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Manguio, or *Maugioville*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 miles E. Montpellier, 6 SW. Lunel.

Maugsee, three small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, between Borneo and Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 30. *E. Lat.* 7. 33. N.

Mavile, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 27 m. SW. Cossimcotta.

Mauldah, a circar of Bengal, of a triangular form, and about 45 miles in circumference; situated between Rajamal and Dinagepour. Mauldah is the chief town.

Mauldah, a town of Bengal, capital of a circar near the Ganges. It is a place of considerable trade. 52 miles N. Moorshedabad, 160 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 88. 16. *E. Lat.* 25. 3. N.

Maulde, a place near Valenciennes, where the French had a camp in 1792.

Maule, a river of Chili, which runs into Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 35. 12. S.

Maulen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 7 m. SW. Königsberg.

Mauléon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, containing about 4000 inhabitants, with an ancient castle on a rock, formerly thought impregnable. 12 miles W. Oleron, 21 WSW. Pau. *Long.* 0. 49. *W. Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Mauléon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 9 miles SE. La Barthe.

Maulévrier, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 6 miles ESE. Cholle, 12 W. Argenton.

Mauli, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, about 8 miles SSW. from Ragusa, *Long.* 13. 45. *E. Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Mauliaveram, or *Seven Pagodas*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast. 30 miles S. Madras.

Maulle, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles W. St. Germain, 8 SE. Mantes.

Maulpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 10 miles N. Rahoon.

Maulsuda, a town of Bengal. 55 miles SSW. Dacca.

Maumont, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 10 miles E. Tulle.

Mauunsson, a channel or narrow sea, be-

tween the isle of Oleron and the continent of France.

Mauncore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles NW. Burdwan.

Maunda, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NW. Nattore.

Mawndor, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 10 miles W. Midnapour.

Mauudygaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 27 m. ENE. Secundara.

Mawisee, a town of Austria, near a lake. 16 miles SW. Voglabruck.

Mawisee, or *Monsee*, a lake of Austria. 16 miles SW. Voglabruck.

Maustry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mohurbunge. 12 miles S. Harriourpour.

Mauphaze Bunder, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 4 m. SE. Cicacole.

Maur, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Mauttern.

Mauraconda, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali. *Long.* 15. 25. *W. Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Maura-matia, see *Messene*.

Maurbach, a town and chartreux of Austria. 9 miles WNW. Vienna.

Maure, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 15 miles N. Redon, 17 SW. Rennes.

Maurepas, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 miles S. Ham.

Maurepas, or *Michipicaton Island*, an island and fort in Lake Superior, 40 miles in circumference. *Long.* 85. 30. *W. Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Mauriac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cantal. 34 miles WNW. St. Flour, 18 NNW. Aurillac.

Maurice Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 109. 3. *E. Lat.* 7. 38. N.

Maurice Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 4. *W. Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Maurice, a river of the state of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, 18 miles SSE. Bridge Town.

Maurienne, or *Morieime*, (*County of*,) late a province of Savoy, consisting of a long narrow valley. It anciently belonged to the kings of Burgundy, and was erected into a county by Rodolphus III. at which time it was annexed to Savoy. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Mont Blanc.

Mauripida, one of the Laccadive islands. *Long.* 72. 21. *E. Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Mauritius, or *Island of France*, an island in the Indian Sea, first discovered by the Dutch, in the year 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the Prince of Orange. The climate is pretty warm, but, notwithstanding, very wholesome; the

air serene, and very little exposed to hurricanes. The soil is, generally speaking, red and stony, though mountainous towards the sea coasts, but within land there are many spots both flat and fertile. The whole extent of the island is about 150 miles, and the form nearly circular. Some of the mountains are prodigiously high, and their summits covered with snow all the year round. The whole island is well-watered. It produces all the trees, fruits, and herbs which grow in this part of the globe, and in great plenty; but it was, and still is, famous for its ebony, esteemed the most solid, close, and shining of any in the world. Besides the black, which is the most valuable, and indeed particularly distinguished in Europe by that name, there are also trees of the same kind which are red, and others of a citron colour. Groves of oranges, both sweet and sour, are common, as well as citrons; and the pine-apple grows spontaneously in very great perfection. It is true they have but very little rice, or indeed any other grain; but this defect is, in some measure supplied by admirable potatoes and other nourishing roots, but more especially of late by the planting of manioc or cassava from Brasil. There is a sufficient quantity of black cattle, and plenty of venison, with wild fowl in abundance, of different kinds. It is said not to harbour either serpent, frog, toad, or other venomous animal. The most disagreeable creatures therein were bats of a prodigious size, which some old writers of voyages stile flying cats; but these are, in some measure, extirpated. The Dutch, in the second voyage they made to the East-Indies, under the command of the admiral James Cornelius Vanneck, went thither on the 18th of September 1598, with five ships, and anchored in a safe port, capable of containing 50 large vessels. They found the country, which probably had been for many years undisturbed, abounding with cattle, fowl, fish, and fruits; so that they landed such of the crew as were sick, who speedily recovered; and having supplied themselves with all kind of refreshments, and bestowed the name of Warwick's Haven on the port where they anchored, in honour of their vice-admiral, they continued their voyage, and entered as an useful observation in their journals, that this island might be commodiously visited by outward-bound ships, as that of St. Helena in their return: but though many of their countrymen reaped the benefit of this advice, and though they named this island after Prince Maurice of Nassau, yet it was near 40 years before they thought of settling there; and were then just beforehand with the French, who actually sent a vessel thither from Dieppe for the like purpose, who found the Dutch in possession,

and very busy in raising a fort, that might command the haven, and the place where ships took in water. About the year 1640, the Dutch had two or three little settlements, besides their fort, upon the island; but wanting slaves to cultivate their plantations, they sent over a bark to Madagascar, where the French had just begun to plant, and prevailed upon the governor and another officer to steal 50 blacks of those that were settled under their protection, which scandalous breach of faith proved the ruin of both colonies; for the people of Madagascar never had any confidence in the French afterwards; and as for the negroes that were carried to Mauritius, most of them fled into the woods and mountains, where they became what in the West-Indies they call Maroons, that is, outlaws or banditti; and as they readily afforded shelter to all who would join them, the Dutch notwithstanding they had a constant garrison of 50 men in the fort, were continually exposed to their insults and depredations. After that, other settlements were formed, but about the beginning of the last century, the directors of the Dutch East-India Company, in Holland, resolved to withdraw the colony; which was accordingly brought off, some say in 1703, and others, with more probability, in 1710. A few years after the Dutch had relinquished the island, it was taken possession of by the French, in whose hands it has been from that time. About 30 years since, M. Ceré procured from Ceylon, and planted in this island, of which he was governor, 3000 cinnamon trees, and 10,416 clove trees, 18 of which last soon advanced in growth; also 18 nutmeg trees, 10 of which have since produced 1088 fine nutmegs, so ripe that the wind shook them down. From these plants 60 others have been produced, besides 20 which were partly distributed in the island, and partly sent to the neighbouring island of Bourbon, and to Cayenne, in South-America. In 1784, there were in the nursery 124 more young plants, of which 20 were ready to be sent abroad. In June 1785, 10 young trees in the Isle de France yielded 800 nutmegs, and nine others had about 500 far advanced. The same year 24 were sent to Bourbon, and 260 were planted in the nursery. In 1786, the Dutch, in the true spirit of monopoly, sent a vagabond to the Isle de France to destroy these plantations by corrupting the nursery-men. But prudence, or rather cunning, is not always combined with villany; the plot was timely discovered; and doubtless would have drawn punishment on the fellow who was charged with its execution, if he had not made his escape. The population of the island, in the year 1790, exclusive of the military, was estimated at 3000 whites,

and 12,000 blacks. *Long.* 53. 27. E. *Lat.* 20. 12. S.

Maukirchen, a town of Bavaria, in the regency of Munich, on the Mattig. 6 miles S. Braunau, 12 E. Burkhäufen.

Mauron, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 10 m. N. Ploermel.

Mauroux, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles SE. Lectoure.

Maurs, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 18 miles SSW. Aurillac. 21 SW. Mur de Barres.

Maursee, a considerable lake of Prussia, in the province of Culm. 10 miles E. Raftenburg.

Maurua, or *Maurooa*, one of the Society Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a reef of rocks, without a harbour. It is said that the people of Otaheite procure pearls from this island. *Long.* 152. 35. W. *Lat.* 16. 26. S.

Mauruca, a kingdom on the east coast of Africa, situated about *Long.* 37. 14. E. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Maurup, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 miles E. Vitry le François.

Mauscheid, or *Mosck*, a town of Arabia. 35 miles N. Mocha.

Mausethurn, a fortress situated on an island in the Rhine, one mile below Bingen.

Mausidsj, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 24 miles N. Mocha.

Mautchong Counsan, a mountain of Tibet. *Long.* 83. 44. E. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Mauten, a town of Carinthia, at the conflux of the Moledin and the Geil. 18 miles SW. Saxenburg, 46. S. Brixen.

Mautern, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 7 miles N. Knittelfeld.

Mauth, a town of Stiria. 8 miles N. Windisch Gratz.

Mauth, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 18 miles SE. Beraun.

Mauthausen, a town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube. 7 miles E. Steyregg, 16 W. Grein.

Mauttern, a town of Austria, on the south side of the Danube, opposite Stein. In 1484, the Austrians were defeated by the Hungarians near this town. 32 miles WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 38. E. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Mauterndorf, a town of the principality of Salzburg. 11 miles S. Radstadt.

Mauvaise, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 40. W. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Mauves, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 miles S. Mortagne, 6 NNE. Bellefme.

Mauvesin, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 14 miles ENE. Auch, 17 SSE. Lectoure.

Mauze, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevrès. 3 posts SW. Niort, 56½ SW. Paris.

Maw, a seaport of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river on the west coast. 50 miles W. Candy. *Long.* 75. 55. W. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Mawarwarj, a town of Bengal. 50 miles S. Beyhar.

Mawarahnakar, see *Maver-ul-nere*.

Mawbellipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 3 miles SW. Bahar. *Long.* 84. 55. S. *Lat.* 25. 21. N.

Mawdoch, a river of Wales, which runs into the Avon Vaur, at Dolgelly.

Mawri, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Sabu, on the Gold Coast; the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; in the middle of the town is fort Nassau, built by the Dutch, with a small garrison.

Maxdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 10 miles W. Kamnitz.

Maxen, a town of Saxony, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians, commanded by Count Daun, over the Prussians, on the 21st of November 1759, when 20,000 Prussians, commanded by General Finck, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, generals, officers, and soldiers. He made them cross the Elbe the same day. 8 miles SW. Pirna, 10 S. Dresden.

Maxey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles S. Vaucouleurs.

Maximianopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, founded by the emperor Maximian. It was formerly the see of a bishop, in the province of Rhodope, but is now a small place. 60 m. SW. Adrianople.

Maximieux, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 7 miles N. Montluel.

Maxineui, a town of Walachia. 18 m. N. Galacz.

Maxmo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafä. 12 miles NNE. Wafä.

May, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 80. 55. W. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

May, a river of Chiampa, which runs into the Chinese Sea, *Long.* 107. 14. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

May, a town of Persia, in the province of Farshitan. 120 miles S. Schiras.

May, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 5 m. N. Chollet, 14 W. Vihiers.

May, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea, 3 miles SW. Crickhaeth.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, formerly dedicated to St. Adrian, who was murdered by the Danes. On it is a light house. 5 miles S. Fifeness. *Long.* 2. 38. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

May, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 12 miles NE. Sou-tcheou.

May, or *Mayo*, one of the Cape de Verd islands. It is but small, being no more than 21 miles in circumference, its form oval, with a variety of sharp rocks and points projecting into the sea above a mile. La Croix, Davity, and Linschoten, describe it with dangerous shoals and sand-banks round the coast; notwithstanding which Dampier affirms that he has coasted it almost in a circle, and yet could never discover any thing dangerous besides the promontories, which render it hazardous to fall in at night too close with the land. Mayo is raised considerably above the sea, but level and plain, except two mountains of considerable height. The shore, according to the last-mentioned writer, is clear, with sandy bays between the promontories, which afford good anchorage. On the west side of the island, where ships drop anchor, there is a large sandy bay, and a sand-bank forty paces wide, running near three miles along shore, within which is a large salt pond, contained between the rising shore and the opposite sand-bank. The whole salt pond is full two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, but seldom filled with water. It is the north end which chiefly produces salt, that being never dry, though the water evaporates, and the salts form themselves for the whole dry season, that is, from November to the month of May. Formerly, the English drove so great a trade in this commodity, that a man of war was continually stationed for the protection of the ships employed in this article; but this guardship has been laid aside for a number of years. The island of Mayo is a dry soil, consisting chiefly of sand, or a loose crumbling stone, without rivulets, springs, or any natural moisture, except the dews of the night, and the showers in the wet season, which run off as fast as they fall. In the whole island there is but one spring, and that in the very centre, running off in a small stream through a valley confined by the hills. Hence it is that we may account for the barrenness of the island, and why it produces no large trees, which can neither fix their roots in so loose, or draw the necessary nourishment in so dry a soil. The sand-bank that forms the salt-pond, produces a species of silk-cotton, that grows on a tender shrub, about four feet high, in pods of the size of a small cucumber or bean. In Mayo are three small towns, in which all the inhabitants of the island are contained. The chief fruits are figs, water-melons, a few citrons, and oranges, all of them bad in their kinds, and pompions, which serve the natives for their ordinary diet, together with calavanas, or a species of bean, of which they are fond. The sea is plentifully stocked with a variety of fish, mullets, dol-

phins, bonnetoes, snappers, silver fish, porpusses, and a small species of whale, that commonly visit the road every day in quest of their prey, during the season that the green turtle lay their eggs. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7000. *Long.* 23. 8. W. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Maya, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 21 miles N. Pamplona.

Mayacari, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 51. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 11. N.

Mayaguana, one of the Bahama islands, 24 miles in length. *Long.* 72. 15. to 72. 30. E. *Lat.* 22. 32. to 22. 44. N.

Mayahoun, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy; this town formerly belonged to Pegu, and was called *Loonzay*, or *Lundsey*; but changed its name with its new masters. It is a large town, and contains many temples and convents. Here are also some large granaries belonging to the king, filled with rice, of which the environs produce great quantities. 120 miles NNW. Rangoon.

Mayals, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 16 miles S. Lerida.

Mayamba, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Loango, near the Atlantic Ocean. The territory extends considerably eastwards within land; and hath a salt lake, above 15 miles in compass, which empties itself into the sea by some rivulets about half a league northward of Cape Negro. The town or rather village of Mayamba extends a considerable length along the coast, but lies so low, that the inhabitants are frequently obliged to remove their habitations at high water to some of the neighbouring high lands. The river Banna, which runs on the bank of the town, is saltish; the mouth of it affords a good fishery for oysters, and though shallow there, by reason of the sands thrown into it by the tide, yet is deep, and wide enough to carry a great number of canoes, which bring the log-wood in great quantities into the port from the province of Sette, where it grows in abundance, and makes the carriage of it from one to the other much easier and cheaper for the Portuguese and others, who export it from thence, especially as the river extends itself above 150 miles within land. The territory of Mayamba is dry and sandy, and produces little or no grain, but affords plenty of bananas and palm-trees, of the latter of which they make great quantities of excellent wine; and roots of maxondo, which they use instead of bread. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, which is their chief food. The women fetch the oysters out of the Banna above-mentioned in large trays, which, being opened and smoked,

will, like other fish dressed in the same way, continue good for several months. The people are very rude and savage: they have plenty of game, and hunt with their country dogs, about whose necks they are obliged to hang wooden clappers, in order to follow them by the noise, they not being able to bark. The government of this province is commonly given to a counsellor of state, called manihomba, or homma, who is also prince of Loangiri, and gives no other account to the king of Loango but of the logwood which pays ten per cent. In other cases he is in some measure absolute, and a tyrant over the people. Here was likewise formerly a great commerce for elephants' teeth, which also brought in a considerable income, but is now dwindled to little or nothing. *Long.* 13. 4. E. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Mayang, a river of China, in Hou-quang, which runs into the Yuen, near Tching-ki.

Mayang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Mayang. 15 miles N. Hoang.

Mayapil, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 7½ miles SSE. Parral.

Mayapour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Palamow.

Mayapour, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SW. Calcutta.

Mayar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, containing about 300 houses, and a caravanserai. 24 miles S. Ispahan.

Mayasquer, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 70 miles N. Quito.

Maybole, or *Minneboil*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, with manufactures of woollen and cotton. In 1791, there were living in this parish ten persons, whose ages together amounted to upwards of 500 years. The population as given into parliament was 3162, of which 1626 were employed in manufactures, chiefly of blankets. 18 miles S. Ayr, 41 N. Stranraer.

Maybaca, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 58. 26. W. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

Maycawini, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 58. 26. W. *Lat.* 6. 35. N.

Maycock Bay, a bay on the west coast of Barbadoes. 3 miles N. Speight's Town.

Maydoob, a town of Birmah. 42 miles SW. Mouchaboo.

Mayem, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles N. Basseen.

Mayen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 15 miles W. Coblenz, 43 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Mayence, see *Mentz*.

Mayenfeld, see *Meyenfeld*.

Mayenne, a city of France, and capital of a department of the same name, near the

river Mayenne, defended by a castle, on a rock. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. 4 posts N. Laval, 30¼ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 32. W. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Mayenne, a river of France, which rises near Linieres in the department of the Charente, passes by Ambrières, Mayenne, Laval, Château Gontier, &c. and joining the Sarthe, about 3 miles north from Angers, forms the Mayne, which joins the Loire about 4 miles below.

Mayenne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Channel and the Orne, on the east by the department of the Sarthe, on the south by the Mayne and Loire, and on the west by the department of the Ille and Vilaine; about 45 miles from north to south, and 30 from east to west. Laval is the capital.

Mayen's Island, or *John Mayen's Island*, an island lying south-west of Spitzbergen. The sea which washes its coast was formerly frequented by abundance of whales; but these fishes removing farther north, the island has been forsaken. A very high mountain, beginning near its northern extremity, called *Beerenbergen*, or *Bear Mountain*, extends quite across the island, and may be seen 30 miles at sea. Here are several good bays, and the land is habitable, abounding with fish and deer; but the vast quantities of ice floating on all sides, especially towards the east, render it absolutely inaccessible in spring. *Lat.* 71. 13. N.

Mayerga, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 23 miles SSE. Leon.

Mayet, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 15 miles S. Le Mans.

Mayet, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 miles SE. Cusset.

Mayeuvre, (*Grand*), a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 5 miles E. Briey.

Mayllo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 14 miles ESE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Maynas, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the audience of Quito. In its territory are the sources of those rivers which, after rapidly traversing a vast extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons, known also by the name of Marañon. The shores of this, and the many other rivers which pay it the tribute of their waters, environ and pervade the government of Maynas. Its limits, both towards the north and south, are little known, extending far into the countries of the wild Indians; and are separated from the possessions of the Portuguese by the famous line of demarcation, or the boundary between those countries belonging to Spain and Portugal. Its capital is San Francisco de Borja, the residence of the governor, but the superior resides at Santiago de la Laguna.

Maynberg, a town and castle of the duchy of Wurzburg, situated on the Maine. 2 miles E. Schweinfurt.

Maynbernheim, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach, near the Maine. 12 miles SE. Wurzburg, 32 NNW. Anspach.

Mayne, a river of France, formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarte, about 3 miles to the north of Angers, which joins the Loire about 4 miles below.

Mayne and Loire, a department of France, so named from the union of the two rivers so called: it is bounded on the north by the departments of the Mayenne and Sarte, on the east by the department of the Indre and Loire; on the south by the departments of the Vendée, the Two Sevres, and the Vienne; and on the west by the department of the Lower Loire: about 58 miles from east to west, and 45 from north to south. Angers is the capital.

Mayne, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh, 1 mile S. Randalstown.

Mayne, see *Maine*.

Maynooth, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare; once a place of consequence and strength, but now gone to decay. 10 miles N. Naas.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean and the county of Sligo, on the west by Roscommon, on the south by Galway, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; extending 49 miles from north to south, and 44 from east to west. It contains 68 parishes, about 27,970 houses, and 140,000 inhabitants. The soil is various, in some places rugged and mountainous, producing little from cultivation; other parts are fertile, producing corn and flax sufficient for the inhabitants, and feeding numbers of cattle for exportation. The western coast is overspread with mountains, scarcely inhabited. There are several excellent harbours along the coasts, which are resorted to by a vast number of small vessels in the herring-fishing season, from all parts of Galway and Mayo. Two members are returned to the Imperial parliament. Castlebar is the principal town.

Mayo, a village, or small town of Ireland, in the county of that name. 9 miles SE. Castlebar.

Mayo, a river of New Mexico, which gives name to a province. It runs into the gulf of California, *Lat.* 27. 40. N.

Mayo, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 35 miles W. Caraccas.

Mayo, a province of New Mexico; bounded on the north by the province of Hiaqui, on the east by New Biscay, on the south by

Cinaloa, and on the west by the gulf of California.

Mayo, see *May*.

Mayobamba, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 150 miles NE. Truxillo. *Lat.* 6. 58. S.

Mayomba, or *Jainbo*, a town of Africa, in Loango, on the coast. *Long.* 10. 24. E. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

Mayombo, a town of Congo. 8 miles SSW. Bombi.

Mayor, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 183. 31. E. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

Mayorga, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the west coast, near the Atlantic. 15 miles SW. Leyria, 50 N. Lisbon.

Mayorga, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1780 by Don Francisco Antonio Maurella, in a Spanish frigate called the Princeessa. *Long.* 179. 52. E. *Lat.* 18. 38. S.

Mayotta, one of the Comora Islands, and the most southerly of those so called; about 240 miles from the coast of Africa, and 150 from the island of Madagascar. This island is said to be low, cold, and damp; to abound in provisions and fruits; but not inhabited near the coast. *Long.* 45. 16. E. *Lat.* 13. S.

Maypo, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 33. 26. N.

Maypurg, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 51. 46. E. *Lat.* 2. 10. N.

Mayri, a town of Cuba. 25 m. S. Havanna.

Maysur, see *Mysore*.

Mayto, a town of Mexico, in province of Xalisco. 50 m. WNW. Purification.

Maytz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 18 miles S. Raftenburg.

Mayzeroy, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 7 miles SSW. Boulay, 8 E. Metz.

Mazagan, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, built by the Portuguese, in 1506, and named by them *Castillo Real*. Under the walls of this place, on the north side, a dock has been made, which will admit small vessels; but large ships are obliged to anchor 6 miles out at sea, on account of the Cape of Azamore, which stretches to the west, and which it would be difficult to double, if a south-west wind should drive them from their anchors. Mazagan was besieged, without effect, in 1562, by the sultan of Morocco, and remained in the possession of the Portuguese till 1762, when the emperor laid siege to it just as it was determined to be abandoned by the court of Lisbon. The town of Mazagan is at present entirely ruined, and almost uninhabited. The Moors have taken away the timber of the houses, and left the walls standing. At a little distance to the south-west of Mazagan,

gan is an old tower, called *Borisha*; whence the name of *Bridja*, which the Moors confound with that of *Mazagan*. 65 miles N. Morocco. *Long.* 8. 46. W. *Lat.* 32. 54. N.

Mazalig, a town of Africa, in the country of *Sugulmessia*. 50 m. NE. *Sugulmessia*.

Mazamet, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 16 miles N. Carcassonne, 9 SE. Castres.

Mazalquivir, see *Mers il Kebur*.

Mazan, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 15 m. NE. Avignon.

Mazanderan, or *Mezenderan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by the Caspian Sea, on the east by Chorasán, on the south by Chulistán and Irak, and on the west by Ghilan. The southern part is mountainous, and nearly desert; nevertheless it contains some charming vallies, and the air is healthy: this part is called *Taberistan*. Towards the north it is astonishingly fertile, so that it is called *The Garden of Persia*; and from the month of September to April, the whole country appears like a vast parterre of flowers. The inhabitants collect 16,000 pounds of silk; but inferior in quality to that produced in Ghilan; a great deal of cotton, which they dye and manufacture, sugar, excellent fruit, especially raisins, of some of which they make wine, but dry the chief for sale; a great deal of rice, corn, and salt. Among the animals are tigers, deer, sheep, goats, &c. This province is well situated for trade on the Caspian Sea, but the towns on the coasts are much infested by pirates. Fehrabad is the capital.

Mazano, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 8 miles N. Verona.

Mazanskaia, a fort of Russia, on the Volga. 16 miles NW. Tchernoiar.

Mazara, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of *Mizara*, on the south-west coast, built on the ruins of *Selinuntum*. It is the see of a bishop. 50 miles SW. Palermo, 153 W. Messina. *Long.* 12. 28. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Mazara, (*Valley of*,) the westerly division of the island of Sicily.

Mazara, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, at the town of *Mazara*.

Mazarelli, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Noto*. 15 miles SW. *Noto*.

Mazarino, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Noto*. 6 miles SW. *Piazza*, 20 miles NE. *Alicata*.

Mazatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of *Chiametlan*, on a river of the same name. 40 miles NW. *Chiametlan*. *Long.* 106. 46. W. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Mazatlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

Mazé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 11 miles E. Angers, 7 SW. Baugé.

Mazeray, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, 100 miles WSW. Nefisapour.

Mazeres en Foix, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 13 miles NNW. Mirepoix, 25 N. Tarascon.

Maziera, or *Midjare*, an island in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of Arabia. 60 miles long, and 8 wide. *Long.* 74. E. *Lat.* 20. N.

Mazil, a town of the island of Cuba. 20 miles WSW. Bayamo.

Mazorbo, one of the islands in the dogado of Venice, and podestaria of *Torcello*, composed of three small islands united by bridges. There are two churches.

Mazorno, a town of the state of Venice, on the north bank of the Po. 22 miles S. Venice.

Mazounah, a town of Algiers, nearly surrounded by the Shelliff, and celebrated for its woollen manufacture. 50 miles S. Mustyngannym, 26 S. Tennes.

Mazula, a town of Congo, on the coast. 50 miles SSW. Bombi.

Mazula, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 8. 5. S.

Mazzaruni, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, on the south coast. 3 miles SE. Terranova.

Mazzo, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 9 miles W. Sondrio.

Mazzono, a town of Naples, in the province of *Lavora*. 7 miles SW. Capua.

Mbaequa, a town of South-America, in the province of *Buenos Ayres*. 110 miles E. Corrientes.

Mbomboy, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Mbotaley, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Meaban, a small island near the west coast of France. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 47. 33. N.

Meachegong, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the *Ava*. 30 miles N. Prone.

Meaco, or *Kio*, a city of Japan, in the island of *Nippon*, the ancient metropolis of the whole empire, and the residence of the ancient and present dairōs, situated near the middle of the southern coast, in a fertile and spacious plain, surrounded at some distance by high mountains, for the most part covered with stately temples, monasteries, burying-places, and pleasure-houses, all of them adorned with gardens, orchards, and the greatest variety of verdure, watered by a vast number of rivulets which come down from those mountains. Three rivers unite their streams in the centre of the city, whence the place is divided into Upper and Lower Towns. This twofold city appears, by the stately high walls of it, to have been about 20 miles in length, and 9 or 10 in breadth, when in its full splendour; besides

its large suburbs, and the imperial palace, which is a city by itself, and divided from the rest. The streets are generally narrow, but long and straight; and so full of inhabitants, that a public account being taken of them, according to their several sects, the whole was found to be near 500,000, exclusive of the several thousands that compose the dairo's court, and a much greater number of bonzas and nuns; who, on another list taken of the city, were found to amount to above 52,000, and the rest of the inhabitants to 477,557; in all 529,726, exclusive still of the dairo's court, and of an infinite multitude of strangers, who flock to it from all parts of the empire. Its temples are numerous, and some of them magnificent beyond conception. Meaco, though much decayed in consequence of what it suffered in the civil wars, from pillage, massacre, and conflagration, is still the grand storehouse of all the manufactures of Japan, and of all foreign and home merchandize, and the principal seat of their commerce. Here they refine their metals, and coin their money, print books, and carry on all sorts of manufactures; here they weave and dye the finest and richest silks and stuffs, make and sell the most beautiful japan-work, porcelain, musical instruments, paintings, carvings, all sorts of gold, silver, and copper work, in the greatest perfection, but more particularly steel of the finest temper and curious workmanship; all sorts of gowns and other dresses, ready made for both sexes, and an infinite variety of toys and trinkets: in a word, there is hardly any kind of commodity but is to be sold at Meaco, nor any sort of ingenious workmanship which they will not imitate. *Long.* 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temesvar, on a small river which runs into the Danube. In 1738 and in 1789, this town was taken by the Turks. 12 miles N. Orsova, 52 SE. Temesvar. *Long.* 21. 59. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Meadow River, a river of America, which runs into Lake Huron, *Long.* 84. 30. W. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Meagom, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles N. Baroach.

Meahgurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 30 miles SE. Chuprah.

Meahmo, a town of Birmah, on the Irrawaddy, with a manufacture of coarse cloth. 42 miles W. Ava.

Meaking, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the Ava. 8 m. N. Penongmew.

Meal Bowie, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 10 m. WNW. Crieff.

Meal Fourwick, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

Meal Fraskich, a mountain of Scotland,

in the county of Perth. 8 miles N. Dumbane.

Mealernum, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 4 m. S. George's Town.

Meambelangam, a town of Birmah, on the Ava. 36 miles N. Prone.

Meame, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 83. 5. W. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Meames, Indians of North-America, about *Long.* 84. W. *Lat.* 42. N.

Meamoy, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the Ava. 16 miles W. Ava.

Meana, a town of Hindoostan, in Kitchwar. 10 miles NE. Budawar.

Meana, a town of the island of Sardinia. 21 miles SSW. Lode.

Mean Tale Point, a cape of England, on the coast of Cornwall. 5 miles NW. from the Lizard Point.

Meang, a town of Guzerat. 40 miles NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Meangis, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 126. 55. E. *Lat.* 4. 58. N.

Meany, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the coast. 40 m. SW. Junagur.

Meany, Choupa, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the coast. 55 miles W. Junagur.

Meao, one of the small Molucca Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 127. 3. E. *Lat.* 1. 12. N.

Mearim, a river of Brasil, which runs into the bay of Baranhao, *Long.* 45. 30. W. *Lat.* 2. 40. S.

Mearns, see *Kincardineshire*.

Meath, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, on the north-east by Louth, on the east by the Irish Sea, on the south-east by Dublin, on the south by Kildare, and on the west by West Meath; 30 miles from north to south, and from 25 to 35 east to west. It contains 147 parishes, about 22,468 houses, and 112,400 souls. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, and a few coarse hills, with very little waste land: the bogs are neither numerous nor extensive; consequently, fuel is scarce and dear. Much coarse linen is made in this county, but its principal sources of wealth are derived from the flocks and herds that are fattened, and the abundance of corn that is raised on its fruitful plains. Before the union there were in this county several boroughs which returned members to parliament, which are all disfranchised: only two are sent by the county. Trim is the county town. Several small bishoprics were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is

at a village called *Ardbraccan*, near the town of Navan.

Meath, *West*, see *Westmeath*.

Meavacca, a town of Italy, in the county of Bormio. 5 miles NE. Bormio.

Meaudee, a town of Birmal, on the left bank of the Ava. 10 miles N. Prone.

Meaulne, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles W. Cerilly.

Meaux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Marne. Before the revolution, this city was the see of a bishop. It was erected into an earldom by Henry II. Its traffic consists principally in grain, wool, and cheese. The reformation first shewed itself in this town in the time of Francis. In the year 1421, this city was besieged by Henry V. king of England. The siege commenced the 6th of October, and held out till May 1422, when the garrison surrendered at discretion. In the year 1438, it was retaken by the French, and resisted the endeavours made by Lord Talbot to take possession of it again. 6 posts ENE. Paris. *Long.* 2. 57. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Mebendorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 m. NE. Meinungen.

Mebu, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 160 miles NW. Jedo.

Mecatina, an island in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 59. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Mecca, a city of Arabia, called by the Greeks *Macomba*, situated in the province of Hedsjas, in a dry and barren country, about a day's journey from the Red Sea; a few leagues beyond it, nearer the high lands, however, abundance of excellent fruits is to be found. In the summer months the heat is excessive at Mecca; and to avoid and moderate it as much as possible, the inhabitants carefully shut their windows, and water the streets. There have been instances of persons suffocated in the middle of the streets by the burning wind called *Sinoom*, or *Samiel*. As a great part of the first nobility in Hedsjas live at Mecca, the buildings are better here than in any other city in Arabia. Among its elegant edifices, the most remarkable is the famous Kaba, or house of God, which was held in high veneration by the Arabians, even before the days of Mahomet. No Christian dares enter Mecca: not that there is any such express prohibition in the laws of Mahomet, or that liberal-minded Mahometans could be offended, but the prejudices of the people in general, with respect to the sanctity of the place, make them think that it would be profaned by the feet of infidel Christians. Although the Mahometans permit not Europeans to visit Mecca, they make no difficulty of describing the Kaba to them. Mr. Niebuhr obtained a

drawing of that holy place; and he says, to judge from those designs, and from the relations of many Mussulmen of sufficient veracity, the kaba must be an awkward shapeless building: it is a sort of square tower, covered on the top with a piece of black gold embroidered silk stuff. This stuff is wrought at Cairo, and changed every year at the expense of the Turkish sultan. The gutters upon this building are of pure gold. What seems to be most magnificent about this sacred edifice is the arcades around the square in which the kaba stands. They speak, in high terms of admiration, of a vast number of lamps, and candlesticks of gold and silver, with which those arcades are illuminated. However, even by these accounts, in which the truth is apparently exaggerated, the riches of the kaba are far from equal in value to what is displayed in some Catholic churches in Europe. In the Kaba is particularly one single relic, which is regarded with extreme veneration. This is the famous black stone, said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel in order to the construction of that edifice. The stone, according to the account of the clergy, was at first of a bright white colour, so as even to dazzle the eyes at the distance of four days' journey; but it wept so long and so abundantly for the sins of mankind, that it became at length opaque, and at last absolutely black. This stone, of so compassionate a character, every Mussulman must kiss, or at least touch, every time he goes round the kaba. The Arabs venerate the kaba, as having been built by Abraham, and having been his house of prayer. Within the same inclosure is the well of Zemzem, valued for the excellence of its water, and no less for its miraculous origin. Hagar, when banished by her master, set little Ismael down here, while she might find some water to quench his thirst. Returning after an unsuccessful search, she was surprised to see a spring bursting up from the ground between the child's legs: that spring is the present well of Zemzem. The Mahometans have such high ideas of the sanctity of Mecca, that they suppose it to extend even to the environs of the city. Its territory is reputed sacred to a certain distance round, which is indicated by marks set for this purpose. Every caravan finds one of those marks on their way, which warns the pilgrims to put on the modest garb which it becomes them to wear on that sacred ground. *Long.* 56. 46. E. *Lat.* 21. 47. N.

Mecca, a town of Morocco, near the coast of the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 29. 45. S.

Mecheder, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 72 miles S. Sana. *Long.* 44. 15. E. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Meched Raba, see *Rahaba*.

Meckerwich, a town of France, in the department of the Roer; lately a lordship of the empire, in the dutchy of Juliers, which paid two rixdollars four kruitzers to the Imperial chamber. 4 m. W. Munster Eyffel.

Mechet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 3 miles SE. Royan.

Meckbeck, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles N. Itzehoa.

Mecklin, see *Malines*.

Mechoacan, a province of North-America, in the audience of Mexico. It is bounded on the N. by part of Guasteca, and the provinces of Zacatecas and Guadalajara, on the east by another part of Guasteca and Mexico Proper, on the south by the latter and the South Sea, which, together with Xalisco, bounds it also on the west and north-west. It extends 210 miles along the coast, and still farther inland. The climate is extremely good, and the soil remarkably fruitful. In this province are mines of silver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are the cacao, or chocolate-nut, the root mechoacan, several odoriferous gums and balsams, sarsaparilla, ambergris, vanillas, cassia, &c. The natives, now incorporated with the Spaniards, learn all kinds of trades, and are particularly curious in making cabinets, and weaving silk; but their greatest art is in making images of small feathers, equal to the most exquisite painting. The country is infested with foxes, squirrels, lions, wild dogs, and tigers. But it has also a numerous breed of excellent horses for the saddle or harness; and produces plenty of honey and wax; and the sea and rivers are stored with excellent fish. Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have reduced it into a bishopric, in which are about 200 towns of converted natives. The greatest part of the trade in this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any seaports deserving that name.

Mechoacan, or *Valladolid*, a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of Mechoacan, in the audience of Mexico, situated on a river near the west side of a lake which abounds with fish. It is a large place, the see of a bishop, and beautifully decorated. 108 miles W. Mexico. *Long.* 102. 11. W. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

Meckenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, situated on the Erft. 7 miles SSW. Bonn, 18 S. Cologne. *Long.* 6. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Mecklenburg, a town of the dutchy of the same name, anciently the capital of the Obotrites. Some old historians call it *Megapolis*, as generally supposed on account of its very great extent. Formerly it con-

tained three convents; and in 1058, a bishopric was founded here. In 1164, Prebilau II. the last king of the Obotrites, made himself master of the town and laid it in ashes; but in 1170, rebuilt it; though it never after attained its ancient prosperity, and, since the founding of Wismar, has insensibly sunk to a village. 2 m. S. Wiimar.

Mecklenburg, (*Dutchy of*), a principality including the dutchies of Schwerin and Gustro; bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east by Pomerania, on the south by Brandenburg, and on the west by the territory of Lubeck and principality of Luneburg. With respect to the nature and goodness of the country, the Mecklenburghers themselves disagree; some extolling it, and others again depreciating it. According to the remonstrance of the nobility, in 1718, to the imperial court, against the contribution required of them, this country is full of large and small lakes from one to three German miles in length, and from one to one and a half broad, yielding also little or nothing. There are likewise large and desolate heaths here, with moors, woods, fens, and quarries. One half of the country consists of a sandy soil, which, when assisted with the best manure, will produce only a little rye and oats, and the pastures and meadows make but a very indifferent appearance, if compared with those of Holstein and Pomerania; whence, of course, the graziery here is at a low ebb, and chiefly consists in the breeding of sheep. Of the other arable lands here, when well manured, one half, or at best, a third, bears barley, but produces very little wheat. In general, the soil yields only four for one. But quite different is the account given us by Cluvier in his description of this dutchy, and likewise in Frank's history of it. According to them nearly one-tenth part of the country is sandy, and the very worst of the sandy land in it produces excellent rye, and when it lies fallow, there cannot be better sheep-walks; but the country in general is incomparable, and nothing in Pomerania or Holstein (unquestionably they mean the champaign country there) can exceed it. When well tilled and dunged, it yields barley and wheat, and at the very least produces fourfold, but generally five, six, or eight. The country is interspersed with delightful eminences, very pleasant and profitable woods, and good fruit-trees are not wanting in it. Several forests have been assorted, fens drained, and, together with moors and quarries, improved into arable and pasture land. The commons and meadows in most parts are not at all inferior to those of Holstein and Pomerania, and are capable still of farther improvement. Its graziery too is so considerable, that the country exports annually some thousands of

cattle. The lakes and rivers yield large revenues, as they abound in fish, particularly in eels and cray-fish. It must be acknowledged that, by art and labour, the face of the country might be greatly improved. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Stör, Reckenitz, and Havel. In both duchies, exclusive of Rostock, are 45 great and small cities. Parchim, Güstrow, and New Brandenburg, are styled the Vorderstadt (or Metropoles); Parchim being indeed the capital of that of Wenden, and New Brandenburg of the Stargard. Each also convokes the towns of its own circle, presides in the assembly, and acts in its name. The diets are annually summoned by the sovereign, in order to settle the yearly contributions, or to issue proper directions relative to the taxes of the empire, circle, and portion of the princecesses, and to deliberate on any necessary edicts; as likewise, that all affairs or any grievances may be discussed under the prince's permission. The inhabitants of both duchies are Lutherans. The churches and schools here are divided into six rural superintendencies, and under their superintendents are provosts. In this country are also some Calvinist congregations, and in Schwerin the Roman Catholics are permitted the private exercise of their worship. The towns have grammar-schools, and at Rostock is an university. The country is not without woollen manufacturers, tanners, leather-dressers, tobacco-spinners, and other trades; but the number of them is not sufficient. Its exports are corn, flax, hemp, hops, wax, honey, cattle, butter, cheese, wool, and several kinds of wood. The Vandals having, in a great measure, quitted this country in the fifth century, the Wends gradually spread themselves in the habitations which they had abandoned, and mingled with the remaining inhabitants. The most considerable tribe of the Wends, who settled here, was that of the Obotrites, which had its own particular princes. From these was descended Prebislau, who, in the 12th century, embraced the Christian religion, rebuilt Mecklenburg, the ancient capital of the Obotrite princes, and took his title from it. His son Henry Borwin, was father of two princes, John and Nikolot, the first of whom was the founder of the Mecklenburg line, and the latter that of Wenden; which becoming extinct in 1436 the principality of Wenden devolved to the Mecklenburg branch, which, in 1348, was raised to the dignity of duke by the emperor Charles IV. Duke John, who died in 1592, had two sons, namely, Adolphus Frederic and John Albert II. who inheriting the whole country in 1611, and more definitively in 1621, made a partition of it, by which the former was to obtain the Schwerin and the latter the Güstrow part.

But the town of Rostock with its university and hospital, as likewise the monastic lands, remained in common, and were termed the Rostock common places. At the peace of Westphalia in 1648, the town of Wismar, with the bailiwicks of Pohl and Neukloster, were ceded to the Swedes; but, on the other hand, the dioceses of Schwerin and Ratzeburg were converted into temporal principalities, and the commanderies of Nemero and Miro, appertaining to the order of St. John of Malta, were likewise assigned to the dukes. The Güstrow line failed in 1695, on which Duke Frederic William, of the Schwerin branch, laid claim to the sole inheritance of the duchy of Güstrow; but his father's youngest brother, Adolphus Frederic, duke of Strelitz, opposed him. In 1701, however, this contest was adjusted at Hanburg, by an agreement, importing, that the principality of Schwerin, and that Duke Adolphus Frederic, besides his duchy of Strelitz, should hold also the principality of Ratzeburg, with the lordship of Stargard, the ancient commanderies of Miro and Nemero, and a yearly pension of 9000 dollars in specie, out of the Boitzenburg toll. At the same time, likewise, the right of primogenitureship, and the lineal succession, was established in both houses, and the compact ratified by the Emperor Leopold. There are still subsisting two lines of the dukes of Mecklenburg. The Schwerin line commenced in Duke Frederick William, The Strelitz line commenced in Duke Adolphus Frederick II. whose grandson, Duke Adolphus Frederick IV. entered on the government in 1752. The assessment for these countries in the matricula of the empire was 40 horse and 67 foot, or 748 florins to a Roman month; but from this sum, by virtue of a decree of the diet, dated May 6, 1696, the portion payable by the towns of Wismar and the bailiwicks of Poll and Neukloster, was to be deducted from the house of Mecklenburg, and added to Sweden. To the chamber of Wetzlar its payment for the duchy of Schwerin was 243 rixdollars 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ kruitzers, and a like sum also for the duchy of Güstrow. The annual revenues of the Schwerin line, arising from the demesne bailiwicks and regalia here, are considerable; and Duke Frederick William has publicly said, that they brought him in 300,000 rixdollars per annum. With respect to the revenues of the dukes of the Mecklenburg Strelitz line; the Stargard circle, out of the land and other taxes, produces annually between 70,000 and 80,000 rixdollars. From the principality of Ratzeburg, and the Boitzenburg toll, out of which it levies 9000 dollars in specie, the duke receives about 46,000 rixdollars; and conse-

quently in the whole about 126,000 rix-dollars. The two dutchies are divided into three circles, viz. Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard.

Mecklenburg, a county of Virginia.

Mecklenburg, a town of Virginia. 70 miles SW. Richmond.

Meckley, a country of Thibet, bounded on the east by China, on the south by Ava or Birmah, and on the west by thick forests, which separate it from Bengal; about 350 miles in length, and 170 in breadth; subject to the king of Birmah. *Long.* 93. 20. to 98. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. 30. to 27. 20. N.

Mecknühl, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Jaxt. 32 miles NNE. Stuttgart, 12 NNE. Heilbron. *Long.* 9. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Meconish, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 83. 45. W. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Mecon, or *Menan*, a large river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, between the 34th and 35th degrees of north latitude; and taking a direction south, inclining a little to the east, it passes through the Chinese province of Yun-nan, the kingdom of Laos, Cambodia, &c. and runs into the Eastern Sea, rather more than 200 miles south of the city of Cambodia. This river is at first called *Kiou-long*, and holds this name till it enters the kingdom of Laos, when it takes the name of Mecon: when it enters Cambodia, it takes the name of the country till at the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches; the eastern of which is called *Cambodia*, or the *Japanese River*, and the western, *Oubequeme*.

Mecran, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Segestan and Candabar, on the east by Hindooistan, on the south by the Indian Sea, and on the west by Kerman. It is the Gedrosia of the ancients. A chain of mountains crosses it, and divides it into two almost equal parts. The southern part is dry, and little more than a desert, for 180 miles together: the northern part is not so much so, but still animals are rare, and the soil far from fertile. Water is scarce, and but few rivers are found. Deep and moving sands often stop travellers in their journey, and sometimes overwhelm them. Kidge is the capital.

Mecrinhas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 15 m. NNE. Torre de Moncorvo, 24 SE. Mirandela.

Meczara, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut.

Meda, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles S. St. Joao da Pefqueira, 20 NE. Pinhel.

Medaco, a town of Africa, in the country of Meetka. *Long.* 23. 20. E. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Medama, a town of the island of Ceylon. 16 miles N. Candi.

Medampe, a town of the island of Ceylon. 36 miles N. Columbo.

Medanipek, a town of Servia, on the river Ipek. 22 miles SW. Orlova.

Medauar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 28 miles NW. Dsjebi.

Medauss, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 150 miles SW. Wara.

Medea, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titterie, surrounded with mud walls; anciently Lamida. 15 m. E. Mereega, 32 SW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 50. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Medea El, or *Mahdia*, or *Mehedia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a peninsula on the east coast: it appears to have been formerly a place of great strength and importance. The port, which was an area of nearly 100 yards square, lies within the very walls of the city, with its mouth opening towards Cap-oudia; but is not capable at present of receiving the smallest vessel. Leo says that it was founded (it might have been possibly rebuilt) by Mahdi the first patriarch of Cairoan, and therefore assumed his name; but there is something too polite and regular in several of the remaining capitals, entablatures, and other pieces of the ancient masonry, even defaced as they are at this time, to suspect their founder to have been an Arabian. 40 miles ESE. Cairoan, 80 S. Tunis. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 35. 20. N.

Medea, see *Maadié*.

Medebach, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 16 miles ESE. Brilon, 32 W. Cassel. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Medellina, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Guadiana, remarkable for being the native place of Fernando Cortez. It was founded by Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, the Roman consul, and by him called *Metellinum*. 15 miles SE. Merida. *Long.* 5. 47. W. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Medellin, a river of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Lat.* 19. N.

Medellin, a river of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, on a river of the same name. 25 miles S. Vera Cruz.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, in the Nordland division, bounded on the north-east by Angermanland, on the east by the gulf of Bothnia, on the south-west by Helplingland, and on the north-west by Jamtland; about 90 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; situated on the west coast of the gulf of Bothnia. Though this province is very mountainous and woody, yet it has several vallies of arable and meadow land. The seed is not sown here till about Whitsuntide, but the corn ripens in ten weeks. The forests abound in venison and game of all sorts, as elks, rein-deers, beavers, martins, weasels, lynxes, foxes, and wild fowl. This country also is agreeably interperfed with lakes and rivers, which supply it with plenty of fish.

The grain which grows in this province is sufficient for the support of its inhabitants. They have also plenty of cattle, and deal in timber, hops, flax, hemp, butter, fowls, and dried fish. Salmon, seals, &c. are also caught here. Medelpadia maintains its quota of sailors. Sundswall is the only seaport.

Medem, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, and residence of a schiech. 10 miles NNW. Sanâ.

Medemblick, or *Medenlick*, a seaport town of Holland, at the entrance into the Zuyder See, ancient but not very large; before the cities of Enckhuysen and Hoorn were built, the capital of North Holland; some derive its name from a river called *Medemblach*, which is not now existing, and assert that Radbode, a famous king of Friesland, who lived in the eighth century, generally resided in a castle near the harbour. In the year 1426, it was taken by the Quenemaers, a powerful faction; and by the Gueldrians in 1517, who reduced the whole town to ashes, except the castle, which they were not able to take; it was soon rebuilt, and again burned down in 1547. The principal commerce carried on by the inhabitants is in timber, which they bring from Norway, and other northern parts of Europe. The first vessel from the States to the coast of Guinea sailed from Medemblick in the year 1593, and returned with a rich cargo to Amsterdam. The country round about is remarkable for its rich pastures. The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason, they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country, to defend it from the fury of the waves, when the wind blows a storm from the northward. But in extraordinary storms, when the water is as high as the dykes, and ready to run over or break them down, the inhabitants lay sails along them, in order to weaken the force of the waves; by which means the dykes are so strengthened, that they are very seldom broken. This town, as well as Hoorn and Enckhuysen, have a right of coining money, but successively, each having its turn for seven years. In Sept. 1799, this town was taken by the British. 15 m. NE. Alcmær, 26 N. Amsterdam. Long. 4. 58. E. Lat. 52. 49. N.

Meden, a navigable river of the Isle of Wight, which runs into the sea between East and West Cowes, and is navigable for small vessels to Newport.

Meden, a river which rises from a lake in the duchy of Bremen, about eight miles NW. Bremervorde, and runs into the Elbe two miles below Otterndorf, Long. 8. 44. E. Lat. 53. 55. N.

Medenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 12 m. NW. Königsberg.

Meder, a mountain of Persia, in Segestan. 120 miles SW. Zareng.

Medera, or *Medra*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Medfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 20 miles SW. Boston.

Medford, a river of the state of Massachusetts, which empties itself into Boston harbour.

Medheram, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan. 330 miles SSE. Mourzouk.

Medheran Iza, a town of Africa, in the desert of Berdoa. Long. 16. 24. E. Lat. 24. 35. N.

Mediana, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles SE. Saragossa.

Medianos, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 6 miles SSE. Ainsa.

Mediednik, a mountain of Bosnia. 10 m. N. Zwornik.

Medies, or *Medgies*, a town of Transilvania. 20 miles N. Hermanstadt, 156 NE. Belgrade. Long. 23. 58. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Medies, a town of Hungary. 10 miles N. Zatmar.

Medina, a city of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedsjas, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a town of moderate extent, surrounded with indifferent walls, and situated in a sandy plain. It belongs to the sherriffe of Mecca, but has of late been governed by a sovereign of its own, of the family of Darü Barkad. At this present time, the sherriffe rules it by a vizir, who must be of the royal family. Before the days of Mahomet, this city was called *Jathreb*, but it was called *Medinet en Nebbi*, the City of the Prophet, from the period at which Mahomet, upon his expulsion out of Mecca, by the Koreischites, took refuge here, and continued to make it the place of his residence for the rest of his life. The tomb of Mahomet at Medina is held in respect by the Mussulmen; but they are not obliged to visit it in order to the performance of any devotional exercises; only, as the caravans from Syria necessarily pass near by Medina, in their return from Mecca, they turn aside to behold the Prophet's tomb. It is situated in a corner of the great square; whereas the Kaba is in the middle of the square at Mecca. For fear that the people might superstitiously offer worship to the ashes of the prophet, the tomb is inclosed within iron rails, and is only to be seen by looking through these. This tomb is placed between two other tombs, in which rest the ashes of the two first caliphs. Although not more magnificent than the tombs of the founders of most other mosques, the building that covers it is hung with a piece of silk stuff, embroidered with gold, which is renewed every seven years, by the pacha of Damascus. This building is guarded by forty eunuchs, chiefly for the security of the treasure which is said to be kept in it. This treasure consists chiefly of

precious stones, the offerings of rich Mul-fulmen. An eminent Arabian merchant in- formed M^r. Niebuhr, that the guard was posted for no other purpose but to keep off the populace, who had begun to throw dirt upon the tomb, which they afterwards scraped off, and preserved as a sort of relic. 176 miles N. Mecca. *Long.* 57. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Medina, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 12 miles N. Frias.

Medina, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated on the Euphrates. 69 miles NW. Bas- sora.

Medina, a town of Africa, and capital of Woolly, of considerable size, and containing from 800 to 1000 houses. It is surrounded by a high wall of clay, and an outward fence of pointed stakes and prickly bushes. *Long.* 12. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 38. N.

Medina, a town of Africa, in Kaffon. *Long.* 9. 15. W. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Medina, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Medina, a river which rises in the south part of the Isle of Wight. See *Meden*.

Medina el Asfal, a town of Arabia, in the territory of Jafa, celebrated for the tombs of several Arabian saints.

Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. This town is en- dowed with great privileges, particularly of naming to all vacant offices, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. It contains 14 parishes, 15 convents, and four hospitals. 20 miles SSW. Valladolid, 37 NW. Segovia. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Medina Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Xalon, anciently called *Se- goncia*. 10 miles NE. Sigüenza. *Long.* 2. 27. W. *Lat.* 41. 21. N.

Medina el Riosecu, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 15 miles W. Palencia.

Medina Sidonia, a town of Spain, and capital of a duchy, in the province of Se- ville, anciently the see of a bishop, trans- ferred to Cadiz. 20 miles SE. Cadiz, 50 S. Seville. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Medina de los Torres, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 24 miles N. Llerena.

Medinet Fars, a ruined town of Egypt, supposed to have been anciently named Ar- sinôe, a little to the north of Fayoum.

Medinet Fars, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile opposite Feshn.

Medinet Habu, or, according to Mr. Bruce, *Medinet Tabu*, a village of Egypt, near the west coast of the Nile, where are found the remains of four temples, shewing the place where once stood the magnificent city of Thebes. 28 miles N. Asna, 330 S. Cairo.

Medingen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Luneburg. 8 miles N. Ultzen, 14 SSE. Luneburg.

Medinsk, a town of Russia, in the govern- ment of Kaluga. 32 miles NNW. Kaluga, *Long.* 53. 30. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Medipilly, see *Mootapilly*.

Medir, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 60 miles E. Sirjian.

Mediterranean Sea, a large gulf of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded on the north by Europe and Asia, on the east by Asia, and on the south by Africa; towards the west it joins the Atlantic by a narrow passage, called the *Straits of Gibraltar*. It contains a great many islands, some of which are of considerable size, as Candia, Cyprus, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, &c. The length from east to west is about 2000 miles. The breadth varies exceedingly, from 80 to 500 miles.

Medjur, a town of Persia, in Faristan. 30 miles SW. Yezd.

Medle, a town of the island of Cuba. 62 m. N. St. Yago.

Medlersto, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 39. E. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

Medling, see *Mödling*.

Medlock, a river of England, which runs into the Irwell, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster.

Medman, a town of the duchy of Berg, which contains three churches for the dif- ferent persuasions. 6 miles ENE. Düssel- dorp. *Long.* 6. 43. E. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Medniki, or *Miedniki*, or *Warmie*, a town of Samogitia, the residence of the bishop. 28 miles NE. Königsberg, 60 SSW. Mitau.

Mednoe, a town of Russia, in the govern- ment of the Tver, on the Tvertza. 32 miles WNW. Tver.

Medoc, before the revolution, a country of France, situated, in the form of a peninsula, between the Garonne and the sea, but is neither populous nor fruitful, the high tide overflowing the north part of it. On a rock at the mouth of the Garonne stands a fine light-house, called *La Tour de Cordouan*.

Medoc, a fort of France, on the east side of the Gironde, nearly opposite Blaye. 18 miles N. Bourdeaux.

Medetu, a town of New Brunswick, on the river St. John. *Long.* 67. 55. W. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Medola, a town of Italy, in the depart- ment of the Panaro. 18 miles S Modena.

Medoli, a town of Italy, in the depart- ment of the Mincio. 17 m. NW. Mantua.

Medolino, a town of Istria. 4 m. SE. Pola.

Medra, a town of Africa, in Lower Gui- nea, capital of a country near the river Ca- merones.

Medra, a town of Persia, in the province of Meeran. 8 miles N. Kieh.

Medrashem, a town of Algiers. 40 miles S. Constantina.

Medua, a town of Algiers, at the foot of Mount Atlas, in the midst of springs. 180 miles SW. Algiers.

Medveditza, a river of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, which rises about 10 miles north from Saratov, and runs into the Don, about eight miles NW. from Spaskaia.

Medvediova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilim. 64 miles SW. Orlenga.

Medvesei, a cape on the north coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 68. 34. E. *Lat.* 77. 20. N.

Medvezbi, five small islands of Russia, in the Frozen Sea. 60 miles from the mouth of the Kolima. *Long.* about 156. E. *Lat.* 72. to 72. 20. N.

Medvezi, a small island of Russia, in the sea of Ochotz, at the mouth of the river Uda. *Long.* 137. to 138. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. to 55. 16. N.

Medukka, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 36 miles S. Saade.

Medumack, a river of United America, in the district of Maine, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 69. 15. W. *Lat.* 44. N.

Meduna, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 12 miles W. Concordia.

Meduna, a river of Italy, which runs into the Livenza, about one mile S. Meduna, in the country of Friuli.

Medwa, a town of Nubia, on the borders of Dar-Fur. 80 miles N. Cobbé.

Medway, a river of England, which rises in the county of Surry, in four different branches, which unite in the county of Kent, passes by Tunbridge, Maidstone, Rochester, &c. and joins the Thames at the Nore.

Medway, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 21 miles SW. Boston.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, near the Wetter Lake, much frequented on account of a celebrated medicinal spring.

Medzibor, or *Miadzibor*, see *Mittelwalde*.

Medziboz, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 20 miles S. Constantinow.

Medziron, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 60 miles E. Meshid, 130 N. Herat.

Meedany, a town of Birmah. 36 miles N. Prone. *Lat.* 19. 25. N.

Meeching, see *Newhaven*.

Meegheung-yay, or *Crocodile Town*, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy, a place of considerable trade. 12 miles N. Loonghee.

Meclab, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, the Milevum or Mileu of the ancients, built in the centre of a beautiful interchange of valleys and mountains. It is surrounded with gardens, and plentifully supplied with fountains; one of which, bubbling up in the centre of the city is immediately received into a large square basin of

Roman workmanship. Constantina is supplied chiefly from this place with herbs and fruit; and the pomegranates particularly are of so large a size and have withal so delicate a mixture of the tart and sweet, that they are in great esteem all over the kingdom. Leo and Marmol bear testimony likewise to the goodness of the apples, inasmuch as they have thought fit to derive the very name of the city from that fruit. 13 miles NW. Constantina.

Meenab el Djabab, a seaport town of Arabia Petrea, situated on the east coast of the gulf of Accaba, in the north part of the Red Sea, with a spacious harbour, anciently *Ezion-geber*. 50 miles S. Ailah.

Meendor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 18 m. W. Masulipatam.

Meenees, a small island in the Sooloo archipelago. *Long.* 121. 35. E. *Lat.* 6. 32. N.

Meenkoot, a town of Bengal. 14 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Meer, a village of the dutchy of Cleves, near the Rhine. The French were defeated here by the troops of the allies under Prince Ferdinand, on the 25th of August 1758. 5 miles SE. Rees.

Meerbeck, or *Mulbeck*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, on a small river which runs into the Mandel. 8 miles N. Courtray.

Meercaferai, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 31 miles NW. Islamabad. *Long.* 91. 42. E. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

Meergunge, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SE. Mahmudpour.

Meergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 20 miles SSW. Jionpour.

Meergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 44 miles E. Fyzabad.

Meergur, a town of Bengal. 4 miles N. Dinagepour.

Meerholz, a town of Germany, situated on the Kinzig, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hsenburg, called *Ifenburg*. *Meerholz*. 17 miles E. Francfort on the Maine, 28 SW. Fulda.

Meerjapour, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Nogong.

Meerjaffer, a town of Bengal. 25 miles N. Mauldah.

Meerjee, or *Meerzaw*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, on the coast. 10 miles N. Onore, 75 W. Harponelly. *Long.* 74. 10. E. *Lat.* 14. 28. N.

Meeroat, a town of Candahar. 45 miles W. Ghizni.

Meerpour, a town of Bengal. 11 miles S. Calcutta.

Meerta, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agimere. Thevenot calls it *Minta*, and says it is a great city, but ill-built. 45 miles NE. Joodpour, 42 W. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 32. E. *Lat.* 26. 23. N.

Meetka, a country of Africa, west of Bergoo.

Mees, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 12 miles SW. Digne, 9 NNE. Forcalquier.

Meflessi, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 14 m. NE. Koniggratz.

Megaizel, a town of Egypt. 6 miles N. Rosetta.

Megala, a town of Tunis. 3 miles NE. Spaitla.

Megali Cammeni, see *Kamene*.

Megalonisi, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea. 2 miles E. Leucadia.

Megar al Shuab, see *Madian*.

Megara, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, on the coast of the gulf of Engia, once the capital of a republic, now a poor place. 26 miles W. Athens.

Megarbe, a town of Nubia. 9 miles WSW. Mafuah.

Mege, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 10 miles S. Ifpahan.

Megerheim, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 3 miles NE. Anspach.

Meggio, a town of Africa, in Fez. 9 miles from the Mediterranean.

Megharibh Uzzur, or *Acra*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 85 miles ESE. Madian.

Meghem, or *Megen*, a town of Brabant, on the Meuse. 12 miles SW. Nimeguen, 14 NE. Bois le Duc.

Megnitzese, a town of Slavonia. 18 miles WSW. Verovitza.

Megra, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the east coast of the White Sea. 72 miles N. Archangel.

Megrit, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 miles SW. Broons.

Megstone, a rock in the German Ocean, near the coast of Northumberland, about 2 miles N. Farn Island. *Long.* 1. 23. W. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Meguiretzka, a mountain of Slavonia. 24 miles N. Kraliovavelika.

Meguntick, a lake of Canada, on the borders of Maine. *Long.* 70. 25. W. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Mehadia, see *Meadia*.

Mehaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 7 miles N. Namur.

Mehaigne, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, near Huy.

Mehallebeg, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles SE. Rai.

Mehallet Abu Ali, a town of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile. 3 m. S. Faoua.

Mehallet Dije, a town of Egypt. 5 miles S. Faoua.

Mehallet il Emir, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 6 miles SE. Rosetta.

Mehallet Kebir, or *Mehallet Elkbire*, a town of Egypt. 47 miles N. Cairo, 40 SSW. Damietta. *Long.* 31. 24. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Mehallet il Loben, a town of Egypt. 16 miles S. Faoua.

Mehallet Malek, a town of Egypt. 5 miles S. Faoua, 66 N. Cairo.

Mehallet il Meshak, a town of Egypt. 5 miles NNE. Tinch.

Mehama, one of the smaller Friendly islands in the Pacific Ocean. 4 miles E. Neeneeva.

Meharicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 miles NNW. Roye.

Mehem, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 27 miles WSW. Rodak.

Mehen, see *Merana*.

Meherrin, a town of North Carolina. 25 miles E. Halifax.

Meherrin, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chowan, 20 miles NW. Hartford, in North Carolina.

Mehindry, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the gulf of Cambay, about 40 miles S. Amedabad.

Mehitpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 45 miles SE. Sultanpour.

Mehlibach, a river of Baden, which runs into the Rhine, 6 miles above Brisach.

Mehrenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Weilburg. 4 miles NW. Weilburg, 32 E. Coblentz.

Mehriban, a town of Curdistan. 22 miles SE. Sherezur.

Mehun, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the Evre. Charles VII. built a palace here, in which he lived and died; starving himself to death for fear of being poisoned by his son Louis XI. 7 miles NW. Bourges, 7 SE. Vierzon. *Long.* 2. 18. E. *Lat.* 47. 9. N.

Mehun sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire. 6 miles NE. Beaugency.

Mehun, a small island in the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Mehuntpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderec. 16 miles NW. Chanderec.

Mei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si. 25 miles SE. Fong-tiang.

Meia Sarekin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 miles ENE. Diarbekir. *Long.* 39. 55. E. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Meiane, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 18 miles SSE. Biltan.

Meiano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 m. SSW. Brecia.

Meias-farckin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 25 miles NE. Diarbekir, 120 SSW. Erzerum.

Meiche, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 4 miles S. St. Hypolite, 27 NE. Pontarlier.

Meidan, a town of Persian Armenia. 100 miles NE. Erivan, 60 NNE. Nacivan.

Meidburg, or *Magdeburg*, a fortress of France; taken by the Imperialists in the year 1622. 3 miles Landau.

Meidling, a town of Austria. 3 miles WNW. Baden.

Meidon, or *Meidun*, a town of Egypt, at some distance from the left bank of the Nile, near which is the most southerly of the pyramids, built of brick. It is thought to occupy the site of the ancient Nilopolis. 32 miles S. Cairo.

Mejeddah, a town of Algiers, on the Shellif. 5 miles NE. Seedy Abid.

Meienburg, see *Meyenburg*.

Mejerdah, or *Mai-scar-da*, a seaport town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen. The houses are ill-built cottages. A great quantity of grain is exported from this place to Europe. 42 miles W. Tremecen. *Long.* 1. 35. *W. Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Mejerdah, a river of Africa, formed by the union of the Sujerats and the Serrat, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the borders of Algiers, and crossing the country from west to east, runs into the Mediterranean at Porto Farina. This river continues winding during its whole course through a rich and fertile country; and becomes thereby so well saturated with soil, that it is of the same complexion with the Nile, and has the same property likewise of making encroachments upon the sea: and to this we may attribute not only the many changes and alterations, which appear to have been made at one time or other in the channel of it; but likewise that an open creek of the sea, into which the Mejerdah no longer than a century ago discharged itself, is now circumscribed by the mud, and become a large navigable pond, the anti-harbour as we may call it to Porto Farina. This river was anciently called *Bagrada*, *Bagradas*, or *Brada*.

Meigle, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. In some inclosures near is a tumulus, called *Belliduff*, which the tradition of the place assigns to be the spot where Macbeth was killed. In the church-yard are the remains of the grand sepulchral monument of Vanora, a British princess, wife of Arthur, who lived in the sixth century, and was taken prisoner in a battle between that monarch and the united forces of the Picts and Scots. 6 miles NE. Cupar, 12 NW. Dundee.

Meilan, a town of European Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles WNW. Kiangari.

Meilen, a town of Switzerland, and chief place of a bailiwick in the canton of Zurich, near the lake. 3 miles SE. Zurich.

Meilhan, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles WNW. Marmande.

Meilhan, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 4 miles E. La Reolle, 12 NE. Bazas.

Meilhuys, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim. 14 miles SW. Drontheim.

Meillards, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 9 m. N. Uzerche.

Meilleray, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 10 miles S. Châteaubrian.

Meimac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 24 miles NNE. Tulle, 7 W. Uffel.

Meimarg, a town of Grand Bukharia. 36 miles SE. Bukhara.

Meimend, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 40 miles N. Bost, 40 W. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 45. *E. Lat.* 33. 5. N.

Meinart, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 7 m. SE. Ohringen.

Meinau, an island in the north-west part of the lake of Constance, with a commandery of the Teutonic order: the island is about three miles in circumference, and is celebrated for its wine. In 1805, it was ceded to Baden. 4 miles N. Constance.

Meinbach, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles N. Schweinfurt.

Meinder, a river of Natolia, anciently called *Meander*, which runs into the Archipelago. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Meinertschof, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. ESE. Salzungen.

Meinerzhagen, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 7 m. S. Ludenscheid.

Meinsterwald, a town of Pomerelia. 10 miles S. Dantzick.

Meiningen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, belonging to the Prince of Sax-Weimar; situated amidst mountains, on the river Werra. In the year 1681, Duke Bernhard chose it for his residence, and caused a new palace to be built, furnishing it with a princely library and cabinet of medals. 21 miles N. Schweinfurt, 14 NW. Hilburghausen. *Long.* 10. 40. *E. Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Meiße, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Aller, near Hudemuhlen, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle.

Meisner, a mountain of Germany, near Cappel, in Lower Hesse.

Meissac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 9 miles SE. Brive, 13 SSW. Tulle.

Meissang, a town of Africa, in Kaarta. 52 miles E. Koumoo.

Meissau, a town of Austria. 14 miles SSW. Znaym, 34 NW. Vienna.

Meissen, (*Marggrave of*;) a principality of Saxony, founded in the 10th century. In the 15th, it was bounded on the north-east and south by the duchy of Saxony, Lusatia, and Bohemia; towards the west it extended to the Mulda, and sometimes beyond. The marggraves then also possessed Osterland, of which the elector has now no part, which confines the extent to Lusatia, Bohemia, Franconia, Thuringia, the principality of Anhalt, and duchy of Saxony; no marggrave of Meissen is known, with any degree of certainty, before Rigda, who lived about the year 980, under the emperor Otto II. In the year 1422, it was united to the electorate of Saxony. The Prince, as well on account of the marggraveate as the burggraveate of Meissen, sued for two separate seats and voices at the council of the princes of the empire, but was refused. The marggraveate, as far as it belongs to the house of Saxony, comprises in it the circle of Meissen, together with that of Leipzig, and the foundation of Wurzen, as also the circle of Erzgebirg, the circle of Vogtland, and that of Neustadt; to which, moreover, are to be added the foundations of Merseburg and Naumburg-Zeitz.

Meissen, a city of Saxony, and capital of a marggraveate of the same name, situated on the Elbe, where the small river Meisse runs into it, which gives it its name. In the town of Meissen were formerly several jurisdictions, namely, that of the marggrave, who was possessed of the centre of the citadel; that of the bishop, who was proprietor of the hindmost part; that of the burggrave, who possessed the fore part; and that of the province of St. Afra. Out of these jurisdictions arose what are called the four prefectures of Meissen, each of which has not a peculiar extent of country subject to its office, but only certain villages which lie scattered up and down. The bishopric here, first founded in the year 948, and ceded in 1581, by the last bishop, to the elector Augustus, had a considerable spiritual jurisdiction belonging to it, divided into nine archdiaconates. By virtue of a stipulation made with the chapter in 1663, or of an abiding capitulation, an elector of Saxony, on entering upon his government, is considered at the same time as postulated bishop of Meissen, renews and confirms the said capitulation, and suffers himself to be done homage to thereupon. The burggraveate, which formerly existed here, has also sometimes enjoyed princely dignity. To it belonged a part of the citadel of this place, together with the citadel of Frauenstein, the county of Hartenstein, the feigniory of Wildenfels, and a number of villages. By vir-

tue of certain stipulations made with the last burggraves, in the years 1428, 1439, and 1546, it came all gradually to the electoral house, which, on account thereof, claimed a peculiar place and voice at the council of the princes of the empire, but obtained neither. Of the old citadel here, which stands on a mountain, the fore part, which belonged to the burggraves, and the hind part, which belonged to the bishops, are now become ruinous, and the center or marggraval part, only still remains, which is otherwise called *Albrechtsburg*, and in this part also is carried on the celebrated manufactures of the excellent Meissian porcelain. At this place also is a manufacture of cloth. The first foundation of this town was begun by King Henry I. about the year 930. In the year 1545, Duke Maurice established a consistory here, which was removed by the elector Augustus, in 1580, to Dresden. It is true that the elector Christian I. again erected a consistory here in 1588, but in 1606, this was again entirely suppressed. In 1745, the Prussians had their head-quarters, and the head hospital for their sick at this place; and in 1757, they burned down the wooden bridge here over the Elbe. In 1759, the Prussians were defeated near Meissen, by the Austrians under Count Daun. 14 miles NW. Dresden, 44 E. Leipsic. *Long.* 13. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Meissenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, situated on the Glan. It was heretofore a sief of the electorate of Mentz. 28 miles N. Deux Ponts, 30 WSW. Mentz. *Long.* 7. 36. E. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Mekam, see *Elmesatana*.

Mekam Ali, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, opposite Bassora.

Mekam ul Kidr, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 26 m. SSE. Hellah.

Mekehoan, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on the Persian Gulf. 45 miles WSW. Julfa.

Mekelburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 12 m. SSE. Bartenstein.

Mekes, a town of Curdistan. 30 miles SSE. Betlis, 75 SW. Van.

Meklas al Asfat, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 75 miles N. Hafec.

Mekzara, a country of Africa, on the south side of the river Niger, between Cassina and Melli.

Mel, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 12 miles NW. Ceneda.

Mel, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

Mel, see *Chara*.

Mela, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of the Trentin, and after crossing the Bressian, runs into the Oglio, near Ustiano.

Mela, a department of Italy, so named from the river. It is composed of part of the Bressian, with a population of about 190,689 inhabitants, who elect 15 deputies.

Mela, a town of Algiers, anciently called *Mileu*. 12 miles NW. Constantina.

Mela, a river of the Morea, which runs into the sea, 8 miles SW. Patras.

Melada, a small island in the Adriatic, a little to the north of Isola Grossa. *Long.* 15. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Melagge, a river which rises in Algiers, formed by the union of several streams; in the course of its passage it takes the name of *Serratt*, and runs into the Mejerda, on the borders of Tunis.

Melapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaunpour. 20 miles ENE. Sehaunpour.

Melalieh, a town of Egypt. 10 miles N. Abugirgé.

Melambo, see *Malambo*.

Melapara, a town of Bengal. 10 miles ENE. Dacca.

Melasso, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It was anciently called *Mylasa*, or *Mylassa*, and belonged to Caria. It is situated on a fertile plain near a mountain; abounding in fine white marble. Here was a temple dedicated to Augustus Cæsar, and the Goddess Rome, which was standing not many years since: it had six columns in front, and the whole number was 22. This city was so adorned with public buildings, especially temples, that a certain musician entering the agora or market-place, as if to make proclamation, used the words ἀκρόσι Νῆαι, *Hear ye temples*; instead of ἀκρόσι λαοί, *Hear ye people*. Under the Romans it was a free city. It is at this time a large place; the houses are numerous, but mean. The air is accounted bad, and scorpions abound 80 miles S. Smyrna. *Long.* 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Melaverd, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 45 miles NE. Ispahan.

Meludi, or *Meloui*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. It is about a mile round, and makes a tolerable appearance within, the shops being well built; it is at the head of nine villages, which are altogether a small principality belonging to Mecca; so that the Emir Hodge, who is commonly one of the greatest Beys, and has the care of conducting the caravan to Mecca, is master of it, and sends a fardar to govern the country, who lives in as much state as the cashifs and other great governors. As this is a place of great honour and profit, so it is commonly given to one of the greatest people of those that have been slaves to the Emir Hodge. This place supplies Mecca with 390,000 adeps or sacks of corn every

year, which are sent by way of Cairo, Suez, and the Red Sea, it being a very rich corn country. The Christians have no church, but are obliged to go to the convent on the other side. 120 miles S. Cairo. *Lat.* 28. 2. N.

Melay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 miles SE. Laval, 9 NNE. Château Gontier.

Melay, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles S. Marcigny, 7 WNW. Charlieu.

Melazzo, or *Milazzo*, anciently *Myle*, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, situated in a small bay, on the north coast of the island; it consists of two parts, one of which stands on a promontory of the same name, and is fortified; the other on a bay, with a good harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a castle. This town was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards in the year 1719. 18 miles W. Messina, 94 E. Palermo. *Long.* 15. 23. E. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Melbou, one of the cluster called the *Seven Islands*, in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 22. W. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

Melby, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme. 55 miles NE. Christiania.

Melcapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candéish. 20 miles S. Burhampour.

Melck, or *Mölk*, a town of Austria, near the Danube. Near it, on a high rock, stands an exempted cloister of Benedictines, which is rich and famous, and by reason of its natural situation also strong; whence, in the year 1619, it held out a siege. On this rock anciently stood a citadel, which Leopold I. took in the tenth century, and having destroyed the works, settled 12 canons in it, who continued there till the year 1089, when Leopold III. removed them, and granted the cloister to some Benedictine monks. The library here is worthy notice, particularly for its manuscripts. 10 miles W. St. Polten, 12 E. Ips.

Melck, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, at Melck.

Melckendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles SW. Culmbach.

Melcomb Regis, a seaport town of England, in the county of Dorset, situated at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament, which privilege it had before Weymouth. It was appointed a staple in the reign of Edward III. and in the next reign the French burnt it, and it was thereby rendered so desolate a place, that the remaining inhabitants prayed and obtained a discharge from customs. On account of its quarrels with Weymouth, in

the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Pool; but in that of Queen Elizabeth they were restored to it by Act of Parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flourishing state of both. In the two last reigns mentioned, a wooden bridge, with 17 arches was built from hence to Weymouth, to which, as well as its church, the chief contributors were certain citizens of London; and upon its decay it was rebuilt in 1770. It is united with Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town.

Melconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 23 miles W. Beder.

Meldal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 30 miles SSW. Drontheim.

Meldola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. 7 miles S. Forlì, 20 W. Rimini.

Meldorp, a seaport of Holstein, at the mouth of the river Myle. 50 miles NW. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 4. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Meldrum, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. It is a burgh of barony, and holds a weekly market. 16 miles NNW. Aberdeen, 27 SSE. Bamff.

Meldurgam, a hill fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, taken by the British in Feb. 1799.

Mêle sur Sarie (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 4 miles ENE. Alençon, 3 W. Mortagne.

Meleda, an island in the Adriatic, separated from the peninsula of Sabioncello by a narrow channel. It belongs to the republic of Ragusa, by whom a governor is appointed. It measures about 30 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal, being intersected by many bays and inlets, which afford good harbours for fishermen. It produces vines, orange, and lemon trees, but not sufficient corn for the inhabitants; about 2000 inhabiting six or seven villages. Father Giorgi, a Benedictine monk of this island, in 1730, published an essay, to prove that this was the island of Melita on which St. Paul suffered shipwreck, and not Malta. The bite of the viper is here remarkably malignant. *Long.* 17. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Melela, a town of Africa, in Barca. 76 miles SW. Tolometa.

Melemba, a town of Cacongo. *Long.* 11. 55. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Melendydar, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Conway. 3 miles above Aberconway.

Melenez, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 31. W. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Melenki, a town of Russia, in the govern-

ment of Vladimir, on the Oka. 44 miles SE. Vladimir. *Long.* 41. 24. E. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Meletin, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, 12 miles N. Jassi, in the province of Moldavia.

Melotzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 44 miles N. Atchinsk.

Melfi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope; it contains seven churches, and eight convents. In 1528, it was taken by the French. 5 miles NW. Venosa. *Long.* 15. 39. E. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

Melford, a town of England, in Suffolk. In 1801, the population was 2204, of which 1837 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles N. Sudbury.

Melgar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 23 miles WNW. Burgos.

Melgasso, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, situated on the Minho; built in the year 1170, by King Alphonso Henriquez, and surrounded with walls by King Denis; it is defended by a castle. 30 miles N. Braga, 15 NE. Moncao. *Long.* 8. W. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Melgren, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 10 miles WNW. Quimperlé, 3 NE. Concarneau.

Melkua, or *Melluah*, a town of Syria, in the desert. 20 miles SE. Aleppo.

Meliapour, see *St. Thomas*.

Melicucca, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles WSW. Oppido.

Melida, or *Melita*, see *Meleda*.

Melides, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 18 miles N. Sines, 21 S. Setuval.

Melignano, see *Marignano*.

Melilla, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards. It is an ancient town, and was probably founded by the Carthaginians. Its name proves that honey was plentiful in its environs. The Goths, who had possessed themselves of it, abandoned it when the Arabs invaded the country. It was forsaken in like manner by the Moors, and seized on by the Spaniards, about the beginning of the 15th century. Sidy Mahomet ineffectually laid siege to this place in 1774. 140 miles E. Tetuan. *Long.* 2. 54. W. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

Melin, a town of Croatia. 12 miles SSW. Varadin.

Melina, or *Merlina*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 5 miles W. Nimburg.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, situated near the coast of the Indian Sea. This country is for the most part rich and fertile, producing almost all the necessaries of life, except wheat and rice, both which are brought thither from other parts; and those

who cannot purchase them, make use of potatoes in their stead, which are here fine, large, and in great plenty. They likewise abound with great varieties of fruit-trees, roots, plants, and other esculents, and with melons of exquisite taste. The country is covered with citron trees, with whose odouriferous smell the air is agreeably perfumed almost all the year. They have also great plenty of venison, game, oxen, sheep, geese, hens, and other poultry; and one breed of sheep, whose tails weigh in general between 20 and 30 pounds. The men are black, swarthy, tawny, and white; the women mostly of an olive; their dress is elegant, for they never stir out but in fine silks, girt with rich gold or silver girdles, collars, and bracelets of the same, or something more valuable, and their heads covered with veils. The men wear a kind of turban; in other respects their dress consists of a piece of cotton wrapped about the middle, and descending a little below the knees; their legs, feet, and the rest of the body, quite bare. As to the meaner sort, as well as those who live farther from the coasts, they wear little else than a piece of cloth about their middle, if we except their shield and weapons, which are the bow and arrows, the scymetar, and the javelin. Their religion is variously described by authors; some representing the people as altogether Mahometans, and others as idolaters. The truth is, there are some of both religions. The government is monarchical; and in such veneration is the king held by his subjects, that whenever he stirs out of his palace, he is carried in a sedan, on the shoulders of four or more of the greatest nobles of the kingdom; and incense and other perfumes are burned before him, as he goes along the streets of any city, by a great number of ladies, who come to welcome him with songs in his praise, accompanied with several kinds of musical instruments. This large country was for many years governed by a prince, tributary to the Portuguese; but the circumstances are now reversed, for the Portuguese are obliged to purchase, by annual presents, permission to trade, and to explore the country for gold; a revolution probably caused partly by the declension of the Portuguese power, and partly by the advancement of the nation in the arts of commerce and policy, which made them sensible both of their interest and of their own strength. The capital likewise, called *Melinda*, was wholly built by the Portuguese in the latitude of 3. S. with a very good harbour and a strong citadel. It is a large city, said to contain 30,000 Portuguese, exclusive of natives, and 17 Christian churches, besides religious houses. From their warehouses in Melinda they supply the country with European goods to

a vast distance in land, whence they procure ivory in such quantities as to load ships with that commodity alone. Adjoining to Melinda are five other kingdoms, all tributary to the same nation; so that in this part of Africa alone the Portuguese in the zenith of their power might have been said to hold the sovereignty of a country as large as Spain and Portugal together. The natives however carry on some trade with their own vessels, in which they frequent the Red Sea and the ports of Arabia; they are also seen in the Indian Seas, especially at Cambaya, a maritime town in the territories of the Great Mogul. The Indians and Arabians, on the other hand, sometimes bring them goods to Melinda; yet the Portuguese ultimately transact all the trade of Melinda, which is but little inferior to that of Mozambique. Gold from Sofala; ivory, copper, quicksilver, all sorts of silks, and cottons from Europe and the East-Indies; spices, rice, and other grain; are the chief articles brought to Melinda.

Melinda, a city of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the coast of the Indian Sea; pleasantly situated in a beautiful plain, surrounded by fine gardens and orchards, stored with all sorts of fruit-trees, especially citrons and oranges. The houses are built of square stone, for the most part stately, and some very magnificent, and all of them richly furnished, being inhabited chiefly by rich merchants, and much resorted to by foreigners, who drive a great commerce in gold, copper, quicksilver, ivory, wax, and drugs, which are here exchanged for silks, cottons, and linen cloths, corn, and other commodities. The only inconvenience attending this metropolis is, that the anchorage stands at some distance from it, on account of the rocks and shelves which surround it towards the sea side, rendering the access difficult and dangerous. The city is supposed by the learned to be the Mondel mentioned by Avicenna, as the place whence they had their aloes. *Long.* 42. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 5. S.

Melinda, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

Melingen, or *Mellingen*, a town of Switzerland, on the Rus. 15 miles WNW. Zurich, 43 NE. Berne. *Long.* 8. 15. E. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Melionec, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 4 miles S. Rostrenen, 5 SW. Gouray.

Melipilla, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the kingdom of Chili. 42 miles SE. Valparayso, 200 N. La Concepcion. *Long.* 70. 7. W. *Lat.* 33. 28. S.

Melipu, a river of Ceylon, which runs into the sea near Matura.

Melis, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 16 miles S. Gotha.

Melisana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 6 miles S. Palma Nuova.

Melissa, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles N. Strongoli.

Melitia, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 30 miles NW. Zeiton, 24 S. Larissa.

Melito, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles E. Benevento.

Melitopol, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, situated on a lake about 12 miles from the sea of Azoph. 108 m. S. Eka-teinoflav. *Long.* 35. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Melizzano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 15 miles E. Capua.

Melk, see *Melck*.

Melkovatz, a town of Bulgaria. 52 miles S. Viddin, 42 NNW. Sofia.

Melksham, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Avon, considerable for its manufacture of broad cloth. A market is held here every Monday for cattle. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4030, of whom 1299 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 miles E. Bath, 96 W. London. *Long.* 2. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Mell Islands, a cluster of small islands, near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 57. W. *Lat.* 58. 15. N.

Mellaha, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. *Long.* 23. 44. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

Melldorf, see *Meldorf*.

Melle, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Two Sevrès. 13 miles SE. Niort, 11 S. St. Maixent. *Long.* 0. 4. W. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 11 miles SE. Vorden.

Melle, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 5 miles SSE. Ghent.

Melle, a mountain of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 22 miles N. Girgenti.

Melleraud, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles NE. Seez.

Melli, or *Lamlem*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Cassina, on the east by Wangara, on the south by Guinea, from which it is separated by mountains, and on the west by Gago; 500 miles in length from east to west, and from 150 to 200 in breadth. *Long.* 5. 30 to 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 11. 30. to 15. N.

Mellid, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 20 miles E. Compostella.

Mellingen, *Möllingen*, or *Melding*, a town of the principality of Weimar. 3 miles S. Weimar.

Mello-Mesquitella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles W. Guarda, 24 SW. Viseu.

Melloncourt, a town of South-Wales, in

the county of Glamorgan, situated near a celebrated cataract, on the river Cledaugh. Here is a blast furnace, a finery, and a foundry. 5 miles Neath.

Mellone, or *Melloor*, or *Mettone*, a town of Birmah, on the Ava. 70 miles N. Prone, 132 S. Ava. *Long.* 96. 9. E. *Lat.* 20. 10. N.

Melloor, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura, 12 miles NE. Madura.

Mellounesh, a town of Africa, on the east coast of Tunis. 20 miles SE. Jemme.

Melluah, see *Melhua*.

Mellypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 38 miles WSW. Boglipour.

Mellor, a populous township of England, in Lancashire, near Blackburn.

Melnersem, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle. 16 miles SE. Zelle.

Meluhk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Moldau. 16 miles WSW. Jung Buntzel, 18 N. Prague. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Meloe, a small island in the Baltic. 14 miles ENE. Cape Lindesnes.

Melora, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Etruria. 4 miles W. Leghorn.

Melos, see *Milo*.

Melpignano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 9 miles WNW. Otranto.

Melpilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles N. Nellore.

Melrichstadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Streys. Near this town, in 1707, a battle was fought between the emperor Henry IV. and Rudolph duke of Swabia. 19 miles N. Schweinfurt, 38 N. Wurzburg. *Long.* 10. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Melrose, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg, on the Tweed. Melrose has long been famed for linens, named Melrose land-linens, for which commissions have been received from London and foreign countries. So far back as the year 1668, the weavers were incorporated under what is called a Seal of Cause, from John earl of Haddington, then lord of the lordship, and baillie principal of the regality of Melrose; but for several years past this trade has, from a variety of causes, been very much upon the decline. Of late, however, it is said, that owing to the good management of the bleacher, the business has been upon the increase. From this statement it appears, that in the year 1787, there were whitened 715 pieces of linen; in 1788, 855; in 1789, 917; in 1790, 1202; in 1791, 1232. This cloth does not all belong to the parish, but is taken in from different parts of the country. In 1801, this parish contained 2625 inhabitants. The monastery of Old Mel-

rose was probably founded about the end of sixth century. This place was a famous nursery for learned and religious men; and probably continued till another at the present Melrose was founded by King David, which was very large and spacious, as appears from the ruins yet remaining some of the most magnificent in the kingdom. It was founded by King David in 1136, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with large revenues and many immunities, as appears by the charters granted to the abbot and convent by the kings of Scotland. 11 miles NNW. Jedburgh, 35 S. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Melsack, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 36 miles SW. Königsberg, 30 S. Elbing. *Long.* 20. 7. E. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Melsines, or *Melsenès*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 8 miles N. Oudenard.

Melsingén, or *Melsungen*, a town of Hesse Cassel. 6 miles W. Spangenberg, 14 SSE. Cassel.

Melso, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 9 m. NW. Udina.

Meltham, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1278, of whom 533 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles S. Huddersfield.

Melton Mowbray, a town of England, in Leicestershire, with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1766. 20 miles S. Nottingham, 106 N. London. *Long.* 0. 53. W. *Lat.* 52. 46. N.

Meltz, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles N. Bamberg.

Melching, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 32 miles WNW. Romfald.

Melun, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Seine; before the revolution it contained one collegiate, and three parish churches, two convents, two abbies. It carries on a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese. In the year 1419, it was besieged and taken by the English, but 10 years after the inhabitants drove them out, and submitted to Charles VII. 5½ posts SE. Paris. *Long.* 2. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Melykut, a town of Hungary. 16 miles E. Baja.

Melsen, or *Meltzen*, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 6 miles S. Weissenfels.

Melzo, a town of Italy. 14 miles NE. Milan.

Memaun, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 18 miles ESE. Velazgherd.

Menbig, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 30 m. N. Aleppo, 20 SE. Antab.

Memel, a town of Prussian Lithuania,

situated on the bay called *Curisch-Haff*. It was built in the year 1279, and fortified in 1312; and in the year 1328, it was given up by the governor of Livonia to the great master of the Teutonic Order, settled in Prussia. This town on one side has the Baltic, and on the other the Curisch-Haff; besides these, it is also watered by the river Dange. The harbour is deep, and has a very good entrance; and, within these few years, has been improved with two moles, which are carried above 50 rods into the Haff or Bay, and were raised at the expense of 11,000 dollars. Memel lies under the guns of the fort, and is well inhabited: it consists of above 400 houses. Besides the German town church, here are a Lithuanian and a Calvinist church. The burghers, who are divided into those of Altstadt, or the Old Town, and Frederickstadt, are employed in commerce, brewing, soap-boiling, agriculture, fishing, &c. Great quantities of flax, lin-feed, thread, and hemp, are annually exported from this town. In 1752, 70 ships arrived in this port, and 69 sailed from hence to other ports. Memel is fortified with three whole and two half bastions, with other works, all in the modern way. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and as such, its college of justice, in 1254, admitted the Lubeck law. A royal magazine, a salt-factory, and a post-house, of a considerable revenue, are established in this town. The citadel consists of four bastions, which are pretty regular, with ravelines and half moons. The buildings and apartments in this citadel were much improved by the elector Frederick William, and King Frederick I. The most remarkable things in it are the two arsenals, the superb house of the commandant, the garrison-church, and the powder-magazine. In 1323, 1379, 1457, 1540, and 1678, this town suffered greatly by fire. In 1757, it was taken by the Russians. 72 miles NNE. Königsberg. *Long.* 21. 25. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Memel, a river, see *Niemen*.

Memels, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles NW. Meiningen.

Memend, see *Meimend*.

Memene, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the east coast. 86 miles ESE. Candi.

Meminisca, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Memleben, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles E. Wiehe.

Memmingen, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller. This town was imperial, till in the year 1804, it was given among the indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, and its principal church of St. Martins belongs entirely to those of that communion; but

the church of our Lady is possessed by them in common with the Roman Catholics, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1569. The magistracy here, which consists of 19 Lutherans, is partly patrician, and partly composed of the body of the people. It is uncertain whether Memmingen anciently belonged to the Guelphs' county of Altorf or not: it is certain, however, that Guelph VI. frequently resided at this place. So early as the days of the Emperor Frederick I. it was a free imperial town; and on the failure of the Guelph-Altorf family, secured itself so effectually in its imperial freedom, that King Rudolph acknowledged and confirmed it therein by a charter, bearing date 1286. The emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus, also engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the empire. Its assessment in the matricula of the empire, which formerly amounted to 248 florins, was, in 1683, reduced to 150. To the chamber at Wetzlar it paid 281 dollars 32 kruitzers, exclusive of a yearly present of 15 lb. of hellers to the prefecture of the province, on account of its bailiwick. With Switzerland, Italy, and other countries adjacent, it carries on a good trade in Bavarian salt, home-spun linen, hops, grain, and other goods. In the year 1647, after a vigorous siege of nine week by the Imperialists and Bavarians, it surrendered, as incapable of farther resistance. In 1805, it was taken by the French, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 22 miles SSE. Ulm, 33 WSW. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 7. E. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Memory Rocks, a reef of rocks among the Bahama Islands. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 27. 3. N.

Memphremagog, a lake of America, part of which belongs to Canada, and part to the state of Vermont. *Long.* 72. 8. W. *Lat.* 45. N.

Menshiel, see *Menshiel*.

Men of Mey, rocks in the North Sea, near the north coast of Scotland. 5 miles E. from Dunnet Head. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

Mena, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, on a river which runs into the lake of Nicaragua. 30 m. NW. St. Carlos.

Menacha, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 36 miles WSW. Sana.

Menage, an island in the river Senegal.

Menagio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 15 miles NNE. Como.

Mennai, a river or channel between the island of Anglesea and the county of Caernarvon.

Menamen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the north coast of the gulf of Smyrna. 6 miles NW. Smyrna.

Menan, see *Mecon*.

Menancabo, a kingdom of Sumatra, near the centre of the island; the power of which formerly extended almost over the whole island; at present confined to about 60 miles on each side of the equinoctial line. The religion is Mahometan. In this country are mines of gold.

Menang-Fan, a town of Siam. 6 miles N. Porfcelor.

Menarah, (*El*), a large mausoleum in the kingdom of Tunis, near 20 yards in diameter, built in a cylindrical form, with a vault underneath it. Several small altars (supposed by the Moors to have been formerly so many Menara, *i. e.* lamps for the direction of the mariner) are placed upon the cornice, and inscribed with Roman names. 6 miles SW. Hamam-et.

Menars, see *Mer*.

Menarulo, a town of Italy. 17 miles NW. Verona.

Menat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 21 miles NNW. Riom, 27 NNW. Clermont.

Mend, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, at the union of the Makshid and the Nehenk. 40 miles SW. Kidge. *Long.* 63. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Mend, a river of Persia, formed by the union of the Makshid and Nehenk at the town of Mend, which afterwards runs into the Indian Sea, *Long.* 62. 9. E. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Mendham, a town of New Jersey. 18 miles NNW. New Brunswick.

Mendama, a town of the island of Ceylon. 18 miles N. Candi.

Mendavia, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 8 miles ESE. Viana.

Mende, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lozere, situated on an eminence, near the Lot; before the revolution, the see of a bishop. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. 45 miles E. Rodez, 49 W. Privas. *Long.* 3. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Mendeli, a town and fortress of the Arabian Irak, on the frontiers of Persia. 50 miles NE. Bagdad. *Long.* 45. E. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

Menden, a town of Westphalia. 13 miles WNW. Arensberg, 42 NE. Cologne.

Mendes, *Menter*, or *Mynder*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago. This town was anciently called *Myndus*, 20 miles S. Milets. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Mendesino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 3 miles W. Cosenza.

Mendip Hills, a range of hills, in the county of Somerset, in the neighbourhood of the city of Wells; celebrated for mines of lead and coals.

Mendlesham, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on

Tuesday, and 1050 inhabitants. 25 miles N. Sudbury, 82 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Mending, a town of Austria, situated on river of the same name. 13 miles SSE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Mending, a river of Austria, which runs into the Salza, near Reiffing, in Stiria.

Mendoleia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 3 miles W. Bova.

Mendon, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 5 miles NW. Auray, 9 ESE. L'Orient.

Mendon, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 32 miles SW. Boston.

Mendoza, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Chili, but under the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. It has a town of the same name, and lies on the east side of the Cordillera, in a plain adorned with gardens, well supplied with water, by means of canals. The town contains about 100 families, half Spaniards, and the other half Indians, a parochial church, and three convents. 240 miles NNE. Concepcion. *Long.* 69. 47. W. *Lat.* 33. 25. S.

Mendow, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 33 miles E. Amedabad.

Mendra, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 2. 15. S.

Mendrah, a town and district of Africa, in the country of Fezzan. Though much of its land is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts. Of this valuable produce, great quantities are annually brought by the merchants of Fezzan to Tripoli, from whence it is shipped for Turkey and Tunis, and the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. The people of the latter employ it as an ingredient in the red dye of the leather, for which they are famous, and in that of the woollen caps that are worn by the Arabs and the Moors, as the basis of their turbans. 60 miles S. Mourzouk.

Mendrisio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Verbano, late capital of a bailiwick, which lies between the lakes of Como and Lugano, containing 19 parishes, and about 16,000 inhabitants. The town contains several convents, and is the residence of the bailiff. 7 miles W. Como. *Long.* 9. 0. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Menduragu, a town of Russia, in the government of Viburg, on the borders of Finland. 48 miles WNW. Vilmanstrand.

Menecy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles SW. Corbeil.

Meneg, a peninsula of England, in the

county of Cornwall, bounded on the north by the river Hel, on the east, south, and west, by the English channel, and joined to the main land by an isthmus little more than 2 miles across, between the river Hel and the mouth of the Loe. It contains more than ten villages, and is about eight miles each way from north to south, and east to west.

Menefre, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 34 miles SE. Loheia.

Menelaus, a town of Africa, in Barca. 105 miles ESE. Curen. *Long.* 23. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Menelandre, a river on the south coast of Madagascar, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 42. 24. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. S.

Menerbe, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 3 miles NNE. Legnano.

Menerbes, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 18 miles ESE. Avignon, 9 SW. Apt.

Menerola, a town of Genoa. 5 miles SW. Spezza.

Menercal, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 6 miles NNW. Gournay.

Menetou, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 9 miles N. Bourges, 4 S. Henrichemont.

Menetous, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 8 miles SE. Romorantin.

Menfrici, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, containing about 2700 inhabitants. 9 miles NW. Sacca.

Menfus Kedus, a town of Abyssinia. 60 miles SSE. Siré.

Mengede, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 2 miles E. Caltrop.

Mengen, a town of Wurtemberg, insulated in the county of Scheer. 33 miles SW. Ulm, 45 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 23. E. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Mengengut, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 miles E. Osterrod.

Mengeringhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck. 24 m. WNW. Cassel, 16 NNW. Waldeck.

Mengersdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 13 miles S. Culmbach.

Mengers-Kirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau Dillenburg. 7 miles SW. Dillenburg, 8 NW. Weilburg.

Mengesta Semaiat, a town of Abyssinia. 165 miles S. Gondar.

Mengravilla, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, famous for its mines of salt. Near Avila.

Menhaia, a town of Fez, in the province of Chaus, inhabited by Arabs.

Menhusa, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. 160 miles SW. Tolometa,

Menié, see *Miniet*.

Menif, or *Menuf*, a town of Egypt, and chief place of a district. 28 miles N. Cairo.

Menigoute, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. 8 miles NE. St. Maixent, 11 SSE. Partenay.

Menil, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 110 miles SE. Bagdad.

Menil Fremantel, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 4 miles ESE. Caen, 18 W. Lisieux.

Menilles, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 miles W. Evreux.

Meninen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, from which Smyrna is chiefly supplied with fruits and provisions.

Menin, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, consisting of little more than one street, with one parish church, situated on the Lys, in the chatellany of Courtray, first surrounded with walls in the year 1578. In the year 1585, it was nearly destroyed by fire. It has often been taken and retaken during former wars. The French made themselves masters of it in 1667; and while in their possession it was fortified by M. Vauban. After the battle of Ramillies, the army of the allies marched into Flanders, and besieged this place. The siege was conducted by General Salisch, and the trenches were opened in the night of the 4th of August 1706. The Marquis de Caraman, who commanded, beat a parley on the 22d, and was conducted, with his garrison, to Douay; thus Menin, which was by the French considered the key of Flanders, fell into the hands of the allies; and by the treaty of Antwerp being made one of the barrier-towns, the states-general kept a good garrison there. In the year 1744, it was again taken by the French, who destroyed the fortifications; but was restored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. During the late war, it was considered as a place of considerable consequence, and many attempts were made mutually to take and to preserve it. 2 posts N. Lille, 4 S. Bruges. *Long.* 3. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Meningen, a town of Germany, belonging to the Prince of Furstenberg. 2 miles N. Moelkirch.

Menitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 9 miles SSE. Brunn.

Menkin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles NE. Boli.

Menmen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 10 miles NW. Smyrna.

Menoge, a river of France, which runs into the Arve, about 5 miles W. Bonne.

Menostey, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles N. Dôle, 4 ESE. Auxonne.

Menotte, a river of Cambodia, which runs

into the gulf of Siam, *Long.* 102. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 32. N.

Menougat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 20 miles N. Alanieh.

Mens, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 22 miles S. Grenoble, 16 ENE. Die.

Mensgut, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 m. N. Ortelsburg.

Menshié, a town of Egypt. 16 miles NW. Cairo.

Menshiel, or *Mensbeck*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, anciently called *Ptolemais*; and at one time a large city, now about a mile in compass. It is now the see of a bishop, and Christians enjoy here great privileges. It is a town of considerable trade, and all the barks going down the Nile to Cairo from the cataracts, stop here to take in provisions; and all along the river are vestiges of a quay. 5 miles N. Girgê.

Menscoria, a town of Africa. 60 miles W. Fez.

Menthausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. SW. Romhild.

Mentole, a town on the west coast of Ceylon. 80 miles WNW. Trinkamaly. *Long.* 80. 3. E. *Lat.* 9. 1. N.

Menton, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, near the sea. 6 miles NE. Monaco.

Mentos, a town of Louisiana, on the Akanas. 150 miles SW. New Madrid. *Long.* 92. 40. W. *Lat.* 35. 27. N.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, (*Archbishopric of*) lately an electoral principality of Germany, whose territories were extensive, but considerably dispersed. In the proper archbishopric, exclusive of corn, are also fine garden fruits, and breeds of cattle, with an abundance of excellent wines; among which, in particular, are to be reckoned the Rhenish wines, which grow in the Rheingau: some good salt is likewise made; here and there too are iron mines. In the Mentz share of the Berg-Strasze, is found plenty of almonds, chestnuts, and filberts. The lower part of the Eichsfeld yields a sufficient plenty of corn, together with large quantities of flax and tobacco; but the upper part requires the importation of the first. The principal rivers which water the electorate of Mentz, are the Rhine, the Maine, the Jaxt, and the Lahn. In the whole of the electoral countries of Mentz, which lie in this circle, were 41 cities, and 21 boroughs. In the proper archbishopric there were no proprietary nobles, but the nobility there belonged to the body of the immediate knighthood of the empire. In it were no provincial states, excepting in the Eichsfeld, now given to Westphalia. The countries lying on the Rhine and the Maine, and

which ever since the reformation had always been in the power of the Elector of Mentz, continued invariably attached to the Roman Catholic faith. In other countries and places, the electors introduced the Roman Catholic worship throughout them. In many, however, there are still some Protestant subjects; and the Eichsfeld and the territory of Erfurt excepted, Jews were also tolerated. In the archbishopric are some woollen and other manufactures. On the Upper Eichsfeld much serge and linen is made, and on the Lower Eichsfeld they apply themselves with great diligence to the cultivation of tobacco and flax. The inhabitants of this archbishopric carry on an important trade in wines. Out of the Berg Strafze too are exported almonds, chefnuts, nuts, and nut-tree wood. The bishopric of Mentz was in the eighth century raised to an archbishopric, which, in the year 751, obtained its full establishment, and was first administered by S. Boniface: by degrees it acquired a considerable increase in its lands. An archbishop of Mentz was elected to this dignity by the chapter. The papal confirmation was very expensive: the pallium was dear, and the annals which each new archbishop was obliged to pay to the pope, amounted to 10,000 florins. This prelate, however, was the first archbishop in Germany, and with the archiepiscopal dignity, that of the elector was inseparably connected; nay, he was the first among all the spiritual and secular electors. At what time this elector assumed to himself peculiarly and alone the arch-chancellor's office is uncertain, but this dignity was confirmed to him by the emperor Adolphus, in the year 1292; by the emperor Albrecht I. in the year 1298; and by the emperor Louis IV. in the year 1314. He also nominated the vice-chancellor of the empire, and held at the imperial court a proper chancery. At the assemblies of the emperors and states of the empire, the Elector of Mentz appeared not only every where as the first state of the empire, and next after the Roman emperor and king, but also wholly regulated all consultations relating thereto. The imperial matricular evaluation of the Elector of Mentz, on account of that electorate, Rieneck and Königstein, amounted each Roman month to 1927 florins $5\frac{1}{2}$ kruitzers. With respect to the supreme judicatory of the empire, the Elector of Mentz had great prerogatives: at the imperial aulic-council, the vice-chancellor of the empire, nominated by him, followed immediately after the imperial president. He had also the nomination of all the secretaries: the imperial aulic-chancery too, which was appointed by him, expedited all matters of which cognizance had been taken: he likewise

collected and had the direction of the money received for all and several the dispatches; kept the acts, and visited the imperial aulic-council: the emperor's nomination of a chamber-judge was notified to the Elector of Mentz, and by him to the chamber-court. The assessors of the Elector of Mentz were possessed of the first place among all of their order. The chancery too of the chamber-court was appointed, regulated, &c. by the Elector of Mentz alone. In chamber-terms the Elector of Mentz contributed to each term 900 rix-dollars $2\frac{1}{2}$ kruitzers. The arch-high chapter of Mentz consisted of 24 persons; namely, of 5 prelates and 19 capitulars. The former had the privilege of wearing a mitre, the latter, indeed, need not be priests, but notwithstanding were generally such. A capitular was always vicar-general to the archbishop in spiritual matters. The vacant capitular places were filled up out of the domicelli. It was necessary that these should not only be Germans, but also born in the Rhenish province, and produce six noble ancestors, confirmed by oath. The archbishopric of Mentz, as well as the rest of the bishoprics and archbishoprics here, was subject to the see of Rome. The province belonging to it formerly extended over the greatest part of Germany, but by degrees Moravia, Magdeburgh, Bamberg, Prague, Verden, and Halberstadt, had withdrawn themselves. The bishoprics which last remained under its jurisdiction were those of Worms, Spire, Straßburgh, Constance, Augsbourg, Coire, Wurzburg, Aichstadt, Paderborn, Hildesheim, and Fulda. The electoral revenues were estimated at about 1,200,000 florins. The military state consisted of a lifeguard of horse, and a number of dragoons, together with three regiments of foot, and the like number of provincial regiments, established on a regular footing, and one of which was stationed at the Eichsfeld. In 1802, at the settling of the indemnities, all that part of the diocese which lay on the right of the Main, was given to the Prince of Nassau Ullingen, except the bailiwick of Aschaffenburg. It was then determined that the electoral title should from that time be Elector of Aschaffenburg and Count of Wetzlar; that he should still continue arch-chancellor of the empire, and hold his office at Ratibon, with some abbies and other indemnities, so as to yield an annual revenue of a million of florins. His jurisdiction, as metropolitan of the German church, to extend all over Germany, except the Prussian states.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre, late capital of an electorate and archbishopric of Germany, situated at the conflux

of the Rhine and Maine, called in Latin *Moguntium*. It was built by Drusus, brother of Tiberius. Mentz is allowed by the whole of the united circles to be a barrier fortress of the empire, and though it belonged to the electoral Rhenish circle yet the circle of the Upper Rhine considered it as one of its circle fortresses, and therefore frequently kept therein, under certain restrictions, a number of troops belonging to the circle, as likewise did the electoral Rhenish circle also. In the year 1735, for the better fortifying of this city, full two Roman months were granted. The city itself is large and populous, but consists for the most part of narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses; there are, however, some fine buildings, as also a considerable palace. The electoral palace, called Martinsburg, in the year 1750, received the addition of a new beautiful wing. The cathedral is a lofty vaulted building, which, in the year 1755, was ornamented anew, and furnished with windows. In it is a considerable treasure, and it contains likewise some good monuments of the archbishops and canons. Mentz contained besides seven parish churches, six monasteries, and five nunneries, with a charter-house, and two other nunneries near the city, as also six hospitals, among which is that of St. Rochus, containing a printing-house, together with manufactures of stockings and stuffs, which are the principal things in it, and a correction-house. The university was founded by Charlemagne, in 800; and established in 1482, by the archbishop Diether, of the house of Isenburg. It was formerly imperial, but is said to have lost that privilege on account of the assassination of one of the archbishops, named Arnold de Zellenhoven. Several councils have been held here. The emperor Alexander Severus, together with his mother Manimea, was killed in this city by the treachery of Maximinus. In the middle of the fifth century, it was ruined by Attila king of the Huns, and restored by Dagobert king of France, in 632. It was almost destroyed in 1150, by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and re-established by Otho IV. In the contests which arose between the deposed elector Diether, and his rival Adolphus, the latter made himself master of the city by stratagem, and subjected it to the archbishopric. The emperor Frederick III. at first, indeed reclaimed it, in the name of the empire; but, in the year 1486, the emperor Maximilian I. renounced all right to it, and even extended to it the immunities which had been granted to the countries of Mentz. In the year 1631, the Swedes made themselves masters of it; and in 1644 and 1688 also the French. In the year 1792, it was taken by the French, un-

der the command of General Custine; the garrison consisted of about 6000 men. Custine summoned the governor to surrender on the 20th of October, a capitulation was agreed on, and on the 21st the garrison marched out with the honours of war. In the year following it was retaken, and in the capitulation it was agreed that the troops should not fight against the allies for one year. Mentz ascribes the honour of the invention of printing to John Fust, one of its citizens. By an article of the peace, made between the emperor and the French, this city was to be surrendered to the latter, and was accordingly taken possession of by the troops of the republic, the beginning of the year 1798. $70\frac{3}{4}$ posts E. Paris. *Long.* 8. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Menuf, a town of Egypt, on the Birket el Mariout. 14 miles SE. Alexandria, 28 SW. Rosetta.

Menuf, a town of Egypt, and chief place of a district, situated on the side of a canal, formerly navigable, but which has ceased to be so since a dyke was made across it to restrain the water, which flowed in too great abundance, and injured the lands bordering on that branch of the Nile, which runs to Damietta. This canal surrounds the walls of the town from south to west. The town is ill built, the houses mean, and the streets crooked and narrow: there are but few remains of antiquity. Beyond the walls are hillocks of ruins which obstruct the sight to the east. Near the south gate on an elevated spot is a fanion, or piece of wood, on which the Turks suspend their utensils for heating their food, &c. and in the lower part an ancient mosque. On the right are several pits for soaking flax. There are no gardens, all the fruit and vegetables, except dates and a few pot-herbs being brought from a distance: but the land is well cultivated and produces wheat, barley, maize, lentils, and lupines. The cultivation of maize from seed time to harvest occupies 70 or 80 days. *Melons, water-melons, and cucumbers, are cultivated, but only in small quantities. The animals employed in husbandry, are oxen, buffaloes, camels, asses, and a few horses. During the inundation, Menuf is surrounded with water, but it remains only a short time, except in pits and low places. It is sheltered from the south; and being open to the north and north-west, it is kept moderately cool. The men employed in cultivating the ground, are strong but meagre, those on the contrary who are employed in sedentary occupations, especially the weavers, who form a numerous body, are fat. The inhabitants are in number about 5000. 22 miles NNW. Cairo, 27 S. Mehallat Kebir.

Menafia, a district of Egypt, on the south

part of the Delta, between the east and west branches of the Nile.

Menugat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Satalia, 21 miles W. Alanich.

Menzabano, a town of Italy, on the river Mincio. On the 28th of December 1801, a bloody battle was fought here between the French who attempted to pass the river, and the Austrians; the loss on both sides was very great, but victory was on the side of the French, who made 8000 prisoners.

Menzaleh, or *Menzala*, a large lake of Egypt, running parallel with the Mediterranean, from which it is divided by a narrow slip of land, 60 miles in length, and from 2 to 12 in breadth, overflowed and filled by the waters of the Nile. It was anciently called *Tanis*, from the town of that name: its waters are soft, in the time of inundation, and become brackish as the river retreats within its channel. It was the same under the reign of the caliphs. The Nile overflowing at the summer solstice, the canals which discharge themselves into the Lake Tanis make the waters soft; and the reflux of the sea, during winter, renders them salt. There are islands in the lake which can only be approached by boats. A visit to these isles, which no modern traveller has examined, and where manuscripts and antiquities might be found, seems an object of importance. About 1200 boats, each paying annually 36 shillings to the receiver of the pacha, continually fish on the lake. This lake is supposed to have been formed by an inundation of the sea, and the small islands elevated spots with towns or villages on them. These islands are for the most part uninhabited, except Matarich; they are likewise uncultivated and barren of every thing except a few marine plants. The lake abounds with fish, and the entrances from the Mediterranean are frequented by porpoises. It is navigated by means of sails, oars, and poles. The lake communicates with the sea by means of two mouths, viz. those of Dibeh and Eummé Fareggi, which are the Mendesian and Tanitic mouths of the ancients. The tongue of land between the lake and the sea extends from Danietta to Tineh, and has only four interruptions in its whole length. Each mouth is shut up towards the sea by a bar or bank, forming the part of a circle. Length of the lake from north-west to south-east 43,000 fathoms, and breadth from 12,000 to 26,000.

Menzaleh, a town of Egypt, situated near the lake to which it gives name. 20 miles SSE. Danietta, 73 NNE. Cairo. *Long.* 32. E. *Lat.* 31. 3. N.

Menzelinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 132 miles WNW. Upha. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Menzil, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Zata*. 4 miles SSW. Sufa.

Meobec, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 12 miles SW. Châteauroux, 9 S. Buzançois.

Meolo, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 11 miles E. Treviso.

Meppel, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel, situated on the Walt Aa. 24 miles W. Covorden.

Meppen, a town and fortress of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, at the conflux of the Hase and Embs. In the year 1587, it was taken by the troops of the United Provinces; in 1622, it was taken by Count Mansfeld, but soon abandoned; and in 1761, it was taken by the French. 52 miles N. Munster. *Long.* 7. 26. E. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, at the conflux of the Segre, the Cinca, and the Ebro; anciently called *Ocogelsa*, and *Ihsa*. It is ancient, and defended by a castle, and was once the see of a bishop. 38 miles SSW. Balbastro, 16 SSW. Lerida.

Mequinez, a city of Morocco, situated in a plain, surrounded with fertile vallies and eminences, watered by a number of rivers. It is surrounded with walls, and the palace is fortified with bastions; this is an extensive building, and includes several gardens. The Jews have a quarter appropriated to themselves, walled in and guarded. The Moors at Mequinez are much more affable than in the southern provinces. There is, both at Mequinez and Morocco, a hospital, or convent of Spanish recollects, founded more than 100 years ago, by the munificence of the kings of Spain, for the benefit and spiritual comfort of the Christian captives. These two convents are much respected in the country, both for the exemplary lives of the fathers, and the service they are of to the poor, whom they supply with medicines gratis. 35 miles SW. Fez, 165 NE. Morocco. *Long.* 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 33. 56. N.

Mer, or *Menars*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 9 miles NE. Blois, 21 SW. Orleans. *Long.* 1. 35. E. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Mera, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the sea coast. 3 miles E. Corunna.

Mera, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Adda, 8 miles S. Chiavenna, in the country of the Grisons.

Merab, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 100 miles N. Jamama.

Merab, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 45 miles NE. Meshid.

Mera-cobin, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the coast of the Indian Sea. *Long.* 49. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Meran, a town of the county of Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital, at the conflux of the Adige and the Passer; here is a nunnery, which has a feat and voice at the land diets of Tyrol. Meran contains six churches and convents. 2 miles SSE. Tyrol, 38 N. Trent. *Long.* 11. 24. E. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Merana, or *Mehen*, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Schonburg. 3 m. WNW. Glauchau. *Long.* 12. 21. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Merat, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Delhi. In 1397, this town was taken by Timur Bec. 40 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 6. E. *Lat.* 29. 20. N.

Merate, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 9 miles W. Bergamo.

Meratte, a town of Algiers. 15 miles N. Tagademt.

Meraudabad, or *Moorabad*, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude, once a large city with 2 mint, now decayed. 20 m. NE. Sumbul.

Merbat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in incense. 200 miles ENE. Hadramaut, 32 N. Dafar.

Mercara, a city of Hindooftan, and residence of the rajah of Coorga; this place was taken, and the rajah kept prisoner by Tippoo sultan of Mysore, till the year 1785; when he escaped, and putting himself at the head of a body of troops, made himself master of it. 26 miles W. Periapatan, 55 W. Seringapatam.

Merced, (*La*), a town of New Navarre. 90 miles SW. Casa Grande.

Merced, (*La*), a town of Chili. 50 m. SSW. St. Yago.

Merceuil, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 miles S. Beaune.

Mercey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 7 miles NNE. Gray, 18 SW. Vezoul.

Mercey le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 11 miles W. Belançon, 9 NW. Quingey.

Mercey le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 8 miles S. Longwy, 10 NW. Briey.

Merchab, or *Merkab*, a fortress of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was built by the Franks, and remained long in the possession of the knights of St. John. 8 miles N. Tortosa.

Merckendorf, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 7 miles SE. Anspach.

Mercœur, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 18 miles S. Tulle.

Mercury Bay, a bay on the north-east

coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand, so called by Capt. Cook, who observed the transit of Mercury over the sun here in the year 1769. There are several islands lying both to the southward and northward of it, and a small island or rock in the middle of the entrance. Within this island the depth of water no where exceeds nine fathoms; the best anchorage is in a sandy bay, which lies just within the fourth head, in five and four fathoms, bringing a high tower or rock, which lies without the head, in one with the head, or just in behind it. This place is very convenient both for wooding and watering; in the river there is an immense quantity of oysters and other shell-fish, and thence it is called *Oyster River*. Capt. Cook found thrown upon the shore in several parts of this bay, great quantities of iron sand, which is brought down by every little rivulet of fresh water that finds its way from the country, which is a demonstration that there is ore of that metal not far in-land; yet neither the inhabitants of this place, or any other part of the coast that we have seen, know the use of iron, or set the least value upon it; all of them preferring the most worthless and useless trifle, not only to a nail, but to any tool of that metal. *Long.* 184. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 48. S.

Mercury Point, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, forming the NE. point of Mercury Bay. *Long.* 184. W. *Lat.* 36. 47. S.

Mercury Isles, a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand, situated in a line, a little to the north-east of Mercury Point.

Merdass, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 m. W. Jinnett.

Merdin, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. It is the residence of a pacha, with 200 spahis, and 500 janissaries; it has many Christians, and is the see of an archbishop. The town was taken and sacked by Timur Bec, but the fortress held out. This town seems by Rauwolf to be called *Zibin*. 50 miles S. Diarbekir. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

Merdoo, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 20. E. *Lat.* 5. N.

Merdrignac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 m. SW. Broons, 13 E. Loudeac.

Mere, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim. 68 m. NE. Drontheim.

Mere, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the borders of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, with a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 881, of whom 764 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles S. Warminster, 100 W. London. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Merecz, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, 28 miles N. Grodno.

Merecz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the Merecz and the Niemen. 28 miles N. Grodno.

Mereega, or *Hamman Mereega*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, anciently called *Aque Calida Colonia*; celebrated for its warm baths. The largest and most frequented of them is a basin of 12 feet square, and four in depth; and the water which bubbles up in a degree of heat, just supportable after it has filled this cistern, passes on to a much smaller one, which is made use of by the Jews, who are not permitted to bathe in company or in the same place with the Mahometans. These baths were formerly covered, and had corridors of stone running round the basins; but at present they lie exposed to the weather, and are half full of stones and rubbish. Yet notwithstanding all this, a great concourse of people usually resort hither in the spring, the season of these waters; which are accounted very efficacious in curing the jaundice, rheumatic pains, and some of the most inveterate diseases. Higher up the hill there is another bath, which being of too intense a heat to bathe in, the water is conducted through a long pipe into another chamber, where it is used in Duccian; an operation of like nature and effects with pumping. Between this and the lower baths are the remains of a Roman town, and at a little distance from it several tombs and coffins of stone. 24 miles SE. Sherfshell.

Meretintza, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 4 miles SE. Pettaw.

Mereville, or *Merville*, or *Merenville*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 10 miles Estampes.

Merfelt, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 4 miles S. Gerolstein.

Mer Folie, a rock in the channel, near the west coast of France. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Merg, a town of Africa. 30 m. N. Fez.

Mergendorf, a town of Bavaria, late in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. ESE. Streiberg.

Mergencev, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 72 m. S. Uralik.

Mergentheim, a town of Germany, situated on the south side of the Tauber. The residence of the grand master of the Teutonic order, and seat of the regency; granted to the order by Henry of Hohenlohe, who had been grand master in the year 1620. In the year 1631, this town was taken by the Swedish general count Gustavus Horn, and made a lordship in his favour; but this did not continue long. 25 miles SSW. Wurzburg, 40 E. Heidelberg. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Mergian, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 32 miles SSW. Kin, 55 NE. Kabri.

Merguen Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 670 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Mergui, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the kingdom of Siam, situated on an island near the east coast, with a harbour, which passes for one of the best in the Indies. The above sea near the coast being full of islands is named by Capt. Forrest the Mergui Archipelago. *Long.* 98. 23. E. *Lat.* 12. 6. N.

Merjapsur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles SSW. Bahar.

Merisab, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Adana.

Merjian, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 55 miles N. Kabis.

Merida, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, situated on an eminence, on the Guadiana. It is a small, ancient, fortified town; known in the times of the Romans and Goths, by the name of *Augusta Eremita*, having been much larger and more considerable than at present. In it are found several remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, which the inhabitants call *Arco di Santiago*. Also the superb remains of two aqueducts, a theatre, a triumphal arch, a naumachia, a circus, two handsome bridges, one over the Guadiana, and the other over the Albanegas; all which announce its former magnificence: exclusive of the statues, inscriptions, medals, and other antiquities so frequently dug out of its ruins. It was made a Roman colony by the emperor Augustus, after the Cantabrian war, and became the capital of Lusitania. Its environs are very pleasant, and it abounds in wine, good fruits, and particularly in grain, with excellent pasture. In 715, Merida was taken by the Moors. In 857, the inhabitants rebelled against the kingdom of Cordova, and the town was dismantled. In 1230, it was recovered by the Christians under Alonso king of Leon. 73 miles NW. Cordova, 95 N. Seville. *Long.* 6. 3. W. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Merida, a town of North-America, and capital of Yucatan, in the audience of Mexico, the residence of a governor, and see of a bishop, about 40 miles from the sea. 130 miles NE. Campechy. *Lat.* 20. 10. N.

Merida, a town of South-America, in the government of the Caraccas, and capital of a district, called *Merida*, or *Grilla*, situated near the limits which divide it from Venezuela. The soil round this place abounds with fruits of all sorts, and there are also gold mines in the neighbourhood. It lies about 54 miles from the lake of Maracaybo, and 260 NE. St. Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 70. 26. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

Merjejah, a town of Algiers. 25 miles E. Oran.

Merignac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 m. E. Cognac.

Merigny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 5 m. W. La Blanc en Berry, 10 NW. Belabre.

Merim, a large lake of Brazil, near the Atlantic. *Lat.* 33. S.

Merina, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles ESE. Lecce.

Merindapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 25 miles NW. Darempoury.

Merindol, a village of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, whose inhabitants were massacred on account of their religion, in the year 1545, in virtue of an arrêt of the parliament of Aix. 9 miles E. Cavaillon.

Merinville, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles S. Estampes.

Merioneth, see *Towyn*.

Merionethshire, a county of North-Wales, bounded on the north by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the east by Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, on the south by Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea; about 35 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain five towns, and 37 parishes. The country is in general mountainous, and rather adapted for the feeding of cattle than corn. The towns are Harlech, Dolgelly, Bala, Dinafinowddy, and Barmouth. It only sends one member to parliament. In all the descriptions we have of the principality of Wales, says Dr. Campbell, we find the shire of Merioneth represented as the most unpleasant, the most unprofitable, and the most unimprovable. If it be so, it is a good instance of the truth of our general doctrine, that where there are few navigable rivers, or, (which with respect to immediate effects is all one,) where such rivers are neglected, the country must remain uncultivated, and of course the inhabitants poor, and without the necessaries of life; for certainly, if this was not the case, Merionethshire, notwithstanding the sharpness of its air and the height of its mountains, is very far from being a despicable country. There were formerly several mines wrought with considerable profit; there are indispensible marks of iron, lead, and copper mines well situated, that is, at no great distance from rivers, that were never wrought at all. The country abounds with black cattle and sheep; and these mountains so much contemned, besides their invisible riches, bear great quantities of good timber; which, with butter, cheese, and bark, make the principal commodities that are exported from hence. There is indeed a woollen manufacture of

white cloth and stockings, which from their having but one market, (Barmouth) was for a long time but of little use to the inhabitants, but at length by their perseverance is become profitable. On the coast they have some years an advantageous herring fishery; but at all times abundance of salmon, cod, pollock, mullet, sand eels, and most kinds of flat fish. Upon the whole, here are all the necessaries of life in the utmost plenty; the materials for a variety of manufactures; labour cheap; the harbour of Barmouth, that might be rendered tolerable; that of Aberdovey, where by rolling the south bar to bring the river into its old channel, and erecting a pier to run south from Bryn Celwydd, which would keep the south bar always open, there might be an excellent haven made, and then what would there be wanting to render this country rich and populous? Industry and attention only. In 1801, the population was 29506; of which 2711 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 10308 in agriculture.

Meritzhausen, a town of Switzerland. 5 miles N. Schaffhausen.

Meriwether, a town of Virginia. 4 miles E. Charlottesville.

Merks, a river of Brabant, which passes by Breda, and joins the Meuse, dividing into two streams at its mouth, and forming an island on which are the towns of Clundert and Willemstadt.

Merka, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles NNE. Thorn.

Merkab, see *Merchab*.

Merkei, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 miles S. Baneas.

Merket Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Merkendorf, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 7 miles SE. Anspach, 24 SW. Nuremberg.

Merklin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 15 miles SSW. Pilsen.

Merlengo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 10 miles N. Mantua.

Merlera, a small island in the Mediterranean. 4 miles from Cape Sidero, on the north coast of Corfu.

Merlerault, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 18 m. NNE. Alençon, 17 W. L'Aigle.

Merlina, see *Melina*.

Merlingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 7 miles SE. Thun.

Merlon, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 12 miles SE. Beder.

Merlon, or *Mellon*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles S. Clermont, 10 W. Sealis.

Mermeredgik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles E. Smyrna.

Mermosen, a town and castle of Bavaria. 5 miles SW. New Oetting.

Merope, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 12 miles NW. Lambayeque.

Merola, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 55. E. *Lat.* 42. 6. N.

Merosaglia, a town of the island of Corsica. 14 miles NE. Corte.

Merow, see *Mirav*.

Merpins, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 6 m. SW. Cognac.

Merrimack, a town of New Hampshire, on a river of the same name. 40 miles E. Chesterfield.

Merrinack, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the sea, at Newbury port.

Merritch, or *Meritch*, or *Merrick*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishapour; situated on the north side of the Kistnah. This is an important fortress, and was the capital of the Mahratta prince Purseram Bow, from whom it was taken by Hyder Ali, in the year 1778. 50 miles SW. Vishapour. *Long.* 74. 47. E. *Lat.* 16. 58. N.

Merry's Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

Mers, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles La Châtre.

Mers, see *Bernwickshire*.

Mers Agoleta, a town of Algiers, near the sea coast. 6 miles SW. Tnifs.

Mers el Fahn, see *Zuffone*.

Mers il Kebeer, or *Mazalquivier*, or *Mers-alcubir*, a seaport town of Algiers, defended by a castle, more celebrated for its size than for its beauty or strength; anciently called *Portus Magnus*: the harbour is good. In 1505, it was taken by the Spaniards. In 1708, they were driven out by the Moors; and in 1732, they got it again. 6 m. Oran.

Mersa, (*El*), a town of Africa. 12 miles NE. Tunis.

Mersburg, or *Morspur*, a town of the duchy of Baden, late belonging to the bishopric of Constance, situated on the lake of Constance, and the usual residence of the bishop, containing a seminary for secular clergy, and a nunnery of the Dominicans. This town is said to have been conferred on the bishopric by the counts of Rordorf. In the year 1647, the palace here was burnt down by the Swedes. 6 m. NE. Constance, 18 WNW. Lindau. *Long.* 9. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Merschowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 14 miles WSW. Leitmeritz.

Mersburg, a principality of Saxony, surrounded by the circle of Leipzig, Thuringia, the principality of Querfurt, and duchy of Magdeburg. The soil is fertile, and well cultivated, producing wheat, millet, and flax; but it wants wood. It was erected into a bishopric, in the year 968, by Otho the

Great; but in the 16th century, the bishop embracing the Protestant religion, the electoral princes of Saxony demanded the administration of the bishopric, and the regency of the foundation was annexed to the electoral house for ever. In the whole foundation are reckoned seven towns, one borough, 212 or 225 villages, and 78 nobles' estates. The bishopric has indeed been charged with an imperial matricular evaluation, of 10 horse, and 30 foot, or 240 florins: but the Elector of Saxony exempted it *sine onere*. The chapter consists of pure Protestant Lutheran persons of ancient genuine nobility, and those of 16 canons major, among whom are six prelates, and four minor canons.

Merseburg, a town of Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Saale. Within the liberties of the chapter stands the episcopal palace, together with the cathedral, in which are to be seen, among other things, the metal monument of the emperor Rodolph of Swabia; his right hand, which he lost in 1080, in the battle against the Emperor Henry IV. and the burying vault of the dukes of Saxe-Merseburg; as also the gymnasium or foundation-school, the residence of the superintendent of the foundation, the chancery-house, the chapter-house, the curia or abodes of the canons, and other buildings. The town itself has a parish church of its own, and draws its best subsistence from the strong beer which is brewed here, and exported to different places. This town has several times suffered by great fires. 8 miles S. Halle, 16 W. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Merseneti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 10 miles SE. Milets.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the county of Derby, then runs through the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, and empties itself into the Irish Sea, at Liverpool. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, &c.

Mersey, an island in the German Sea, on the coast of Essex, at the mouth of the river Coln, where there was formerly a block-house. This island is about five miles long, and three broad, well timbered, with two or three villages. The road from the main land to the island is across a channel called *Pyfleet Creek*, noted for its oysters. *Long.* 0. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Merstorff, a town of Austria, on the river Schwocha. 4 miles E. Baden.

Merstorff, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 16 miles NNE. Luxembourg.

Mertenroda, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. N. Ilmenau.

Merthyr Tydvil, a town of South-Wales,

n Glamorganshire. This place has risen within a few years to be a place of some consequence; being situated in the midst of mines of iron and coal: not less than 250 tons of iron are forged weekly; and it has two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. There is a navigable canal to Cardiff. 16 miles N. Caerfilly, 176 WNW. London.

Mertola, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situated on the river Guadiana, containing about 2400 inhabitants. This town was taken from the Moors by Don Sancho in the year 1239. 24 miles SSE. Beja, 27 N. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 37. W. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Merton, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the river Wandle; where was once a celebrated abbey, anciently famous for the death of Kinulphus king of the West-Saxons, killed here by Kinhard Clito, in the small hut of an insignificant harlot, of whom he was violently enamoured. Kinhard himself was afterwards slain by the friends of Kinulph; and thus suffered the instant punishment of his treachery. At present this place shews only the ruins of a monastery, founded by Henry I. at the instigation of Gilbert the sheriff of Surry, and famous for the parliament held at it under Henry III. the day after his coronation, in which were enacted the provisions of Merton, which are the most ancient body of laws, after Magna Charta, and consist of eleven articles. In this assembly, upon a motion of the bishops for establishing a constitution of the canon law, by which marriage could legitimate issue previously born, the lay lords made that celebrated answer, *Nolumus leges Anglie mutari*. Walter de Merton (probably a native of this place) bishop of Rochester, and chancellor of England, had begun his college; on his manor of Maldon, here in 1274, but ten years afterwards removed it to Oxford, and died about four years after. It is now become considerable for its calico printing and bleaching. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 813. 4 m. E. Kingston, 9 S. London.

Merton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. 10 miles S. Lauder.

Mertovi Kultuck, a bay at the north extremity of the Caspian Sea. *Lat.* 46. N.

Mertza, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 9. E. *Lat.* 65. 27. N.

Mertzbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles NNE. Ebern.

Mertzdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles ESE. Crotkau.

Mertzick, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, on the Sarte. 9 miles from Sarlouis.

Meru, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles E. Chaumont, 12 SSE. Beauvais.

Meru al Roud, &c. see *Maru Errud*, &c.
Mervans, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, near the river La Guiotte. 10 miles N. Louhans, 13 E. Châlons sur Saône.

Merville, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Lys. 9 miles E. Aire, 15 W. Lille.

Merwe, or *Meruwe*, the north branch of the river Meuse, so called.

Mery, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Oise. 3 miles NE. Pontoise.

Mery sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 15 miles NW. Troyes, 24 E. Provins. *Long.* 3. 58. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Merzapour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NNW. Moorhedabad.

Merzapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, on the Ganges. 24 m. WSW. Benares, 42 ESE. Allahabad. *Long.* 82. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Merzberg, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz. Here is a silver mine. 10 miles S. Glatz.

Merzien, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Cöthen. 3 miles S. Cöthen.

Merzifoun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 21 m. NW. Amasreh, 30 S. Samfun.

Mes, a river of Persia, which runs into the Tab, near Ragian.

Mesa, a river of the Popedom, which runs into the Adriatic, at Sinigaglia.

Mesa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tazovskaja Gulf, *Long.* 79. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 12. N.

Mesana, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles N. Amedabad.

Mesayeh, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 50 miles SSW. Bagdad.

Meschede, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 4 miles NE. Balve.

Meschedizur, or *Meschedisir*, a town of Persia, in Mezanderan, on the coast of the Caspian Sea. 10 miles W. Amul.

Meschelwind, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Bamberg. 7 m. SW. Forchheim.

Meschid, or *Mesghid*, or *Mesched Ali*, a town of the Arabian Irak; near a large lake called *Rahemat*, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. This town was built on the spot where Ali, the cousin, friend, and one of the successors of Mahomet was interred: this tomb is annually visited by a great number of Persian pilgrims, who esteem this point of devotion equal to a pilgrimage to Mecca. 90 miles S. Bagdad. *Long.* 43. 34. E. *Lat.* 32. 5. N.

Meschid-Hassain, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated on a canal, which passes from the Euphrates to the lake Rahemat: containing in the beginning of 17th century 4000

houfes. 55 miles SSW. Bagdad, 50 S. Anbar. *Long.* 43. 23. *E. Lat.* 32. 36. N.

Mesched, or *Mesched*, a city of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. This was only a small town called *Tur*, before the reign of Abas I. who built a magnificent mosque to the memory of an imam, who was buried there; which brought a number of pilgrims to his tomb, and soon increased the number of buildings. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and a manufacture of skins. In time of peace, caravans pass continually through this town from Bukharia, Balk, Candahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia. 195 miles NNW. Herat, 999 NE. Ispahan. *Long.* 57. *E. Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Meschedabad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 25 miles SSW. Amasrah.

Meschiquejos, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 10 miles S. Mompox.

Mesenzung, a town of Thibet. 30 miles W. Tankia.

Mese, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 131. 50. *E. Lat.* 6. 55. N.

Mesembria, or *Messouri*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Black Sea; formerly the see of a bishop. 16 miles ENE. Burgas. *Long.* 27. 47. *E. Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Mesenma, or *Bousemmo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, inhabited by Arabs.

Mesercan, a town of Persia, in Chulistan. 36 miles SSE. Sufter.

Meseré, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 9 miles N. La Flèche.

Meserjeen, a town of Algiers. 5 miles SW. Oran.

Meseritsch, or *Meseritz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 30 miles E. Olmutz, 20 E. Prerau. *Long.* 18. 2. *E. Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Meseritsch, (*Great*), a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 17 miles E. Iglau, 18 W. Olmutz. *Long.* 15. 55. *E. Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Meseritz, or *Miendsiritsch*, a town of the duchy of Warlaw. 40 miles W. Posen.

Meserwitz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 21 miles ESE. Culm.

Meshta, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 7 miles N. Tahra.

Mesiano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles NE. Bova.

Mesiano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 3 miles N. Bova.

Mesick, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 1 m. S. Stockem.

Mesinan, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 50 miles S. Aftarabad.

Meskirch, see *Moeskirch*.

Meskouten, or *Hammam Meskouten*, celebrated baths of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. The name implies the *silent* or *enchanted baths*: they are situated on a low

ground, surrounded with mountains. There are several fountains that furnish the water, which is of an intense heat, and falls afterwards into the river Zenati. At a small distance from these hot fountains are others of as intense a coldness; and a little below them, somewhat nearer the banks of the Zenati, there are the ruins of a few houses, built for the convenience of such persons as come hither for the benefit of the waters. 36 miles E. Constantina, 40 SW. Bona.

Mesly, a town of France. 6 m. SE. Paris.

Mesna, a city of Africa, capital of Be-garmee. 170 miles S. Bornou. *Long.* 22. 12. *E. Lat.* 17. N.

Mesnière, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 4 m. SW. Moutagne.

Mesnoi, an island of Russia, in the Straits of Vaigatkoï. *Long.* 60. 14. *E. Lat.* 70. 4. N.

Mesola, or *Mezola*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, situated near the coast of the Adriatic, on an island formed by a branch of the Po. This town was fortified by the French in the year 1706. 30 miles ENE. Ferrara.

Messa, a town of Morocco, situated on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic, at the foot of the Atlas. It is large, and divided into three parts, and surrounded with walls. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah. 165 miles SW. Morocco. *Lat.* 29. 56. N.

Messac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles W. Bain, 15 NNE. Redon.

Messe, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, on the Sarthe. 10 miles NE. Alençon.

Mes-Seelat, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. 80 miles SSE. Dellys.

Messar, a small island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 15. 26. N.

Messeguia, a town of Naples, in Otranto. 21 miles NW. Lecce.

Messene, or *Mauramatia*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a river which runs into the gulf of Coron, anciently *Mycene*, or *Messenia*, the capital of a Grecian kingdom, at length subdued by the Lacedemonians. 25 miles NE. Navarino, 30 NW. Mistra. *Long.* 21. *E. Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Messerag, a town of the duchy of Courland. 38 miles E. Goldingen.

Messeraf, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 40 miles NW. Bracław.

Messey, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 7 miles N. Domfront.

Messejana, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 18 miles SW. Beja, 51 SE. Setuval.

Messi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built on the site of Illicarnassus, a city

of Asia Minor, and capital of Caria, possessed by the Dorians. It was famous for a tomb built by Queen Artemisia in honour of her husband Mausolus, which was of so noble a structure, that the ancients considered it as one of the wonders of the world. This queen having assisted the Persians in their war against the Greeks; acting in opposition to Alexander the Great, the city was besieged by him, taken and demolished; it is now a small place. Halicarnassus was the native place of the celebrated historians Herodotus and Dionysius. 50 m. SW. Mogla. *Long.* 27. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Messigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 m. N. Dijon.

Messina, a city and seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, the see of an archbishop, situated on the east coast towards the narrow sea, called *The Straits of Messina*. This city was formerly called *Zancle*, which appellation some derive from the old Sicilian word *Zanclos*, signifying a hook; the shore on which it was built being of that shape: others think it was so called from one Zancus, who reigned in that part of the island. But however that be, this city, according to the chronologists, was founded 530 years before the siege of Troy; and 964 before Romulus laid the foundation of Rome. The inhabitants of this city being greatly harassed by the pirates of Cuma had recourse to the Messenians, a people of Greece, who, hastening to the assistance of the Zancleans, cleared their coasts, entered into an alliance with the citizens, and settled in their city, which was from them called by the Greeks *Messene*, and by the Latins *Messana*. Pausanias tells us, that Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium, having entered into an alliance with the Messenians of Greece against the Zancleans, overthrew their forces, and with the assistance of his allies, possessed himself of their city, which in compliment to the Messenians, who had assisted him in this expedition he called *Messene*. This event is mentioned also by Herodotus, who ascribes all the glory of it to the Samians, the allies of Anaxilas, or as he calls him Anaxilaus. This city was afterwards seized by the Mamertini, and made their capital; by which means it became one of the most wealthy and powerful cities of Sicily. It was the first town which the Romans possessed in the island, being put into their hands by the Mamertini. In the first Punic war it was taken by the Carthaginians. Under the Romans, Messina long enjoyed peace, and was spared by the rapacious Verres. In the civil wars it took part with Sextus Pompeius. It was about two years in possession of the Saracens; and in 1060, was taken by Roger count of Calabria, who called himself also Count of Sicily. After the massacre of the French, it

flooded a siege against that people, and held out till relieved by Peter of Aragon. In 1139, Richard I. king of England, in his way to the Holy Land, being insulted by the inhabitants, took the city by assault. In 1674, it was betrayed to Louis XI. king of France, by whom however it could not be maintained. In the 17th century, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 100,000. In 1741, it suffered by the plague, which was followed by the small-pox, and by these two diseases the population is said to have been reduced from 70,000 to 20,000. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, and the streets made more spacious and handsome: the houses are like palaces, but they have wisely built them only two stories high for fear of future shocks, learning from experience that the upper stories only are in general destroyed. The Palazata, a row of magnificent buildings, following the gentle bendings of the shore, was thrown down by the earthquake, and is hardly yet rebuilt. The churches and convents are numerous, and generally elegant, with considerable incomes. The archbishop's palace is large and well built. The general hospital, called *La Loggia*, is one of the most beautiful public buildings in the city, besides which there is also a large and rich hospital, and near it is a spacious well-built Lombard-house, under good regulations. The haven which Charles VI. made a free port, is certainly one of the finest in Europe. The citadel is built at the extremity of a grove of elms and poplars. In the middle of a haven are the light-house and lazaretto, where the seamen from the Levant perform quarantine. The population is at present estimated at 36,000; the air is healthy and compared with the rest of Sicily, is reckoned cool. The trade of the city has declined very much, yet is still considerable, especially since the year 1728, when it was declared a free port. An annual fair is held here in August, at which great quantities of foreign goods are exposed to sale. In the year 1719, this city was taken by the Imperialists, assisted by the English fleet, after a siege of 91 days. Messina claims the prerogative of being styled the capital of the kingdom, but Palermo disputes this point of pre-eminence with it. 104 miles E. Palermo. *Long.* 15. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Messing, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Aichstätt. 8 miles NW. Beilngries, 14 NNE. Aichstätt.

Messis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 15 miles ESE. Adana, 58 SW. Marasch.

Messouri, see *Mesembria*.

Messuby, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 34 miles NW. Tavasthus.

Messur, see *Mysore*.

Mesta, a town and cape on the west coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 25. 50. E. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Mestero, a cape on the north coast of Egypt. 10 miles NE. Rosetta. *Long.* 30. 54. E. *Lat.* 31. 25. N.

Mesti, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 6 miles ESE. Belcz.

Mestinek, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 5 miles S. Brandenburg.

Mesto, see *Karasu*.

Mestra, a town in the Trevisan. 15 miles NE. Padua, 8 NW. Venice.

Mestura, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

Messua, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 40 miles N. Chamir.

Mesuraca, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 8 miles SW. St. Severina.

Mesurada, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, and residence of a governor: caravans travel from hence into the interior parts of Africa, which of course occasion a considerable commerce. It is the principal place of a district, anciently called *Cyrenaica*, and *Pentapolis*, from its five cities. 100 miles ESE. Tripoli. *Long.* 15. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Mesurado, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains that separate Negroland from Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 35. W. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

Mesvres, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 5 miles S. Autun, 7 NW. Montcenis.

Meta, a river of South-America, which runs into the Oronoko, near Santa Teresa.

Meta, see *Mette*.

Metac, a town of Upper Siam. 130 miles NW. Porfelooc.

Metakoua, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattaek. 60 miles S. Cattaek.

Metapara, a town of the island of Borneo. 70 miles SE. Negara.

Metatepec, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatteca. 50 miles S. Panuco.

Metavauinkaal, the north branch of the river Penobscot.

Metau, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Jaromitz.

Metaure, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 m. S. Nicotera, in Calabria Ultra.

Meteltnara, a fort of Russia, in the government of Saratov. 12 m. W. Tzaritzin.

Metelicut, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 83. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Meté, a small island in the Arabian Sea, near the coast of Adel. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Meteligamias, a lake or expansion of the river St. Francis, in Louisiana. 4 miles Old Kappas.

Metelara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles SE. Saicram.

Metelar, one of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 25. E. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Metele, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 36 miles N. Grodno.

Metelen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 19 miles NW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, anciently *Lesbos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, situated to the north of the gulf of Smyrna, about 9 miles from the coast of Asia; 36 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. A chain of mountains, for the most part composed of marble, extends throughout the island. The soil is good, but much neglected by the inhabitants, who prefer the culture of olives, as requiring less care and labour: the oil is excellent, and sent to divers parts of Europe; the figs are the best of all the islands in the Archipelago; the wine was formerly in great esteem, and yet sells dear. The mountains are covered with pines, which yield excellent pitch; and in several places are found medicinal springs, some sulphurous, some saline, and others tasteless. In the fields are found the plant which yields scammony, and several others used in medicine. The ancient Lesbians were remarkable for the looseness of their morals, nor do they now escape censure. It is governed by a pacha. Castro is the capital. *Long.* 26. 14. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Metelinor, a town of the island of Samos. 2 miles NE. Cora.

Metepec, a town of the province of Mexico.

Meterisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 17 miles E. Iglau, 76 SE. Prague.

Meth, or *Meti*, or *Mott*, a small island near the coast of Africa, at the entrance of Babel Mandeb, with a town. *Long.* 48. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Methana, a town of the Morea, near the coast of the gulf of Engia. 56 miles ESE. Napoli di Romania.

Methill, a small seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, erected into a burgh of barony by the Bishop of St. Andrews, in 1662. It has a weekly market, but hardly 320 inhabitants. 3 miles NE. Wemyis.

Metho, a small independent country of Africa, south-east of Fitricé.

Metho, a town of the Morca. 34 miles ESE. Napoli di Romania.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, near which is an ancient castle; containing in the whole parish about 1786 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is that of broad and narrow linens; with two paper, and some other mills. In the year 1306, King Robert Bruce, soon after his coronation, was defeated here by the English.

troops under the Earl of Pembroke, and found himself forsaken by the greater part of his army. In 1801, the number of inhabitants amounted to 2073. 6 miles WNW. Perth.

Methuen, a town of Massachusetts, on the Merrimack.

Methully, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles SW. Gogo.

Methwold, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, it had only 865 inhabitants. 16 miles S. Lynn, 102 NNE. London. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Methye Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 110. W. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Meti, a town of Abyssinia, near the coast of the Red Sea. *Long.* 42. 30. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Meti, see *Meth*.

Metimus, two islands of United America, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Metimin, a town of Russia, near the Pacific Ocean. 340 miles E. Anadirskoi. *Long.* 186. 34. E. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Metnitz, a river of the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Gurck, 4 miles E. Straßburg.

Metling, see *Modling*.

Metrahenny, or *Miniet Rabiné*, a town of Egypt. 6 miles S. Gizeh.

Metramo, a river of Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles S. Nicotera. *Long.* 16. 15. E. *Lat.* 38. 30.

Metro, a river which crosses the duchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic, *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Metropi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 28 m. S. Athens.

Metropi, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 3 miles W. Engia.

Metropoli, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient *Gortynia*; of which many vestiges remain. Metropoli was the see of an archbishop, and the metropolitan church dedicated to Titus the friend of St. Paul, who is supposed to have resided here. 22 miles S. Candia. *Long.* 25. 4. E. *Lat.* 35. 1. N.

Metrovitz, a town of Dalmatia. 6 miles N. Narenta.

Mets en Couture, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles E. Bapaume.

Metsamaa, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 38 miles NNE. Björneborg.

Metschowsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. 40 miles WSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 34. 50. E. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Mettensterff, a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Grein.

Metter, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Enz, near Bietigheim.

Mettingen, or *Mettingen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tecklenburg. 6 miles N. Tecklenburg.

Mettingen, a village of Germany, in the principality of Oettingen; where, in August 1796, Prince Charles had his head-quarters. 4 miles SE. Nordlingen.

Metminick Island, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 59. W. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

Mettone, see *Mellone*.

Mettyconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 25 miles N. Bangalor.

Mettsecombé, a small island, or perforated rock, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Algiers: where it is said Raymond Lully, in his mission to Africa, frequently retired to meditate. 6 miles N. Boujeiah.

Metuales, or *Mutualer*, a people of Asia, dispersed in great numbers all over Syria; and are thus named from Mutual, a celebrated captain, who destroyed the ancient religion of the Persians, in order to substitute Mahometanism in its stead. The *Mutuales*, therefore, are Mahometans, but schismatics. They admit the koran as a sacred book; Mahomet as the first of prophets; and venerate JESUS CHRIST, after the manner of the Turks. They differ from the ancient believers in one point only; which is, the succession of the doctors: whilst the latter, called Sannis, or Legistes, reckon as immediate successors of the prophet, Abubeker, Osman, and Omar: the *Metuales* acknowledge none but Ali, distinguished among all the disciples by his skill in war, and his knowledge in letters. All religions, without distinction, appear to them worthy of the same contempt. They must be extremely hungry before they can be induced to eat with Christians.

Metule, a town of the island of Sardinia. 18 miles WNW. Villa d'Iglesias.

Metupetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles SE. Tanjore.

Metway Harbour, a bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Metz, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Moselle, situated at the conflux of the Seille and Moselle, and divided into Old and New Town. The Old Town is large, but the streets are narrow. The houses, however, though old fashioned, are handsome. The New Town is likewise large, and of much more beauty than the former. Exclusive of its fortifications, it has three citadels. The bishop, before the revolution, styled himself a prince of the Roman Empire, and was suffragan to the Archbishop of Treves, with a diocese of 613 parishes, and a revenue of 120,000 livres.

Besides the cathedral, it contained three chapters, sixteen parish churches, six abbeys, and a college. In this city are also a great number of Jews, who have a synagogue here. The Mezzin, or the country round the city of Metz, is of tolerable fertility, and produces a little wheat. It was anciently a part of the kingdom of Austrasia, of which Metz was for a long time the capital, and the usual residence of the king. When the children of Charles the Great, and Louis the Pious, divided the dominions of that crown, the kingdom of Lorraine rose out of the remains of that of Austrasia; and towards the end of the second royal line of France, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, three principal towns, shook off the yoke, and put themselves, as free cities, under the protection of the emperor. The power was divided betwixt the bishop and the magistrates; but the latter, with the assistance of the people, got the superiority over the former, insomuch that the bishop had no other power remaining to him in the city of Metz, and country of Mezzin, than a share in the election of the magistrates, and in the administration of the oath of office. In the year 1552, Metz, Verdun, and Toul, put themselves under the protection of the French, under the name of the protected district, till the year 1648; when at the peace of Westphalia, the three bishoprics were absolutely transferred to France. In the year 1556, the bishop was obliged to cede to the king the right he had in the election of the magistrates, and the administration of the oath to them. The number of inhabitants was lately 32,039. 30 miles S. Luxemburg, 114 E. Paris. *Long.* 6. 15. *E. Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Metzels, a town of Germany, in county of Henneberg. 3 m. ESE. Wutungen.

Metzevissen, a town of Hungary. 16 miles S. Kapsdorf.

Metzona, a town of European Turkey, in Epire. 25 miles E. Arta.

Mewa, or *Gniwo*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula. 22 m. S. Dantzic.

Mewagissy, a township of England, in Cornwall, with 2052 inhabitants. 15 miles Truro.

Mewangfang, a town of Upper Siam. 115 miles N. Porceloue.

Meudon, a village of France, where was a magnificent royal palace, on the Seine. 6 miles below Paris.

Meves, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 4 miles N. La Charité, 10 S. Cosne.

Mewsak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedzsas. 60 miles NE. Vadilkova.

Meulan, a town and fort of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. In 1419, a conference was held here between the king of France and Henry V. of Eng-

land; which not ending in peace, the town was soon after taken by the English. 2 posts E. Mantes, 5 W. Paris.

Meun, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 4 miles NE. Beauegency, 10 SW. Orleans.

Meurjé, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 23 miles S. Achmim.

Meuro, a town of Saxony. 3 miles NW. Schmiedelberg.

Meurs, or *Mors*, late a principality of Germany, surrounded by the dutchies of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, by the archbishopric of Cologne, and the dutchy of Guelders, being somewhat above eight miles in length, and as many broad. It abounds in corn, cattle, and venison. To the east its limits are formed by the Rhine, and it is likewise watered by several small rivers and brooks. This country was an ancient fief of Cleves, which the first counts of Mors, so early as the year 1287, received of the counts thereof. On the death of Hermann, the last count of Mors, William duke of Cleves wanted to take possession of the county of Mors, as an open fief; but Walpurgis, sister of the last count, made a present of, and bequeathed this county to Prince Maurice of Nassau Orange; and though the Duke of Cleves, on her death, took possession thereof in the year 1600, yet it was wrested from him by Prince Maurice, and it remained neutral in the possession of the house of Nassau Orange, till the death of William III.; after which the king of Prussia, partly as lord, and partly as his heir, seized on this county. The principality of Mors had its own peculiar regency, who looked to the affairs of the sovereign, as also those relating to fiefs, limits, &c. together with ecclesiastical, civil, criminal, fiscal, and matrimonial matters. From the territories of this principality, the king raised yearly about 30,000 rix-dollars. Meurs is the capital. It is now annexed to France, and included in the department of the Roer.

Meurs, or *Mors*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, heretofore capital of a principality, in the circle of Westphalia. It is a small but fortified town, containing a citadel, and the place at which the provincial colleges held their meetings. In it is a Calvinist church, and a Latin school. The states-general garrisoned this town and citadel, till the year 1712; but in that year the Prussian troops, on their retiring into winter quarters out of Brabant, quietly made themselves masters thereof, and compelled the Dutch garrison to withdraw from thence. 16 m. NNW. Dusseldorp, 13 SE. Gueldres. *Long.* 6. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Meursac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 9 miles SW. Saintes.

Meursault, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 4 miles S. Beaune, 15 SE. Arnay le Duc.

Meurte, a river of France, which rises near St. Diey, in the department of the Vosges, passes by Raon l'Etape, Luneville, Blainville, Rosières, Nancy, &c. and joins the Moselle, 5 miles below Nancy.

Meurte, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Moselle, on the east by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the south by the department of the Vosges, and on the west by the department of the Meuse; about 65 miles from east to west, and 35 from north to south. Nancy is the capital.

Meuse, a river of France, which rises near Montigny le Roy, at a village called *Meuse*, in the department of the Upper Marne; passes by or near to St. Thibaut, Neufchâteau, where it is joined by the Mouzon, Vaucoleurs, Commercy, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, Charleville, Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, where it is joined by the Sambre, Huy, Liege, Vifet, Maestricht, Maeseyck, Ruremond, Venlo, Grave, Loevenstein, Megen. It soon after divides into two streams; the upper one towards the north takes the name of *Mervue*, which name it seems to preserve, as well as that of *Meuse*, till it joins the German Ocean, after passing the islands of Holland and Zealand.

Meuse, a department of France; bounded on the north by the dutchy of Luxemburg, on the east by the departments of the Moselle and the Meurte, on the south by the departments of the Marne and the Vosges, and on the west by the departments of the Marne and the Ardennes; about 70 miles in length from north to south, and 30 from east to west. Bar le Duc is the capital.

Meuse, (*Lower*), a department of France; bounded on the north by Brabant, on the east by the department of the Roer, on the south by the department of the Ourthe, and on the west by the department of the Dyle, and that of the Two Nethes; composed of a part of the bishopric of Liege, and a part of the dutchy of Limburg.

Meuselwitz, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 7 miles NW. Altenburg.

Meusnet, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles S. Issoudun, 11 E. Châteauroux.

Meuwy, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 7 miles S. Bourmont.

Meux, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles SW. Compiègne.

Mew Island, a small island in the Eastern

Indian Sea, near the west coast of Java. 3 miles NE. Java Head.

Mew Island, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Honduras, south of Cape Camaron.

Mew Stone, a small island, or round elevated rock, in the Southern Indian Ocean, near the coast of Van Diemen's Land. *Long.* 146. 24. E. *Lat.* 43. 46. S.

Mew Stone, a large rock in the English Channel, on the south coast of Devonshire, east of the entrance into Plymouth Sound. 4 miles E. from Rame Head, 4 S. Plymouth. *Long.* 3. 59. W. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Mewat, a country of Hindoostan, situated to the west of the river Jumnah, south of Delhi, and north-west of Agra. The inhabitants of this country have ever been distinguished as most savage and brutal, and their chief employment robbery and plunder.

Mexao de St. Lan, an island of Portugal, in the Tagus. 12 miles above Lisbon.

Mexico, or *New Spain*, a country of North-America, bounded on the north-west by New Mexico, on the east by the gulf of Mexico, on the south-east by the isthmus of Darien, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean; about 550 leagues in length; the breadth is very unequal, in some parts 160 leagues, but towards the isthmus of Darien hardly 20. The greater part being situated under the torrid zone, the heat is great, but generally moderated by partial or general rains, or by sea breezes which blow alternately. In some districts the exhalation of lakes and rivers cool the air, and render it mild and agreeable. From February to April the air is burning during the day, no cloud intercepts the rays of the sun, lakes and rivers are dried up, and water can hardly be found. In April the rains commence, and continue till September, attended with dreadful thunder and lightning, inundating the low lands. Upon the east coasts the soil is low, marshy, always inundated in the rainy seasons, and bounded by impenetrable forests: the prospect is gloomy, and the air unhealthy. In the interior parts the air is milder and more pure, the soil fertile, and the country agreeably diversified; on the western coasts the soil is good, the borders more elevated, and a greater variety is observed in the productions. The Spaniards have abandoned the east coasts; and the malignant air, and forests almost impervious to man, morasses, and inhospitable deserts, are a better security than fortresses and garrisons of soldiers. The mines of gold and silver are abundant; of the latter they count above a thousand: gold is found in the brooks and rivers, as well as in the mines; these mines are only found in barren rocks or mountains; some of the veins are followed to an astonishing depth, even to a thousand feet

below the surface of the earth. The person who discovers a mine, has a right to work it, on paying to the king a tenth of its produce. This property includes a circle, whose diameter is 800 feet, beyond that another adventurer has a right to search. These are not the only riches produced; here are also mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, crystal, vitriol, different kinds of precious stones, emeralds, turquoises, jasper, porphyry, marble, fossil salt, &c. Mineral springs are abundant, and in several parts volcanoes. No country produces a greater abundance of grain, fruits, or legumes; among the forest trees are the cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and many others unknown in Europe. Among the animals may be reckoned lions, tygers, wild cats, bears, wolves, foxes, deer, goats, squirrels, rats, armadillos, hogs, &c. Mexico produces maize, wheat, barley, rice, peas, beans, and other grain, with a great variety of drugs, since added to the European list, such as copal, anise, tacamahac, caranna, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, guaiacum, mechoacan root, sarsaparilla, and many more. Other productions are cotton, which employs the manufactures of the country, cochineal, cacao, honey, dying-woods, tobacco, ginger, pearls, sugar, indigo, &c. Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the savannas and woods, whose skins and fat form an important article of commerce. Sheep are numerous, but the wool is of little value; the lions are grey, and not so formidable as those of Africa; the tygers are smaller; bears are uncommon. Among the birds may be reckoned those of the domestic kind, goldfinches, nightingales, and upwards of 20 species of singing birds, pigeons, parrots, paroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ravens, macaws, &c. &c. Serpents are numerous, as likewise scorpions, spiders, ants, and musketoes; and at some times locusts, in the space of a night, will destroy the harvest of a district. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coasts, are found variety of fish, and a great number of alligators. The empire of Mexico was at first called *Anubac*, and does not appear to have been very ancient; it was occupied by different tribes, of which the most civilized formed themselves into societies. The Mexicans are said to come from the borders of the gulf of California, and fixed themselves near a large lake, in the midst of which they founded the city of Mexico, which increased insensibly. The ancient nobility of Mexico, and of the whole empire, was divided into several classes, which were confounded together by the Spaniards under the general name of *caciques*. Each class had its particular privileges, and wore its own badges; by which means, although

their dress was extremely simple, the character of every person was immediately understood. The nobles alone were allowed to wear ornaments of gold and gems upon their clothes; and to them exclusively belonged, from the reign of Montezuma II. all the offices of eminence at court, in the magistracy, and the army. The titles of nobility were for the most part hereditary. Even until the downfall of the empire, many families who were descended from those illustrious aztecas who founded Mexico, preserved themselves in great splendour, and several branches of these most ancient houses are still existing, though reduced by misfortunes, and obscured amongst the vulgar. The lands of the Mexican empire were divided between the crown, the nobility, the community, and the temples; and there were paintings in which the property of each was distinctly represented. The lands of the crown were painted of a purple, those of the nobility of a scarlet, and those of the communities of a yellow colour. In these, at first sight, the extent and boundaries of the different estates were distinguished. After the conquest, the Spanish magistrates made use of these instruments to decide all disputes among the Indians concerning the property or possession of lands. Respecting the inheritance of estates, regard was paid to priority of birth; but if the first-born son was incapable of managing the possessions, the father was at liberty to appoint any other son his heir, provided that he secured a provision for the rest. The daughters, at least in Tlascalala, were not allowed to inherit, that the estate might never fall under the government of a stranger. Even after the conquest of the Spaniards, the Tlascalans were so jealous of preserving the estates in their families, that they refused to give the investiture of one of the four principalities of the republic to D. Francisco Pimentel, nephew of Coanacatzin king of Acolhuacan, married with Donna Maria Mexicatzin, niece to Prince Mexicatzin, who was chief of the four lords that governed the republic at the arrival of the Spaniards. All the provinces that were conquered by the Mexicans were tributary to the crown, and contributed fruits, animals, and the minerals of the country, according to the rate prescribed them; and all merchants besides paid a part of their merchandise, and all artists a certain portion of their labour. In the capital of every province was a house allotted for a magazine to contain the corn, garments, and all the other effects which the revenue officers collected in the circle of each district. No profession was held in more esteem than that of arms: the deity of war was the most revered, and regarded as the chief protector of the na-

tion. No prince was elected king until he had in several battles displayed proofs of his courage and military skill, and merited the splendid post of general of the army; and no king was crowned, until he had taken with his own hands the victims which were to be sacrificed at his coronation. The defensive and offensive arms were of various sorts. The defensive arms common to the nobles and plebeians, to the officers and soldiers, were shields, which they called *chimalli*, and were made of different forms and materials; some were large enough to screen the whole body. The defensive arms peculiar to the officers were breast-plates of cotton, one, and sometimes two fingers thick, which were arrow proof; and on this account the Spaniards themselves made use of them in the war against the Mexicans. Over this sort of cuirass, which only covered part of the breast, they put another piece of armour, which, besides the chest, covered the thighs and half of the arms. The lords were accustomed to wear a thick upper coat of feathers, over a cuirass made of several plates of gold or silver gilt, which it is said rendered them invulnerable, not only by arrows, but even by darts or swords. The offensive arms of the Mexicans were arrows, slings, clubs, spears, pikes, swords, and darts. Their bows were made of a wood which was elastic and difficult to bend, and the string of the sinews of animals, or the hair of the stag. Some of their bows were so large, (as they are at present among some nations of that continent,) that they required more than five feet length of string. Their arrows were made of hard rods, pointed with the sharp bone of a fish, or other animal, or a piece of flint or *itzli*. They fixed a string to their darts in order to pull them back again, after they had launched them at the enemy: this was the weapon most dreaded by the Spaniards, for they were so expert at throwing them, that they pierced the body of an enemy through and through. The soldiers were armed in general with a sword, a bow and arrows, a dart, and a sling. The armorial ensign of the Mexican empire was an eagle in the act of darting upon a tiger; that of the republic of Tlascala an eagle with its wings spread; but each of the lordships which composed the republic, had its proper ensign. Their martial music, in which there was more noise than harmony, consisted of drums, horns, and certain sea shells which made an extremely shrill sound. Their great aim in battle was not to kill, but to make prisoners of their enemies for sacrifices; nor was the bravery of a soldier estimated by the number of dead bodies which he left on the field, but by the number of prisoners which he presented to the general after the battle.

The high esteem in which the Mexicans held every thing relating to war, did not divert their attention from the arts of peace nor the study and practice of agriculture. For the convenience of merchants and other travellers, there were public roads, which were repaired every year after the rainy season. There were likewise in the mountains and uninhabited places, houses erected for the reception of travellers; bridges and vessels for passing rivers. The Mexican language is entirely destitute of the consonants B, D, F, G, R, and S, and abounds with L, X, I, Z, Tl, Tz; but although the letter L is so familiar to this language, there is not a single word in it beginning with that consonant. Notwithstanding the want of those six consonants, it is a most copious language, and remarkably expressive. The art of painting among the Mexicans, if not arrived at excellence, seems to have been importantly useful, not only to record the events of history and their laws, but also to describe their country, extent and boundary; situations of places, form of the coasts, and course of the rivers. Some of these paintings were brought to Europe, but the greatest part fell a sacrifice to the mistaken zeal of the first preachers of the Gospel, after the Spanish conquest. The cloth on which they painted, was made of the thread of the *magueli*, or aloe, or the palm *ixotl*, dressed skins, or paper. They made paper of the leaves of a certain species of aloe, steeped together like hemp, and afterwards washed, stretched, and smoothed. In general they made their paper in very long sheets, which they preserved rolled up like the ancient membranes of Europe, or folded up like bed-screens. The volume of Mexican paintings, which is preserved in the library of Bologna, is a thick skin, ill dressed, composed of different pieces, painted all over, and folded up in that manner. The usual dress was quite simple, consisting solely of a large belt or girdle round the middle, and a mantle about four feet square, tied over the breast or shoulders, and hanging down behind; the women wore a kind of chemise or gown, formed like the ecclesiastical surplice, which reached a little below the knees. The clothes of the people of rank were of the finest cotton: their shoes were nothing but soles of leather or coarse cloth of the *magueli*, tied with strings, and only covered the under part of the foot; the kings and lords adorned the strings with rich ribbands of gold and jewels. All the Mexicans wore their hair long; and were dishonoured by being shaved or having it clipped; except the virgins consecrated to the service of the temples, the women wore it loose, and adorned their heads with fine plumes, both when they danced and

when they went to war. The men wore it tied in different forms. Besides feathers and jewels, with which they used to adorn their clothes, they wore ear-rings, pendants at their under lip, and many likewise at their noses; necklaces, bracelets for the hands and arms, and also certain rings like collars about their legs. The ear-rings and pendants of the poor were shells, pieces of crystal, amber, or some other shining little stone; but the rich wore pearls, emeralds, amethysts, or other gems, set in gold. For a long time they had no kings, only electing chiefs in time of war; but one of these contrived to make his power continual and hereditary. Montezuma was the ninth in succession; these princes were despotic, fear was the support of their government. The empire was not formed of the provinces which enjoyed the same laws; some of the provinces were only tributary, enjoying their own laws; others were governed by grandees named by the monarch. Agriculture was imperfect, and consisted principally in the cultivation of rice and cacao, which were the chief food of the people; the rich only indulged themselves in fowl, fish, and game, among which were reckoned small dogs; drunkenness was by all ranks held as an odious vice. They went almost naked, they painted their bodies, and ornamented their heads with feathers, their noses and their ears with bone, and small works of gold. The king was only distinguished from the rest of the people by a cloak of knit cotton thrown over his right shoulder; his palace had no windows, the ordinary houses were huts, some of stone, the roofs covered with branches of trees; vessels of earth, mats, some seats of palm leaves were their principal furniture; the arts of luxury were rude, their paintings were without grace, and without design; their application to history did honour to their genius; their wars and their funerals were bloody; their towns were extensive, but their houses scattered; their most beautiful temple was only partly built of stone, in which they placed a statue of their divinity, and upon his altars they sacrificed their victims. Their religion was atrocious and terrible; their divinities inspired terror, and seemed only to breathe vengeance; they were surrounded with serpents, tigers, and the most obnoxious animals. To these divinities, it is said, they sacrificed yearly 2000 human victims. Such, in general, was the state of Mexico, when conquered by Cortez, in the year 1519. The country is now governed by a viceroy, who represents the King of Spain, and is absolute in himself, in all things political, military, civil, and criminal; his allowable revenues are 40,000 ducats a year, his secret ones amount to a much greater sum; his

employment continues five years. Under him are three tribunals, called audiences, for the administration of justice; these audiences take their names from different cities, Mexico, Guadalajara, and Guatemala. The inhabitants of Mexico consist of native Spaniards; Creoles, who are the descendants of Spaniards; Mulattoes, the issue of an European and an African slave; Metifs, born of an European and an Indian; Mestizes, the descendants of Metifs; Terce-ros; their descendants, Quarteros; after which the fifth generation enjoys all the privileges of Creoles. They reckon in Mexico 500,000 Spaniards; 1,000,000 of Negroes, Mulattoes, and Metifs; and two millions of Indians. The audience of Mexico contains the provinces of Mexico Proper, Mechoacan, Guasteca, Tlascala, Guaxaca, Tabasco, and Yucatan. This is the most important of the Spanish possessions to the north of the line, and surpasses the other audiences in riches and extent.

Mexico Proper, a province of North-America, which is said to owe its name to an ancient idol, named *Mixitli*, from whence is formed the word Mexico. It is reported to exceed all the provinces of America in extensive beautiful vallies, rich arable lands, and delicious pasture. Fruits are here in the greatest variety, perfection, and abundance; the great lakes, rivers, and the neighbourhood of the sea, afford fish of every kind. In a word, it enjoys every external and internal advantage; being washed, towards the south by the Pacific Ocean, by which means the inhabitants trade with the other maritime provinces; while the richness of the country furnishes every article of commerce, and the roads, lakes, and rivers, every requisite of domestic industry and intercourse. The climate is indeed variable; strangers complain of its excessive heat, while the natives frequently shiver with cold; however, both, who are blessed with sound constitutions, agree, that it is temperate and pleasant in general. The soil is so fruitful, that notwithstanding the great abundance of money, and the external luxury of the Mexicans, the necessities of life are exceedingly reasonable, an ample proof of the plenty that reigns in the provinces. The silver mines are much richer than those of Mechoacan, or indeed of any other province of the empire, and their value is still augmented by the ore's containing a considerable portion of gold.

Mexico, a city of North-America, and capital of New Spain or Mexico, and originally built on several islands in a large lake called the *Lake of Texcoco*. For the convenience of passing to the main land, there were three great causeways of earth and stone raised in the lake, and all so

broad that ten men on horseback could pass abreast. Besides these three roads, there was another somewhat narrower, for two aqueducts. The circumference of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, measured more than ten miles, and the number of houses were at least 60,000. The city was divided into four quarters, and each quarter into several districts, the Mexican names of which are still preserved amongst the Indians. Though sufficiently fortified by its natural situation, for those times it was rendered impregnable to its enemies by the industry of its inhabitants. There was no access to the city but by the roads formed upon the lake; and to make it still more difficult in time of war, they built many ramparts upon these roads, which were intersected with several deep ditches, over which they had draw-bridges, and those ditches were defended by good intrenchments. For the defence of the city by water, they had many thousand small vessels, and frequently exercised themselves in naval engagements. But the most singular fortifications were the temples, and especially the greater temple, which resembled a citadel. The wall which surrounded the whole of the temple, the five arsenals there which were filled with every sort of offensive and defensive arms, and the architecture of the temple itself, which rendered the ascent to it highly difficult, gives us to understand that in such buildings policy as well as religion had a share; and that they constructed them not only from motives of superstition, but likewise for the purpose of defence. It is well known from their history that they fortified themselves in their temples when they could not hinder the enemy from entering into the city, and from thence harassed them with arrows, darts, and stones. This city was taken by the Spaniards under Cortez, in the year 1521, after a siege of 75 days. Of 900 Spaniards, above 100 were killed, and many thousands of their allies. The number of Mexicans who fell during the siege it is supposed exceeded 100,000. The situation is now where it always was. The Spaniards not thinking it necessary to desert a city so well built and magnificent. In point of regularity it exceeds all the cities in the universe, the streets being so straight, and exactly disposed, that from any part of the town the whole is visible. The want of gates, walls, and artillery, together with the five great causeways leading to the city, render Mexico extremely remarkable. All the buildings are convenient, but the public edifices are magnificent. It is the see of an archbishop; and contains 29 churches, and 22 monasteries and nunneries; of the opulence of which we may form some judgment

from the revenue of the cathedral, that amounts to nearly 80,000*l.* a year, out of which the archbishop has 15,000*l.* annually, besides vast sums that arise by way of perquisites. All the inhabitants are indeed immensely wealthy; and nothing can convey a higher idea of the vast grandeur and riches of Mexico, than the prodigious quantities which are daily exposed to sale in the streets, of the most valuable commodities of Europe and Asia. The great square in the middle of the town is extremely magnificent, and the palace of the Marquis de Valle, as it is called, one of the noblest pieces of architecture any where to be met with. It is built in the very spot where formerly stood the palace of Motezuma, and occupies nearly the same space. Several of the hospitals are superb; but what most strikes the eyes of a traveller is the vast abundance of silver, gold, and jewels, exposed in plate and toys in the streets, by the goldsmiths and shopkeepers; and though it has no seaport, nor any communication with the sea by navigable rivers, it enjoys a prodigious commerce, and is itself the centre of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the East-Indies on the other. The goods from Acapulco to La Vera Cruz, or from La Vera Cruz to Acapulco, for the use of the Philippines, and in a great measure for the use of Peru and Lima, pass through this city, and employ an incredible number of horses and mules. Hither all the gold and silver is brought to be coined; here the king's fifth is to be deposited, and all that immense quantity of plate wrought which is annually sent into Europe. The population is estimated at 140,000. *Long.* 100. 40. *W. Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Mexico, (New,) This large region, sometimes called the kingdom, and sometimes the province of New Mexico, lies eastward of California, being divided by the gulf from that peninsula. It extends a great way towards the north pole, bounded on that side by very high mountains, and a country which is utterly unknown. On the east it has the country of Louisiana, on the west the Californian lake and Rio Colorado, while on the south it borders on some of the provinces of Mexico Proper or New Spain; but the limits are uncertain. The division of the country is equally uncertain with its limits. Some geographers divide it into fifteen provinces, others into four only; but the bulk of the Spanish writers reckon eighteen provinces, concerning which they give us nothing besides a dry catalogue of the names. A favourable judgment of the excellency of the climate will be formed from its lying within the temperate zone. The summers are warm indeed, and the winter

pretty sharp, but then the former are neither scorching hot or unwholesome, nor the latter intensely cold, or deluged with floods of heavy rain; on the contrary, they are represented to be clear, healthy, and bracing, neither partaking of the stifling moisture of the West-Indies, and some parts of South-America, nor of the rigorous congealing colds of Canada, and the countries round Hudson's Bay. The greatest encomiums are lavished on the fertility of the soil, the richness of the mines, and the variety of the valuable commodities produced in New Mexico, which abounds with fruit and timber, fields and meadows, precious stones, silver and gold, fine rivers, and the most beautiful variety of hill and vale, land and water. All kinds of wild and tame cattle, especially cows and oxen, are found here in the greatest plenty. The hills are stocked with fowls of different kinds, and the rivers abundantly stored with the most delicious fish. Upon the whole, we may easily affirm that New Mexico is among the pleasantest, richest, and most plentiful countries of America, or any other part of the world. The chief divisions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and California.

Mexico, a town of New-York, on the east coast of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 18. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Mexico, (*Gulf of*) a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending north to south, from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and east and west from Cuba, to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

Meximeux, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 17 m. NE. Lyons.

Mey, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the site of the ancient Telmessus. 5 miles W. Macri.

Meyaponte, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Parana.

Meyaponte, see *Arrayal de Meyaponte*.

Meyang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 32 m. ESE. Hoang.

Meyenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz. 21 miles NE. Perleberg, 60 NNW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Meyenberg, a town of Switzerland, in the freebailiwicks, once an independent lordship. 10 miles N. Lucerne.

Meyerfeld, a town of the Grisons, and principal place of a jurisdiction. It is the residence of a bailiff, and seat of a council; and has the reputation of being the first place in the country in which the reformation was encouraged. It is a kind of staple for goods passing to and from Germany and Italy. The lordship of Meyenfeld was purchased by the Count of Tockenburgh. 52

miles E. Lucerne; 11 N. Coire. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Meylan, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 6 miles W. Grenoble.

Meynat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 13 m. ENE. Tulle.

Meyne, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles W. Beaucaire.

Meythal, or *Val di Magia*, see *Magia*.

Meyringen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 28 miles SE. Thun.

Meyrveir, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lozere. 27 miles W. Alais, 22 S. Mende. *Long.* 3. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 11. N.

Mexwar, see *Oudipour*.

Mez le Carhaix, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 6 miles E. Carhaix, 5 NW. Rostrenen.

Meza, a river of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, which runs into the Dwina, 16 miles NE. Veliz.

Mezalana, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 4 miles S. Mantua.

Mezana, a town of Italy. 5 miles S. Padua.

Mezana, (*La*) a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 17 miles SSW. Turfi.

Mezanderan, see *Mazanderan*.

Mezda, a town of Africa. 60 miles S. Tripoli.

Mezdaga, a town of Fez, in the province of Chaus, situated at the foot of Mount Atlas.

Meze, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 miles NE. Pezenas, 15 SW. Montpellier. *Long.* 3. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Mezel, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 6 miles S. Digne, 18 ENE. Forcalquier.

Mezelkemeina, a town of Africa, in Tunis, on lake Bizerta. 28 miles N. Tunis.

Mezemna, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 80 miles E. Tctuan. *Long.* 4. 5. W. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Mezen, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the White Sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 128 miles NNE. Archangel. *Long.* 43. 34. E. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

Mezen, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Archangel, *Long.* 49. 14. E. *Lat.* 64. 15. N. runs south-west to the town of Peshankoi, when it changes its course, and runs north-westerly to *Long.* 43. 34. *Lat.* 66. 30. where it runs into the Frozen Ocean.

Mezen, a mountain of France, which gives name to a district, in the department of the Ardèche. 27 miles W. Valence, 18 WNW. Privas.

Mezerada, see *Mesurada*.

Mezidon, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 11 miles WSW. Lifleux, 13 SE. Caen.

Meziere, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 5 miles N. Metz, 9 S. Thionville.

Meziere, see *Subtray en Brenne*.

Mezille, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It is a strong town, situated on an island formed by the river Meuse, over which it has two bridges with a citadel. This place was besieged in the year 1521, by the troops of the emperor Charles V. under the command of the Count of Nassau; but the Chevalier Bayard, who defended the town, compelled them to raise the siege. The citadel was built by Capt. St. Paul, one of the chiefs of the leaguers, who called himself a marshal of France, and hoped to become king of the Rethelois and Mezieres, under the protection of the king of Spain. 2 miles S. Charleville. *Long.* 4. 47. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Mezille, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, near Montargis.

Mezilles, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 m. NE. St. Fargeau.

Mezin, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles SSW. Nerac, 7 NW. Condom. *Long.* 0. 20. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Mezour, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar. 63 miles NE. Candahar.

Meztitlan, a town of Mexico. 25 miles N. Mexico.

Mezzab, see *Beni Mezzab*.

Mezzana, a town of the island of Corsica. 12 miles W. Corte.

Mezzerab, an island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 27. 43. N.

Mezzovo, a mountainous ridge in European Turkey, which divides Thessaly from Albania.

Mglin, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi, on the Iput. 76 m. NNW. Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Long.* 32. 34. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Mharas, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 16 miles W. Kataba.

Mi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 37 miles SSE. Hoai-king.

Mi, a river of China, which rises in the province of Chan-tong, and runs into the Chinese Sea, *Long.* 119. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Mi, a river of China, which runs into the Tom, at Tcha-lin-tcheou.

Mia, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 85 miles E. Meaco.

Miadwzna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 36 m. SSE. Bialacerkiev.

Mialnanaen, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 10 m. ENE. George's Town.

Miamaja, a town of Japan, on the north

coast of Nippon. *Long.* 141. E. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Miami, or *Miami*, (*Great*), a river of the western territory in America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N. It is also called *Asseruiet*, and *Rocky River*.

Miami, or *Miami*, (*Little*), a river of the western territory, in America, which runs into the Ohio, at Columbia, *Long.* 84. 34. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Miamies, Indians of North-America, who inhabit the banks of the river Miami, and the southern bank of lake Michigan.

Miami, or *Miami of the Lake*, a river in the state of Ohio, which runs into the south-west extremity of Lake Erie.

Miana, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. This is the place where the celebrated traveller Mr. Theronot died on his return from Isfahan. 45 m. S. Ardebil, 60 SE. Tabris. *Long.* 47. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Miana, a town of Italy, in the Bellunese. 24 miles WNW. Belluno.

Mian-koh, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 30 miles S. Abiverd.

Miau-Skehr, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 50 miles NW. Reishd.

Miao-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 17 miles SW. Kiai.

Miaslow Norwe, see *Kortschin*.

Mi-a-tau, a cluster of small islands in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of Chan-tong, extending from 6 to 36 miles N. Tong-tcheou.

Aliaasa, a town of Italy, in the Bellunese, 5 miles E. Belluno.

Miathir, a town of Morocco, in the province of Duguela, near a mountain of the same name.

Micaba, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 100 miles NNE. Meaco.

Micella, one of the smaller Molucca islands.

Mikhailov, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan. 24 miles SSW. Riazan. *Long.* 38. 38. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Micralowka, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 52 miles N. Zytomiers.

Micraelmas Island, a small island at the entrance of King George the Third's Sound, on the south-west coast of New-Holland. 4 miles NNE. Bald Head.

Michau, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 22 miles WNW. Dantzic.

Michelberg, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 5 miles NE. Willach.

Michelau, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 36 miles E. Culm.

Michelau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. 6 miles NE. Grottgau, 8 SSE. Brieg. *Long.* 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Michelbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenburg. 20 miles W. Anspach, 8 S. Rotenburg.

Michelau, a town of Bavaria, late in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 miles NE. Lichtenfels.

Michelbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 4 miles N. Geildorf.

Michelbachheim, a ciadel of Germany, in county of Limburg. 2 m. WSW. Limburg.

Michelda, see *Mücheln*.

Michelsfeld, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 2 miles S. Mayn-bernheim.

Michelreod, see *Migrod*.

Michelpack, a town of Austria. 12 miles SE. St. Polten.

Michelsdorf, a town of Hungary. 12 miles S. Podclicz.

Michelsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 9 miles NE. Leutmischl.

Michelstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 1 mile NE. Erbach.

Michelstetten, or *Veselslo*, a cloister of Carniola. 4 miles NNE. Crainburg.

Mickicou, a river of the state of Vermont, which runs into Lake Champlain. Long. 72. 56. W. Lat. 44. 55. N.

Michigan, a lake of North-America, in Upper Canada, 260 miles in length, and above 50 in breadth. This lake, which has depth enough for vessels of any size, has a communication with Lake Huron, by the river or channel of Michilimackinack. The waters of this as well as of the other great lakes are clear and wholesome, and of sufficient depth for the navigation of large ships. Half the space of the country that lies to the east, and extends to Lake Huron, belongs to the Ottowaw Indians. The line that divides their territories from the Chipeways, runs nearly north and south, and reaches almost from the southern extremity of this lake across the high lands to Michilimackinack, through the centre of which it passes; so that when these two tribes happen to meet at the factory, they each encamp on their own dominions, at a few yards distance from the stockade. The country adjacent either to the east or west side of this lake is composed but of an indifferent soil, except where brooks or rivers empty themselves into it; on the banks of these it is extremely fertile. Near the borders of the lake grow a great number of sand cherries, which are not less remarkable for their manner of growth, than for their exquisite flavour. They grow upon a small shrub not more than four feet high, the boughs of which are so loaded, that they lie in clusters on the sand; as they grow only on the sand, the warmth of which, probably contributes to bring them to such perfection, they are called by the French *cherries de sable*, or sand cherries. The size of them does not exceed that of a small musket-ball, but they are reckoned superior to any other

sort for the purpose of steeping in spirits. There also grow around the lake gooseberries, black currants, and an abundance of juniper, bearing a great quantity of berries of the finest sort. Sumach likewise grows here in great plenty; the leaf of which, gathered at Michaelmas, when it turns red, is much esteemed by the natives: they mix about an equal quantity of it with their tobacco, which causes it to smoke pleasantly. Near this lake, and indeed about all the lakes, is found a kind of willow, termed by the French *bois rouge*, in English red wood. Long. 84. 40. to 87. 8. W. Lat. 41. 15. to 45. 35. N.

Michilimackinack, a broad river, between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

Michilimackinack, an island and fort situated in the straits or river Michilimackinack. This fort is composed of a strong stockade, and is usually defended by a garrison of 100 men. It contains about thirty houses, one of which belongs to the governor, and another to the commissary. Several traders also dwell within its fortifications, who find it a convenient situation to traffic with the neighbouring nations. Michilimackinack, in the language of the Chipeway Indians, signifies a tortoise; and the island which lies about six or seven miles to the north-east, within sight of the fort, has the appearance of that animal. During the Indian war that followed soon after the conquest of Canada, in the year 1763, and which was carried on by an army of confederate nations, composed of the Hurons, Miamis, Chipeways, Ottowaws, Pontowattimies, Mississaugas, and some other tribes, under the direction of Pontiac, a celebrated Indian warrior, who had always been in the French interest, it was taken by surprize in the following manner. The Indians having settled their plan, drew near the fort, and began a game at ball, a pastime much used among them, and not unlike tennis. In the height of their game, at which some of the English officers, not suspecting any deceit, stood looking on, they struck the ball as if by accident over the stockade; this they repeated two or three times, to make the deception more complete; till at length, having by this means lulled every suspicion of the enemy at the south gate, a party rushed by him; and the rest soon following, they took possession of the fort, without meeting with any opposition. Having accomplished their design, the Indians had the humanity to spare the lives of the greatest part of the garrison and traders, but they made them all prisoners, and carried them off. However, some time after they took them to Montreal, where they were redeemed at a good price. The fort also was given up again to the English at the peace made

with Pontiac, by the commander of Detroit. The year following this fort was surrendered to the United States. *Long.* 84. 30. *W. Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Michipicoton, a town on the east coast of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 58. *W. Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Michipicoton Bay, a bay on the east end of Lake Superior.

Michipicoton Island, see *Maurepas*,

Michisconi, a river which runs into Lake Champlain, in the north-west part of the state of Vermont.

Michlsberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 4 miles NE. Pilsen.

Micks Cove, a cove or bay of Canada, on the south coast of the river St. Lawrence. 218 miles below Quebec. *Long.* 66. 30. *W. Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Michevitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 12 m. WSW. Kaurzim.

Mickelsö, a small island in the Baltic, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 5. E. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Mickelsö, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 19. E. *Lat.* 63. 27. N.

Mickery, a small island in the Frith of Forth. 8 miles NW. Leith. *Long.* 3. 17. *W. Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Mickle Roee, one of the smaller Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 49. *W. Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Mickmacks, American Indians, which inhabit the country bordering on the gulf of St. Lawrence, in Nova Scotia, opposite St. John's Island.

Micoya Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 10. 18. N.

Middatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 15 miles SE. Canoul.

Middelburg, a seaport town of Holland, in the state of Zealand, situated in the centre of the island of Walcheren, of which it is the capital. It was at the beginning only a village, which the lords of Borssele enlarged and surrounded with walls, in the year 1132. It is at present a large and handsome city, and had the first seat in the assembly of the states of Zealand. The town-house is a magnificent building, ornamented with a great number of the statues of the comtes and comtesses of Holland and Zealand; it was formerly a rich and celebrated abbey, founded in the year 1256, by William king of the Romans, and comte of Holland and Zealand, who was interred with the Queen Isabella in the abbey church, with a magnificent monument, erected by Florent V. In this church was held a chapter of the order of the Golden Fleece, in 1505, by Philip the Fair, duke of Burgundy, afterwards king of Spain, when he created ten new knights. It was destroyed by lightning in 1712. The revenues of the abbey were granted to the bishop, when Pope

Paul IV. established an episcopal see at Middleburg, in 1562; and the collegiate church of St. Peter was made a cathedral. The diocese was under the archbishopric of Utrecht, and its jurisdiction extended over 10 cities, and about 100 villages; and was divided into four deaneries, in which were included nine chapters of canons, one abbey, and 33 monasteries. The bishopric continued but a very short time, for in the year 1574, the city was taken by the Hollanders, after a siege of 22 months; during which it was bravely defended by Christopher de Montdragon, the Spanish general, who, after enduring extreme hardships, surrendered on the terms that the sacred vessels, church ornaments, ecclesiastics, and the garrison, should be safely conducted to Flanders; and that the Baron of Ste. Aldegonde, the intimate friend of the Prince of Orange, who had been taken prisoner by the Spaniards, should be set at liberty; which were faithfully executed by both parties. Since that time the reformed religion has taken place, and the bishopric been dissolved. Spain made every possible effort to oblige the Hollanders to raise the siege, and expended vast sums in fitting out divers fleets and armaments to succour the inhabitants, but they were all defeated by the brave Zealanders. The fortifications of Middleburg are very strong and regular, having been much augmented by the Dutch since they became masters of it. They have eight gates, and twelve bastions to defend the walls and ramparts, with large and deep ditches filled with water; besides which its situation is such as to enable the inhabitants to lay the country about it under water when they please. The number of inhabitants is about 26,000. *Long.* 3. 29. E. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Middleburg, a town of Flanders, which was originally only a hamlet to the village of Heyle, and belonged to an abbey called *Middleburg*, from whence it took its name. In the year 1433, the abbot obtained permission to alienate it; after which it passed into the possession of many different lords, and was, in the year 1617, erected into a comté by Archduke Albert in favour of Isabella de Merode, who brought it as a portion to Philip comte of Isenghein. Though situated in the dominions of the Dutch, free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion is allowed. 7 miles NE. Bruges, 4 SE. Sluys. *Long.* 3. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Middleburg, see *Eaonve*.

Middleburg, a small island near the west coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 132. 32. E. *Lat.* 0. 18. S.

Middleburg, a small island in the gulf of Manar, near the west coast of Ceylon. 18 miles N. Manar.

Middle Bank, one of the fishing banks of Newfoundland, south-east of Cape Breton. *Lat.* 45. N.

Middlefabrt, a town of Denmark, situated on the west coast of the island of Funen, on the little Belt, which is here hardly one mile wide, and is called *Middlefabrt Sound*. From hence is a ferry to Snogboy in Jutland. 24 miles W. Odenfee. *Long.* 9. 39. E. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Middleby, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries. 14 miles E. Dumfries.

Middlebush, a town of the state of New Jersey. 3 miles W. New Brunswick.

Middlebrook, a town of New-York, on the left bank of the Hudson, where the English were stopped by Gen. Washington, in 1777. 11 miles N. West Point.

Middle Island, a small island in the Straits of Saleyer, near the south coast of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 52. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. S.

Middle Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-west coast of Boutton. *Long.* 122. 51. E. *Lat.* 5. 38. S.

Middle Island, an island in the Straits of Sunda, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 104. 53. E. *Lat.* 5. 57. N.

Middle Island, a cluster of small islands in Lake Huron. *Long.* 83. 33. *Lat.* 45. 1. N.

Middle Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Middle Island Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 81. 22. W. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Middle Lake, a lake of Canada. 300 miles N. Quebec. *Long.* 69. 35. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Middle States, one of the grand divisions of United America, comprehending New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, and Indiana.

Middle Point, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 63. W. *Lat.* 59. N.

Middleham, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday, and 728 inhabitants. Here is an ancient castle built in 1190, by Robert Fitz Ranulph, a descendant of the Earl of Bretagne. It afterwards belonged to the Nevils; and Edward IV. was confined in it, after being made prisoner by surprise in his camp. Here likewise was born Edward, only son of Richard III. 26 miles NW. Boroughbridge, 229 N. London. *Long.* 1. 38. W. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Middleborough, or *Numaskett*, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 40 miles SE. Boston.

Middleburg Key, a small island in the West-Indies, near the north-east coast of St. Martins.

Middleburg, a town of Virginia. 47 m. Washington.

Middleburg, a town of the state of Vermont. 33 m. NW. Rutland, 37 SE. Burlington.

Middlefield, a town of Massachusetts. 30 miles NW. Springfield, 130 W. Boston.

Middlefield, a town of the state of Ohio. 15 miles N. Warren.

Middlesex, a county of England; bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the east by Essex, from which it is separated by the river Lea; on the south by Surry, and a small part of Kent, from both which it is separated by the river Thames; and on the west by Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Coln, and a small part of Surry; about 24 miles in length, and about 14 in breadth. It is divided into six hundreds; and contains two cities, London and Westminster, seven market-towns, and about 200 parishes, without including those in the cities. This county, although one of the smallest, is the richest and most populous in the kingdom. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 818,129; of whom 162,260 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 13,417 in agriculture. The soil in general is loamy, in some places tending to gravel, in some to clay, in others to sand; in the neighbourhood of London, where manure is easily to be obtained, the land is mostly employed in gardens and nurseries, or laid down to grass. At a farther distance, especially towards Buckinghamshire, there are some considerable tracts of arable land, which produce good crops of corn. There are some very extensive meadows on the side of the rivers Thames, Lea, and Coln. The number of cows kept by the London cow-keepers, for the supply of the metropolis with milk, in the county of Middlesex, is about 7200, besides 1300 kept on the other side of the Thames, in Surry and Kent: each of these cows is supposed to produce eight quarts of milk a day, on an average. The towns are Barnet, Brentford, Edgeware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge, Middlesex sends eight members to parliament, that is two for the county, four for London, and two for Westminster.

Middlesex, a county of United America, in the state of Massachusetts, watered by the rivers Merrimack, Charles, Concord, Naftua, and Mytick; the chief towns are Charlestown, Cambridge, and Concord.

Middlesex, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia. Urbanna is the chief town.

Middlesex, a county of United America, in the State of New Jersey. New Brunswick is the chief town.

Middleton, a town of the state of Connecticut, which gives name to a county on the Connecticut river. 80 miles W. Boston, 85 NE. New-York.

Middleton, a town of Ireland, in the

county of Cork, which before the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. 12 miles W. Youghal, 13 E. Cork.

Middleton, a town of United America, in the state of Rhode Island.

Middleton, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 20 miles N. Boston.

Middleton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. 6 miles S. Dalkeith.

Middleton, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, with a market on Friday. In 1801, the population was 3263, of which the manufactures employed 2376. 6 m. N. Manchester, 191 NNW. London.

Middleton, a township of Durham. 8 miles NW. Barnard's Castle.

Middleton, a village of England, in the county of Derby, celebrated for a medicinal hot spring. 1 mile from Worksworth.

Middleton, a town of United America, on Rhode Island.

Middleton, a town of Virginia. 10 miles Winchester.

Middleton, a town of the state of Delaware. 21 miles SSW. Wilmington, 49 SW. Philadelphia.

Middleton, a town of Maryland. 8 miles WNW. Frederick's Town.

Middleton, a town of New Hampshire. 40 miles NW. Portsmouth.

Middleton, a town of the state of Vermont. 39 miles N. Bennington.

Middleton, a town of the state of New-York, in Long Island.

Middleton, a town of New-York, on the Papachton.

Middleton, a town of Pennsylvania. 9 miles E. Harrisburgh.

Middleton, a town of the state of New Jersey. 14 miles ESE. Brunswick.

Middlewich, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated on a canal which forms a communication between the Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, &c. The principal manufacture is making of salt. Here are two salt springs, very rich in salt, but not abundant in brine. A cotton manufacture has been lately established. The market is on Tuesday. In 1643, a party of the parliament forces were defeated here by the royalists. In 1801, the population was 1190. 22 miles E. Chester, 166 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 37. W. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Middletown, a town of Maryland. 7 miles W. Vienna, 9 NW. Cambridge.

Miderfels, or *Miterfels*, a town and castle of Bavaria. 12 miles NE. Straubin.

Midgley, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1209, of whom 807 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles N. Barnsley.

Midhurst, a town of England, in the county of Sussex, situated in the road from

London to Chichester. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, it had 1073 inhabitants. 11 miles N. Chichester, 50 SSW. London. *Long.* 0. 48. W. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Midiah, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Black Sea, 69 miles E. Adrianople, 60 NW. Constantinople.

Midjare, see *Maccira*.

Midions do Ouro, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 28. S.

Midnapour, a circar or province of Hindoostan, situated partly in Bengal, and partly in Orissa; bounded on the north by Burdwan and Pachete, on the east by Bishanpour and Hoogly, on the south by Mohurbunge, and on the west by Allahabad; about 110 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Midnapour is the capital.

Midnapour, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of Midnapour. 60 miles W. Calcutta, 116 SSW. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 87. 27. E. *Lat.* 22. 28. N.

Midnigunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles N. Allahabad.

Midnoi, or *Copper Island*, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 36 miles in length from north to south, and from 6 to 12 broad; first visited by the Russians, in the year 1755. On the north, the shores are for the most part rocky and bold, with some considerable bays; but on the south side they are more gentle, and in part sandy, only towards the south-east cape the coast is fronted by huge overhanging rocks and shoals, which at ebb tide form a level with the shore. The whole island is perfectly destitute of wood, and very mountainous. The mountains are very lofty, and consist of a brittle stoney stratum, which frequently tumbles down in very large masses. In the north-western promontory native copper is found, from which circumstance the island received its name. *Long.* 165. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Midon, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, a little below Tartus.

Midorino, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 85 miles NNW. Jedo, 220 ENE. Meaco.

Midsama, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 12 miles NE. Tomu.

Midnypour, a town of Hindoostan. 35 miles NE. Benares.

Midway, a town of the state of Georgia. 30 miles S. Savannah.

Midway, a town of the state of Vermont. 4 miles E. Rutland.

Midree, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Shellif.

Miedes, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, near Calataud.

Miedniki, see *Melniki*.

Miedzial, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 52 miles S. Braſlaw.

Miedzibor, ſee *Mottelwalde*.

Miedzinecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſk. 25 miles W. Brzeſk.

Miedzirzeczk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 52 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

Miedzyrzecz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. This town was taken by the Pomeranians in the year 1094, and retaken by the Poles ſoon after. 44 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Miedzyrzycz, a town of Ruſſian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 32 miles WSW. Czvrkafy.

Miehlen, or *Mihlen*, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Catzenelbogen. 3 miles N. Naſtede, 6 S. Naſſau.

Miejbow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 58 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Miekow, a town of Auſtrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. This town is ſaid to have been built on the model of Jeruſalem, by Gripius Jaxa, after his return from a pilgrimage to that city. 12 miles N. Cracow.

Mielan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 6 miles SSW. Mirande, 8 NE. Rabaffeins. *Long.* 0. 23. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Michc, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 36 m. SW. Sandomirz.

Mielesdorf, ſee *Mühldorf*.

Mielnick, ſee *Melnick*.

Mielnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 44 miles SW. Bielsk.

Mien, a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Mien, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 23 miles WNW. Han-tcheng.

Mien, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in Se-tchuen. 56 miles W. Pao-king. *Long.* 104. 29. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Miendsirsitch, ſee *Mesersitsch*.

Mien-tam-keou-touka, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 119. 42. E. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

Mien-tchou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 18 miles N. Han.

Mien-yang, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in Hou-quang. 617 miles S. Pe-king. *Long.* 112. 49. E. *Lat.* 30. 12. N.

Mier-chas-kun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſitan, containing about 400 houſes, and ſeveral bazars, ſituated near the ruins of Perſepolis. 40 miles N. Schiras.

Mies, or *Miza*, or *Strzibro*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 14 miles W. Pilsen, 56 WSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Mieton, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 14 miles NW. Abo.

Mieza, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 42 miles W. Salamanca.

Miezel, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 8 miles below Cuſtrin.

Mifflin, a town of Pennſylvania, which gives name to a county, on the Juniatta. 12 miles E. Lewiſtown.

Miggineſſ, one of the Farøer Iſlands.

Mifflinburg, a town of Pennſylvania. 220 miles WNW. Washington.

Miglere, (*La.*) a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Stura. 8 miles S. Cereſola, 24 NNW. Turin.

Miglianica, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 7 miles E. Civita di Chieti.

Migliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 15 miles NNE. Conza.

Migliano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 15 miles E. Ferrara.

Miglianico, a town of Naples, in Baſilicata. 9 miles SW. Matera.

Mignano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 11 miles N. Sezza.

Migne, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 3 miles N. Poitiers.

Mignovillard, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 13 miles SE. Salins, 4 NE. Nozeroy.

Migreevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod. 36 miles S. Tcherepovetz.

Migrod, or *Michelreod*, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 4 miles NE. Wertheim.

Migron, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 10 miles NE. Saintes.

Migu, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 140 miles SW. Julfar.

Miguel Estevan, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 40 miles S. Huete.

Miguel Turria, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. 4 miles SE. Ciudad Real.

Migulinskaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don. 72 miles WSW. Archadinskaia.

Mihaly, a town of Hungary. 10 miles N. Zatmar.

Mihau, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France. 15 m. W. from the iſland of Baſ. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Mihel, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 16 miles above Linz.

Mihel, a quarter or diſtrict of the archduchy of Auſtria, between the Danube and Bohemia.

Mihirgian, ſee *Esserain*.

Mihles, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Lauringen.

Mihlack, a town of Auſtria. 18 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Mihken, ſee *Miehlen*.

Mijarisima, one of the small Japanese islands. *Long.* 139. 45. *E. Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Mijas, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 10 miles NE. Marbella.

Mijaska, a river of Russia, which rises at fort Tcheparkulkaia, and runs into the Iset, near Usta Mijaska, in the government of Tobolsk.

Mijaska, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Mijas. 16 miles NE. Tcheliabinsk.

Mijaska, (*Ust*), a fortress of Russia, at the union of the Mijas and Iset. 63 miles SSW. Tiumen.

Mijavara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 12 miles S. Awasi.

Mijavara, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 28 miles SE. Ikua.

Mijo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 70 miles ESE. Lipas.

Miit abul Gera, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the river Nile. 16 miles S. Manfara.

Miit Bedr, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 3 miles S. Manfara.

Miit Demsis, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 35 miles N. Cairo, 48 S. Damietta.

Miit Gera, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 12 miles S. Manfara.

Miit Harun, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 2 miles NW. Miit Demsis.

Miit el Koli, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 10 miles NNE. Manfara.

Miit Lassi, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile, opposite Miit Demsis.

Miit Naser, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 3 miles S. Semennud.

Miit Kamar, or *Miet Gkauer*, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 24 miles N. Cairo, 58 S. Damietta.

Mikalidi, or *Maarlich*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated on a river, the ancient Rhyndus, which runs into the sea of Marmora; with a fort, about two miles from the town; whence they send silk, wool, grain, and fruit, to Smyrna, Constantinople, &c. 35 miles W. Burla. *Long.* 28. 22. *E. Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Mikelsburg, a town and fortress of Transylvania, with a depot of arms for the principality. 6 miles SE. Hermanstadt.

Miken, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malka. 40 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Miklsroar, a town of Transylvania, on the river Alaut. 16 miles N. Cronstadt.

Mikelaioze, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 28 miles SSW. Lemberg.

Mikelaioze, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 24 miles W. Lucko.

Mikolow, see *Nikolai*.

Mikulinoze, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 56 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

Mila, a town of Thibet. 222 miles SW. Latac.

Mila, a town of Tunis. 30 miles S. Constantina.

Milagro, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, at the union of the Arga and Aragon. 5 miles E. Calahorra.

Milan, (*Dutchy of*), a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Grisons, on the east by the Venetian States, on the south by the states of Piedmont and Parma, and on the west by Piedmont and Savoy. Its greatest breadth from north to south is upwards of 100 miles; and its greatest length from east to west 108. Scarce a country throughout Europe is more fertile, in a variety of excellent productions. Every where it is watered either by rivulets or canals; and after the harvest of the usual kinds of grain, the people sow Turkey wheat, chiefly on account of their poultry. They likewise sow rice, though the culture of both those grains is deemed pernicious to health. The pastures are very rich, especially in the district of Lodi, which is famous for the breeding of cattle. The cheese made in the country, and improperly called Parmesan, is well known. Here is also excellent wine, and all manner of vegetables and fruits in perfection, together with a very considerable number of mulberry-trees for silk. The charms of the country are besides heightened by three large lakes. The trade of the Milanese is considerable; but the greater part of the commodities the country affords is consumed by the inhabitants, their exports generally coming far short of their imports. Great quantities of cloth and linen are manufactured, and silk is in great plenty, but not so fine as the Piedmontese. The stuffs are mostly for home consumption; but silks, stockings, gloves, and handkerchiefs, are usually exported. Milan is also famous for curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems; and the country every where abounds with ingenious workmen and artificers. From the extraordinary fertility and richness of this country, it may be concluded that it produces a considerable revenue to the state. It is said to have brought in to the King of Spain above two millions of dollars. In the fourteenth century Matthew Visconti, a nobleman of this country, affected the sovereignty of it, and was supported in his proceedings by the emperor Henry VIII. Towards the end of that century, John Galeatius bought the ducal title from the emperor Wenzel; and his daughter marrying with Louis duke of Orleans, gave rise to the pretensions of the kings of France to this dutchy. After the

decease of the last duke of this line, Francis Sforza so ingratiated himself with the Milanese, that in 1450, they unanimously created him duke. Under his successors, France endeavoured to get possession of this fine country; but the emperor Charles V. declaring it a fief of the empire, on the death of the last duke, invested his son Philip II. king of Spain, with it; and accordingly it continued annexed to the crown of Spain, till the demise of Charles II. In the expensive and long war about his succession, all the Milanese being, in 1706, overrun by the imperial troops, the emperor took possession of it, as a fief; and it was confirmed to the house of Austria by the treaty of Baden in 1714, the quadruple alliance of 1718, and the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748; those parts notwithstanding being excepted, which the house of Austria ceded to the duke of Savoy. When the Cisalpine republic was formed, the Milanese was divided into four departments, under the appellations of the *Olona*, *Verbano*, *Lario*, and *Delle Montagna*: Milan was appointed the capital of the whole republic; and the same establishment respects the kingdom of Italy.

Milan, a city and capital of the kingdom of Italy; before the French revolution it was the capital of a duchy of its own name. This city is said to be ten miles in circumference; but would not take up, perhaps, half this space, were the many gardens excluded. Its chief defences are a wall and rampart; and at some distance, a citadel, which consists of six bastions, and is reputed a place of strength. Broad and straight streets are but few, in comparison of the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glass and paper panes intermixed, even in the finest palaces, have a mean appearance. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 schools, and about 250,000 inhabitants. The nobility are very numerous, and few places can claim such a freedom of living and acting as one pleases. It is the see of an archbishop. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Maria and Thecla, is more remarkable for its largeness than its grandeur; at least this grandeur wants order, the church being a vast pile of marble, which, with the statues, also of marble, is disposed without taste or regularity. Its treasury, of great value, contains, among other precious things, the most invaluable coffin of rock-crystal, wherein the body of St. Charles Boromeo, cardinal and archbishop of Milan, is deposited. The chief church for antiquity is that of St. Ambrose, where lie the bodies of that father, and the kings Pepin and Bernard. The Ambrosian college, in the centre of the town, is a foundation of Frederic

Boromeo, where sixteen professors teach gratis. He also began to build a fine library, which cardinal Gilbert Boromeo finished, with many large additions. It is said to contain upwards of 40,000 printed volumes, and some thousands of manuscripts. In this college is also an academy of painting, and a museum. The seminary for sciences, where the students are both taught and maintained, and the college of the nobles, are stately buildings; but inferior to the Helvetic college, founded for a certain number of Switzers. Here is also a mathematical academy. The large lazaret is only made use of in time of any reigning contagious disorder. The great hospital is a very fine building, and very liberally endowed by Duke Francis Sforza IV.: its income is said to be between 90 and 100,000 rixdollars. And into it are admitted, not only sick persons, but also foundlings and lunatics. Here are also several other receptacles for the poor and distressed. The large hospital has six smaller depending on it. In the Dominican convent, near the church of Madonna della Gratia, is held the court of inquisition. Among the civil buildings is the old and spacious regency-house, near the cathedral, the former residence of the governor-general; also the new and stately town-house, where stands an equestrian statue of Philip II. This city, which was built by the Gauls, in the three hundred and ninety-fifth year after the foundation of Rome, was since besieged forty times, taken twenty times, and four times almost totally demolished; to which may be added, a multiplicity of other misfortunes it had been involved in, but of which it always recovered. Here are manufacturers, artificers, and handicraftsmen of all kinds; besides several rivers and many canals, all which are very instrumental to promote and increase its trade. The inhabitants of this city made no opposition to the French republic; but the citadel stood a siege from the 18th of June to the 29th, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. The French were driven out of the city by the Russians, on the 28th of April 1799, and the citadel surrendered on the 23d of May. The next year it was again taken by Bonaparte. When the Cisalpine Republic was established, Milan was appointed the capital of the department of Olona, and of the whole republic; and continues the same in the kingdom of Italy. 132 miles W. Venice, 65 N. Genoa. *Long.* 9. 11. E. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

Milapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 22 miles E. Colar.

Milasa, or *Marmara*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia; this place was anciently called Mylassa. Here are the remains of three temples, and of a

column called Meander's Pillar. 16 miles SW. Mogla. *Long.* 27. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Milatin, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 44 miles SW. Lucko.

Milaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 14 m. N. Condapilly.

Milay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 16 miles S. Leitmeritz.

Milazzo, see *Melazzo*.

Milbach, see *Millenbach*.

Milbank's Sound, an inlet in the North Pacific Ocean, between Point Day and Cape Swaine.

Milberg, a town of Austria. 4 miles SW. Laab.

Milbourn Port, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, on the borders of Dorsetshire, which sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 953, of which 577 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles E. Sherborn, 115 W. London. *Long.* 2. 37. W. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Milce, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 34 miles NNW. Lucko.

Mildenhall, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Friday, and 2283 inhabitants. 11 miles NW. Bury St. Edmund's, 69 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 33. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Milbors, a town of Austria. 10 miles W. Crems.

Mildstede, a town of the dutchy of Sleswick. Near this town formerly stood the town and castle of Mildelsborg, which were destroyed by an inundation in the year 1300. 2 miles SE. Husum.

Milecza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 76 miles E. Wilna.

Mi-lei, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 1155 miles SSW. Pe-king. *Long.* 103. 14. E. *Lat.* 24. 34. N.

Milent, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 5 m. SW. Marienburg.

Milesara, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 24 miles W. Ourfa.

Milesbury, a post town of the state of Pennsylvania. 260 m. WNW. Washington.

Milesimo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. From the 10th to the 13th of April, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians with the Piedmontese, and the French, in which the latter were victorious: the loss of the allies was upwards of 2000 killed, and 7000 prisoners. 10 miles NE. Ceva.

Miletin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 12 miles NNW. Koniggratz.

Mileto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, held immediately under the pope. This town is said to have

been built by the Milefians, after Darius had destroyed their city. In the year 1783, it was destroyed by an earthquake. 22 miles SSW. Squillace, 8 ENE. Nicotera. *Long.* 16. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Milets, anciently *Miletus*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Natolia, once a celebrated city of Asia Minor. Pliny mentions the ancient and new *Miletus*; the former he calls *Lelegeis*, *Pithyusa*, and *Anacloria*; and Strabo tells us, that it was built by the inhabitants of Crete. The latter was founded, according to Strabo, by Neleus, the son of Codrus king of Athens, when he first settled in that part of Asia. This great city stood on the south side of the river Mæander, near the sea coast; the inhabitants applied themselves very early to navigation, having founded, according to Pliny, 80; according to Seneca, 380 colonies in different parts of the world. The city itself was no less famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo Didymæus, than for the wealth and number of its citizens. The temple was burnt by Xerxes, but rebuilt by the Milefians, to such an immense size, that it was accounted the greatest in the world; being equal in compass, as Strabo attests, to a village, whence it remained uncovered, but was surrounded by a thick grove, in which the priests dwelt, who served the temple. Pliny places this temple and grove at 158 furlongs distance from the city, but Strabo says, that it stood near the walls. Near Miletus stood Mount Lathmus, where the moon, as the poets feigned, made her private visits to Endymion. Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and the first that foretold an eclipse of the sun, was born in this city, and thence surnamed the Milefian, to distinguish him from a famous Lyric poet of the same name. The Milefians, like the other states of Ionia, when free from a foreign yoke, were often reduced to a miserable state of slavery by tyrants of their own, who governed them with an arbitrary sway, and made them feel all the evils of a foreign subjection. In the time of Antiochus II. king of Syria, we read of one Timarchus reigning in Miletus, and practising great cruelties on the citizens, till he was driven out by that prince, who was on that account honoured by the Milefians with the surname of Theos, or God. Besides Thales, Miletus gave birth to the celebrated philosophers Anaximander, and Anaximenes. 64 miles S. Smyrna. *Long.* 27. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Miletto, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 16 miles S. Severo.

Milewsko, see *Mulhausen*.

Milfield, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland; anciently the residence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia.

Several battles have been fought here between the English and the Scotch. 18 miles SSW. Berwick, 324 N. London.

Milford, or *Harberston*, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated on the north coast of Milford Haven, where a company of Quakers from America have formed a plan for establishing a whale fishery in the South Seas; a new quay has been built, and a considerable number of buildings erected towards forming a town. 6 miles WNW. Pembroke, 6 SSW. Haverfordwest.

Milford, a town of United America, in the state of Delaware. 150 miles S. Philadelphia.

Milford, a town in the state of Massachusetts. 8 miles NW. Boston.

Milford, a town of the state of Connecticut. 5 miles SW. Newhaven.

Milford, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. 120 miles above Philadelphia.

Milford, North, a town of the state of Connecticut. 12 miles N. Danbury, 116 SW. Boston.

Milford Haven, a large and spacious bay of the Irish Sea, on the south-west coast of Wales, in Pembrokeshire; and said to be one of the most commodious harbours in the kingdom. In the year 1757, 10,000l. were voted by parliament to fortify it against the attack of an enemy.

Milford Haven, a deep bay on the coast of Nova Scotia, south-west of Canso Strait.

Milford Haven, a bay on the north coast of Virginia. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

Milbars, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 13 miles N. Gaillac.

Milhan, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Aveiron, on the Tarn. The Protestants formerly fortified it, but Louis XIII. dismantled it in the year 1629. In 1744, the Protestant inhabitants had three troops of dragoons quartered upon them, the maintenance of whom for three months, cost them 30,000 livres, by which means the town was totally ruined. In the year 1371, this town was taken by Edward III. king of England. 42 miles ENE. Alby, 27 SE. Rhodéz. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Milhaud, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 4 miles SW. Nîmes, 21 NE. Montpellier.

Milhausen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles E. Gratz.

Mili, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 7 miles S. Messina.

Mili, a town of Thibet. 45 miles NE. Teshitani.

Miliana, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. 22 miles SSE. Sheriffell, 45 SSW. Algiers.

Miliana, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles SE. Tunis.

Milicia, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 miles ESE. Palermo.

Miliblo, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 8 miles SSE. Lentini.

Milín, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 4 miles Przihrum.

Miliquean Creek, or *Holland's River*, a river of Canada, which runs into Simcoe Lake.

Militsch, a town of Silesia, and chief place of a lordship, surrounded by the principality of Oels, to which it once belonged. 18 miles N. Oels, 27 NNE. Breslau. *Long.* 17. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Milis, a town of Sardinia. 12 miles Oristagni.

Militello, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on the north coast. 16 miles SW. Pati.

Milk, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, four miles NW. Maccaree Bay.

Milk Cove, a creek of Ireland, on the south-east side of the entrance into Ross Bay, near Gally Head.

Milk Haven, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, and county of Sligo, a little to the south of Donegal Bay.

Milk River, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 22. W. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Mill Creek, a river of Virginia, which into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 36. W. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

Milkovain Dervena, a town of Kamtschatka, settled by a colony of Russians. 15 miles N. Verchnei Kamtschatka.

Mill Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Stronsa. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

Mill Gant, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Hindia, on the left bank of the Nerbudda. 10 miles E. Hindia.

Mill Islands, four small islands, in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 78. 30. to 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Millack, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles N. Confolent.

Millak, a mountain of Algiers. 15 miles SW. Tiffesh.

Millares, or *Millas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the Xucar. 18 miles NW. S. Felipe.

Millas, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées. 9 miles W. Perpignan, 12 NE. Prades.

Millsbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, a little to the east of Rheinfelden.

Millen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 2 miles NNE. Sittart.

Milkenbach, or *Milbach*, a town of Tran-

sylvania. 29 miles W. Hermanstadt, 10 SE. Weisenburg. *Long.* 23. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Millengay, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 6 miles NE. Romorantin.

Milleroches, a small island, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

Millers, a river of New England, which runs into the Connecticut a little below Deerfield.

Millers, a settlement in the state of Kentucky, on a branch of the Licking. 32 miles NE. Lexington.

Miller's Bay, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, a little to the north of Portland Point.

Miller's Town, a town of Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Lehigh. 26 miles SW. Easton, 47 NW. Philadelphia.

Millery, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 21 miles NE. St. Etienne, 7 S. Lyons.

Millersow, a mountain of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz.

Millervant, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 16 miles SSE. Dantzic.

Millerville, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 25 miles S. Carlstadt.

Millwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 10 miles W. Saatz.

Milltown, a town of the state of Delaware. 2 miles Wilmington.

Milltown, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. 14 miles NW. Sunbury.

Milltown, a town of New Jersey. 198 miles NE. Washington.

Millville, a town of New Jersey. 200 miles NE. Washington.

Millwood, a town of Virginia. 68 miles W. Washington.

Milly, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles W. Fontainebleau, 12 E. Estampes.

Milo, anciently *Melos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. This island was long rich and populous, and in early antiquity enjoyed perfect freedom. The Athenians, unable to bring the people of Melos to declare in their favour, in the Peloponnesian war, made a descent upon their coasts, and laid all waste before them with fire and sword. Twice did they fail in their enterprise, but returning with more numerous forces, they laid siege to Melos, and having reduced the besieged to surrender at discretion, put to the sword every man capable of bearing arms. They spared only the women and children, whom they carried off into captivity. Lyfander, the Lacedæmonian general, having in his turn subdued the Athenians, obliged them to recall the colony they had sent to Melos, and to re-

store to the island the wretched remains of its inhabitants. This island lost its liberty, when the Romans, aspiring to the empire of the world, conquered the whole Archipelago. In the partition of that monarchy, it fell to the eastern emperors, was afterwards governed by its own dukes, and finally was conquered by Soliman II. Since that period it has groaned beneath Ottoman despotism, and is completely deprived of its importance. It was, in the memory of man, completely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and contained upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. M. Tournefort, who visited it in 1700, gives a delightful description of this island. The earth, constantly heated by subterraneous fires, produces, almost without intermission, wheat, barley, cotton, exquisite wines, and delicious melons. All the productions of the island are of incomparable excellence. Its partridges, quails, kids, and lambs, are in high estimation, yet extremely cheap. Could M. Tournefort return to Milo, he would no longer find the beautiful isle he has described. He would still see the feathered alum, with silver threads, suspended from the roofs of caverns, fragments of pure sulphur filling the crevices of the rocks, numerous mineral springs, hot baths, and the same fires which, in his time, heated the bosom of the earth, and rendered it so fertile. He would now find on a surface of 54 miles in circumference, only about 700 inhabitants. He would sigh to behold the finest parts of the country without cultivation, and fertile vallies changed into morasses. Milo has assumed a very different appearance within the course of the last 50 years. The plague, every where propagated by the Turks, has cut off the greatest part of its inhabitants; and the detestable government of the Porte, and the oppressions of the captain pacha have completed its destruction. *Long.* 24. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Milopotamo, a town and fortress of the island of Candia. 28 miles WNW. Candia.

Milowagues, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 59. W. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Milorra, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, between Ternate and Tidor.

Miloslaw, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 20 miles SSW. Gnesna.

Milregos, a fort on the west coast of Portugal, in Estramadura. 16 miles N. Cascaes, 21 NW. Lisbon.

Milrbach, a river which rises about four miles south from Breckerfeld, in the county of Mark, and runs into the Volme, one mile before its conflux with the Roer.

Millstatt, or *Muhlstatt*, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, situated on the Millstätter See. 40 miles N. Goritz, 28 W. Clagenfurt.

Milstatter See, a lake of Carinthia. 9 miles E Saxenburg.

Miltenberg, a town of Germany, on the Maine. 26 miles NE. Heidelberg, 46 ESE. Mentz.

Milthorp, a seaport town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire, at the mouth of the Be-tham, near its union with the Ken. 8 miles S. Kendal, 251 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 51. W. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Milton, a town of New-York, near Sa-ratoga.

Milton, a town of New-York, on the north-east coast of lake Cayuga.

Milton, a town of Pennsylvania. 220 miles WNW. Washington.

Milton, a town of the state of Vermont, on the east coast of lake Champlain.

Milton, a town of the state of Massachu-setts. 7 miles S. Boston.

Milton, or *Milton Abbey*, or *Abbey Mil-ton*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, so called on account of an abbey founded here by King Athelstan, said to be on account of the murder of his brother Edwin. This abbey, at the dissolution, was preserved entire by Sir John Tregonwell. In the year 1771, the whole, except the great hall, was taken down by Lord Mil-ton. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and 544 inhabitants. 8 miles SW. Bland-ford, 112 WSW. London. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Milton, or *Middleton*, or *Milton Royal*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on a river which runs into the Swale; once the residence of King Alfred, who had a palace there. This place was much in-fested by the Danes, who, in the latter end of the ninth century, built a fortress between the town and the Swale, the vestiges of which are discernable, and called Castle-rough. In the year 1052, it was plundered and burned by Godwin earl of Kent. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were 130 houses. It is governed by a portreeve annually chosen by the inhabitants. The fishery here is very considerable, and the oysters, which are termed *native Milton*, are esteemed the best in Europe; the sum usually returned for these oysters only is from 3000 to 7000 pounds a year. The company of fishermen are governed by par-ticular laws. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. 15 miles W. Canterbury, 42 E. London. *Long.* 0. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Milton, a village of England, in the county of York, on the Swale. In the reign of Edward II. a battle was fought here between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated. 2 miles E. Bo-roughbridge.

Milton, a town of United America, in

the state of Virginia, on the Rivanna. 150 miles W. Richmond.

Miltichin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles N. Tabor.

Milverton, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a market on Fri-day. It was anciently a borough. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1667, of whom 666 were employed in trade and ma-nufactures. 8 miles W. Taunt. n, 156 W. London. *Long.* 3. 24. W. *Lat.* 51. N.

Milwalde, or *Midwalde*, a town of Hol-land, in the department of Groningen. 8 miles SSE. Dam.

Mima, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. 22 miles NW. Awa.

Mimere, a river of England, which joins the Beane near Ware in Hertfordshire.

Mimeran, or *Maran*, a river of England, which rises near Welwyn, in the county of Hertford, and runs into the Lea near Hert-ford.

Mina, a town of Algiers. 50 miles SE. Oran.

Mina, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Sheliff, 12 miles E. Multi-gannim.

Mina, or *Minau*, a seaport town of Per-sia, in the province of Kerman, at the en-trance of the gulf of Persia, in an unhealthy air, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim; it is surrounded with walls, and defended with towers. Here are some medicinal springs and baths. 42 miles W. Ormus, 160 S. Ker-man. *Long.* 56. 40. E. *Lat.* 27. 8. N.

Mina, see *Elmina*.

Minadah, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Ganges at its mouth, *Long.* 91. 3. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Minuda, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 20 miles N. Xenday.

Minch, a channel of the North Sea, be-tween the Hebrides and the main land of Scotland.

Minas Geraes, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Brazil, situated between the 25th and 33d degrees of W. *Long.* and 15th and 22d of S. *Lat.* The inhabitants amount to about 35,180 whites, 26,075 Indians, and 108,400 slaves. The fifth part of the gold found in this jurisdiction, paid to the King of Portugal, amounts yearly to about five millions of livres.

Minas Bay, or *Basin*, a gulf on the south-east side of the bay of Fundy.

Minascon Bay, a bay in the river St. Mary, between lake Superior and lake Huron. It contains several islands. *Long.* 84. W. *Lat.* 46. N.

Minas das Rixas, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goya. 85 m. N. Villaboa.

Minchbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Eger, 2 miles E. Nordlingen.

Minching Hampton, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester. In the parish

which is large, the clothing manufactures are extensive; but the town itself is small, with little trade. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3419, of whom 451 were employed in the manufactures. 13 miles SSE. Gloucester, 99 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 14. W. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which rises in lake Garda, passes by Peschiera, Monzambano, &c. forms the lake which surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards runs into the Po, near Sassetta.

Mincio, a department or division of the new kingdom of Italy, composed of what was heretofore the duchy of Mantua; containing 123,649 inhabitants, who elect nine deputies. Mantua is the capital.

Minchivavida, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 40. S.

Minckendorff, a town of Austria, on the river Triefing. 6 miles ENE. Baden.

Mindanao, or *Magindanao*, one of the Philippine islands, and next to Luçon in point of size; of a triangular form, the circumference near 900 miles, but with so many points running out into the sea, and deep bays, that a man may go across it any where in a day and a half: discovered by the Spaniards who accompanied Magellan. It lies south-west of Manila, at the distance of 600 miles. All the country, except upon the sea coast is mountainous, yet it abounds in rice, and produces very nourishing roots. There are infinite numbers of that sort of palm-trees which are called sago, of the pith of which, reduced to meal, they make bread and biscuit throughout all the island of Mindanao. This island likewise produces all sorts of fruits that are to be found in other islands of this archipelago; but the cinnamon is a tree peculiar to this of Mindanao, grows on the mountains without any improvement, and has no owner but him that finds it. Whoever is so lucky as to meet with such a valuable tree, begins immediately to make advantage of his good fortune. With this view, he takes off the bark before it is ripe; and so, though at first it be strong, like that of Ceylon, yet in a small time, and at farthest in two years, it loses all its taste and virtue. The inhabitants of Mindanao find very good gold by digging deep into the ground, as also in the rivers, making trenches before the floods. There is sulphur enough for all sorts of uses, which may be easily collected in the several burning mountains. In 1640, a high mountain broke out into flames, and clouded the air, land and sea with its ashes. In the sea, between this island and that of Xolo, there are very large pearls taken. *Long.* 122. to 126. 27. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. to 9. 55. N.

Minday, a town of Pegu. 8 m. S. Prone.

Mindel, a river of Bavaria, which rises about eight miles south Mindelheim, and runs into the Danube, four miles below Lauingen.

Mindelheim, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a lordship; this lordship is about eight miles square, and formerly belonged to the dukes of Teck, being at that time the only remaining part of all their lands. On their extinction, it devolved to the family of Rechberg, and from them to that of Freundsberg, who also failing, a contest arose about it betwixt the families of Fugger and Maxelrain; but the latter transferring their right to Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, in the year 1612, he made himself master of the lordship, and transmitted it to his descendants. The Elector of Bavaria, being put under the ban in the year 1706, the emperor raised this lordship into a principality, conferring it as a fief on the most illustrious Duke of Marlborough, who was created a prince of the empire, and invested also with a seat and vote, not only in the bench of princes of the circle of Swabia, but likewise in the imperial diet. By the peace of Rastadt and Baden, however, in the year 1714, Mindelheim reverted again, under its ancient title of lordship, to the Elector of Bavaria. In the matricula of the empire, this lordship was assessed at three horse and ten foot, or 76 florins. Its quota to the chamber of Wetzlar was 92 rix-dollars 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ kruitzers. 22 miles SW. Augsburg, 26 SE. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Minden, late a principality of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the north by the counties of Diepholz and Hoya, on the east by the county of Schaumburg, on the south by the county of Ravensberg, and on the west by the bishopric of Osnabruck. It is about 96 miles in circumference. This principality consists, for the most part, of good corn land, and agriculture is carried on here with the greatest diligence, whence also it is enabled to supply the neighbouring countries with corn and flax, and in particular with wheat and barley. Its meadows and pastures are likewise good, and its breed of cattle considerable. They have also wood, turf, coal, and an important salt-work, which supplies both the Prussian and the neighbouring countries with that commodity, and plenty of fish. In Minden are two mediate, two immediate towns, and one borough, all standing, under the aunts, or offices, in which they lie, together with 121 villages and peasantries, 46 gentlemen's estates and seats, and one commandery. The three provincial states here are the chapter of Minden, the prelates and knights, and the towns and boroughs. In this country also, as in other districts of the circle of Westphalia, are bondsmen, who, in cases of disobedience and

contumacy, may be punished by their lords. The Roman Catholics enjoy only in the town of Minden, and the Calvinists every quarter of a year at the citadel of Peterflaegen, their public worship; but all other churches in the country belong to the Lutherans. This country was a part of Engern. Charlemagne erected a bishopric at Minden, but the precise year of its foundation is not certainly known. In the year 1648, at the peace of Osnabruck, the hitherto bishopric of Minden was resigned, as a principality, to the electoral house of Brandenburg, instead of the ceded countries of Pomerania. On October 15, 1649, the elector Frederic William caused the citadels of this principality to be possessed by his officers; and on February 12, 1650, received the homage thereof. This principality was rated for a Roman month, at ten horse and sixteen foot, or at 122 rix-dollars. Towards the maintenance of the chamber-court it was taxed to each term 54 rix-dollars 12 kruitzers. Minden is the capital. This principality is now annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

Minden, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a principality; situated on the Weser, and formerly one of the Hanse towns. It is environed with ramparts and ditches, and about two miles in compass. The situation for navigation and trade is commodious, and some of the inhabitants carry on a considerable brewery; while others are employed in agriculture and breeding of cattle. The cathedral here is a considerable building, and near it is a noble chapter-house, consisting of 13 persons, who are partly Roman Catholic, and partly Lutheran. This town was a place of consideration so early as the time of Charlemagne. In the year 1026, the emperor Conrad II. held here a diet of the empire, at which his son Henry III. was elected king of the Romans. In 1547, it was besieged by the imperialists, but made up matters with the emperor, by a stipulation paying down to him 6000 rix-dollars. In the year 1625, it was surprised by a garrison of imperialists, which for two years only stood the town in at least 600,000 rix-dollars, and which, to this day, has entailed a great load of debts. In 1634, it was besieged and taken by the Swedes, after it had been occupied for nine years and twelve weeks by the imperialists. The Swedes did not quit it till September 7, 1650. In the year 1757, this town was taken by the French: in the year following it was retaken by the Hanoverians, under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, after a siege of nine days, when the garrison, consisting of 4000 men, were made prisoners of war. In 1759, the French took it again by assault, made 1500 men prisoners, and seized immense magazines. In the same year a

battle was fought on a heath near this town, between the allies under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the French under the command of M. de Contades, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 7000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners: the loss of the allies was about 2000. 30 miles E. Osnabruck. *Long.* 8. 56. E. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Minden, a town of New York. 48 miles NE. Washington.

Mindepilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 8 miles W. Vencatighery.

Mindigaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Dooab. 5 miles SE. Canoge.

Minde, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 20 miles NW. Quito.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, situated about 27 miles south from the island of Luzon; of a triangular form, and about 150 miles in circumference. The island is high and mountainous, abounding in cocoa and other fruit trees, with some rice. This island takes its name from an ancient town near Baco, called *Old Mindoro*. A part of the adjoining sea is called the *Sea of Mindoro*. *Long.* 120. 24. to 121. 24. E. *Lat.* 12. 21. to 13. 30. N.

Mindowaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Singrowla. 10 miles N. Saipour.

Mindygur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 5 miles S. Canoge.

Mine River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Miné, a town of Abyssinia. 170 miles SW. Gondar. *Long.* 35. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

Mine Biled el Habesh, (or *Port of Abyssinia*), a harbour on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red Sea, anciently called *Sinus Im-mundus*. *Lat.* 33. 15. N.

Minehead, a seaport town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the north coast near the county of Devon, in the Bristol channel. It is a borough town, sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Wednesday. It was a considerable place of trade, both for the great quantities of wool and linsins it imported from Ireland, and for the considerable manufactures carried on in the woollen branch at home; but it is now gone much to decay; there being only a few vessels employed in the coal trade, and a small herring fishery. The port is the best situated of any in the Bristol Channel, being a safe and commodious harbour, and of the most easy access; it was but little frequented otherwise till lately; but on account of the pleasantness of the situation, and salubrity of the air, a number of persons have visited it as a bathing place in the summer season. This town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with

great privileges, on condition the corporation should keep the quay in repair; but its trade falling off, the quay was neglected, and they lost their privileges. A statute was obtained in the reign of King William, for recovering the port and keeping it in repair, by which they were to have the profits of the quay and pier for 36 years, which have been computed at about 200*l.* a year: and they were at the expence of new building the quay. In pursuance of another Act, confirming the former, a new head has been built to the quay, the beach cleared, &c. so that the largest ship may enter, and ride safe in the harbour. The town contains about 500 houses, and 1168 inhabitants. It was some years since nearly destroyed by fire. 24 m. WNW. Bridgewater, 161 W. London. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Minehead, a town of the state of Vermont. on the river Connecticut.

Minehead, a cape of Ireland, on the south-east coast of the county of Waterford. 4 miles SSW. Helwick Head. *Long.* 7. 36. W. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Mines, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, near a lake of the same name. 9 m. ENE. Calatagirone, 24 SW. Catania.

Minerva, (*Las*) a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 20 m. ESE. Matera.

Minervino, see *Minorbino*.

Minfeld, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles S. Landau, 7 ENE. Weissenburg.

Mingalla, one of the small western islands of Scotland, the largest of those called the *Bishop's Islands*, about three miles long and one broad. *Long.* 7. 35. W. *Lat.* 56. 48. N.

Mingan Islands, a cluster of islands near the south coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Laurence, so called from the principal one. *Long.* 64. W. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Ming-chen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 miles NE. Ya.

Minghiol, i. e. *Thousand Springs*, a mountain in the north part of Armenia, so named from its abundant springs: from this mountain the Euphrates takes its rise.

Mingo, an Indian town on the river Ohio. 40 miles SW. Pittsburg.

Mingoos, Indians of North America, who inhabit near the south branch of the Scioto.

Mingolzheim, a town of the duchy of Baden. 14 miles SE. Spire.

Mingray, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tet. 15 miles E. Gerona.

Mingrelia, a country of Asia, anciently a part of Colchis; bounded on the north by Circassia, on the east and south-east by Imre-tta, on the south by Guriel, and on the west by the Black Sea and Abascia. The country is covered with forests of wood, with a small proportion of arable land. The

soil and climate are relaxed, by moisture, and the ground in many places founds hollow, which has given rise to an opinion that there is a subterraneous communication between the Euxine and the Caspian Seas; the country is watered by the Phasis, and 28 other rivers. The earth is in general too soft to bear well the operation of the plough. The principal food of the inhabitants is *gom*, a small grain like millet; bread of wheat is used only by the prince and nobility. This country was originally rich in gold, and the Argonauts from hence fetched the golden fleece. From the laziness, ignorance, or perhaps the prudence of the present inhabitants, the mines of precious metals are now unwrought. Ancient Colchis, of which Mingrelia forms a part, is said to have contained a great number of cities and towns, of which, however, at present no vestiges remain; the villages are few; and Cotatis, the capital, contains hardly above 200 houses. Frequent rain renders the air unwholesome, especially to strangers; neither do the natives often live longer than sixty years. Vines are numerous, which produce excellent wine. The pastures are excellent, and feed a great many horses. The inhabitants are handsome, especially the women; but are in general thieves, perfidious, cruel, drunken, and immodest. They think it an act of charity to put to death the new-born infants, when they are unable to support them, and such as are sick, when they have no hopes of their recovery. Their general occupation is the chase, and their greatest happiness consists in the possession of a horse, a good dog, and a well-trained falcon. The peasants are slaves to the nobility. Their religion is said to be that of the Greek church. The principality is hereditary; the prince takes the title of Dadian, or the chief of justice. The tribute exacted by the Turks is a quantity of linen cloth, made in the country. Their principal commerce is in slaves.

Ming-tsing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 25 miles NW. Fou-tcheou.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises near Mondonedo, in the province of Galicia, which province it crosses nearly from north to south till it reaches the frontiers of Portugal, when taking a westerly direction, it parts the two kingdoms, and runs into the sea, 15 miles SW. Tuy.

Minhoang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan. 30 miles WSW. Tchan.

Minia, a river of Samogitia, which runs into the Curish Haff, 8 m. NNW. Ruff.

Minia, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 miles NE. Dinan, 9 S. St. Malo.

Miniaci, or *Casalino*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 10 miles SW. Randazzo.

Miniet Ebn Kasib, a town of Egypt, and capital of a district on the west side of the Nile. 22 m. S. Abu Girgê, 14 N. Affmunein.

Miniet Semennud, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Manfara.

Miniet Selamé, a town of Egypt. 10 m. S. Faoua.

Miniet Rabiné, a town of Egypt. 6 miles S. Gizel.

Minion, a small island in the straits of Mozambique, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 32. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. S.

Minisink, a town of New Jersey, on the Delaware. 57 miles NW. Brunswick.

Miniska, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 10 miles SE. Breslaw.

Minitoba, a lake of Canada, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 15 wide *Long.* 100. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Minnibail, see *Maybole*.

Minnie, a river of Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 17 miles S. Memel.

Minnigaff, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright. 15 miles SW. New Galloway.

Mino, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the east coast of the island of Bool. *Long.* 124. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

Minowelt, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 13 miles WNW. Heilsberg.

Minong, or *Isle Royal*, an island of Canada, in Lake Superior, 30 miles long, and 10 broad. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 48. N.

Minorbino, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, the see of a bishop. 35 miles E. Naples, 28 WNW. Matera. *Long.* 15. 59. E. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

Minorca, an island in the Mediterranean, one of those anciently called *Balcares*; about 30 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth; situated about 24 miles NE. from Majorca. The south shore of this island is smooth, but towards the north very rugged, which is occasioned by the violent blasts from that quarter. The sea has so withdrawn from this island, that near the harbour are several new flats, which are turned into garden-grounds. The air is moist; the heat in a Fahrenheit thermometer, placed in the sun, rises to 102, and consequently is not very intense. The quicksilver too is seldom known to sink under 41, which is short of the freezing point. The soil cannot be extolled for its fertility. The water also is hard, whence nephritic disorders are common here. Here is great plenty of fish, particularly of wilks, which are of great service to the commonalty in lent. One of the most profitable commodities of the country is salt, which the sun prepares in

carities betwixt the rocks. Here are lead-mines, but no flints; likewise a vast variety of petrified shells and fine marble. Some of its wine is excellent: and the inhabitants, when they had the English for customers, were said to make 27,000l. sterling a year of it. They have also a certain kind of cheese, of which they are extremely fond. Rabbits are in great plenty; there are plantations of olives, cotton, and capers. The palm-trees here bear no fruit. The opuntia is very common, and plentifully eaten, as are also the acorns. The myrtles are of great advantage to tanners. Their chief necessities however, such as corn, beef, brandy, tobacco, linen, stuffs, books, &c. they are supplied with from abroad; and these collectively stand them yearly in not less than 71,200l. sterling. They live mostly on vegetables, love dancing, and have such a turn for poetry, that the very peasants challenge each other to trials of genius that way. They are also very dexterous with their slings, and command their cattle with them; however they want industry, whence they neglect many profitable occupations in farming and trade. The houses on the island are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. The English took it from the Spaniards in the year 1708, and kept it till 1756, when after a very brave resistance, under General Blakeney, they surrendered it to the French, who had invested Fort St. Philip, with an army of 15,000 men, well provided with all military stores. In 1798, this island surrendered to the British, under Gen. Stuart and Admiral Duckworth, without the loss of a man. It was again given up at the treaty of Amiens. The island is divided into four quarters. Cittadella is the capital. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 59. N.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Amalfi, situated near the sea. 7 miles SW. Salerno, 3 NE. Amalfi. *Long.* 14. 26. E. *Lat.* 40. 37. N.

Minos, a small island near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 78. 38. W. *Lat.* 33. 48. N.

Minos Los, a town on the north coast of the island of Masbate. *Long.* 123. 10. E. *Lat.* 12. 33. N.

Minsl, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 18 miles SE. Châtillon fur Seine.

Minrow, a town of Hindoostan, in the Doab. 50 miles W. Pattiany.

Minsangagi, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 13. 34. S.

Minsfelden, or *Munsfelden*, a town of Germany. It has a citadel; and had lately a seat and vote at the circle diet of the Lower Rhine. 25 miles E. Coblentz, 15 ESE. Montabaur.

Minsk, a town of Russian Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Swifloecz. 250 miles NE. Warlaw, 255 ESE. Königsberg. *Long.* 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Minster, a town of Lower Bavaria. 7 miles NE. Braunau, 11 S. Vilzhofen.

Minster, a town of England, situated on the north side of the island of Sheppey; so called from an ancient abbey, founded by Sexburga, wife of Ercombert king of Kent, which was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards refounded, in 1130, by Corboil archbishop of Canterbury, for Benedictine nuns. In 1801, the population was 4139, of which 525 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles NE. Queenborough.

Minster in Thanet, a town of England, in Kent, so named from an abbey first founded in the 7th century, by Dompneva, niece of king Egbert. It was several times destroyed by the Danes. In 1027, king Canute granted the church and lands to the Augustine monks of Canterbury. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 707. 7 miles W. Ramsgate.

Mintou, an island in the Indian Sea, near the western coast of the island of Sumatra, a little to the south of the line. *Long.* 97. 8. E.

Mintzbach, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Grein.

Minuri, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles SW. Salerno.

Miskack, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 36 miles SE. Gotheborg.

Miclans, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, at the conflux of the Arche and Isere. 10 miles E. Chambery.

Miolsans, a town and fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 9 miles W. Barcelonetta.

Miollis, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus. The French were driven from this place in March 1799. 3 miles N. Glarus.

Miollon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 20. E. *Lat.* 63. 4. N.

Mionikielle, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 42 miles S. Fehrabat.

Mioss, an extensive lake of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, near 50 miles in length from north to south, from 2 to 16 in breadth. It contains one island, 8 miles in circumference: the southern extremity, 30 miles NE. Christiania.

Miculolon, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 35. E.

Miprevatz, a town of Bulgaria; the see of a Greek archbishop. 52 m. NW. Sophia.

Miguclon, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the south coast of Newfoundland. This island was ceded to the French by the peace

of Paris, in 1763. In the year 1778, the English destroyed the settlement, and kept the island till the year 1783, when it was restored by the peace; and, in the year 1793, taken from them by the English, and restored at the peace of Amiens; about 9 miles W. from Cape May. *Long.* 56. 3. W. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

Mir, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 24 miles SE. Novogrodek.

Mir Naser, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 30 m. WNW. Urmia.

Mira, a town of Italy. 10 miles ENE. Padua, 8 W. Venice.

Mira, a town of Moldavia. 44 miles SW. Birlat.

Mira, a town of South-America, in the province of Chocos. 50 miles N. Zitara.

Mira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles S. Bragança Nova, 16 NW. Coimbra.

Mira, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

Mirabat, or *Mirbat*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 260 miles SW. Mascat.

Mirabel, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 4 m. SSW. Nions.

Mirabel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles N. Montauban, 18 S. Cahors.

Mirabella, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 14 miles SE. Molise.

Mirabella, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 10 miles SE. Benevento.

Mirabella, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 4 miles NE. Piazza.

Mirachow, or *Mirchau*, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 12 miles W. Dantzic.

Miradoux, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 7 m. NE. Lectoure, 13 S. Agen. *Long.* 0. 50. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

Miraflores, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, on the Salado. 80 miles NNE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Miraflores, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 8 miles S. Lima.

Miraflores, or *Sana*, see *Sana*.

Miragoane, a town of the island of Hispaniola, on the north-west coast. 15 miles W. Petit Goave.

Mirambeau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles S. Pons, 15 NW. Montlieu.

Mirambel, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 32 miles NE. Ternel.

Miramberch, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 5 miles S. Vique.

Miramont, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles WSW. Laufun, 11 NE. Marmande.

Miranda, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 13 miles SE. Estella.

Miranda, or *Miranda de Ebro*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro. In 1793, it was taken by the French. 32 miles NE. Burgos, 50 NW. Calahorra. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 42. 30. N.

Miranda, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 11 miles W. Molise.

Miranda, see *Eo*.

Miranda de Duero, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-montes, situated in a barren mountainous country, on the Duero, on the frontiers of Spain; the see of a bishop. It was once a fortress, but in the year 1762, when the Spaniards were besieging it, the powder-magazine blew up, and destroyed the fortifications; since which time it has remained a poor mean town. 28 miles SE. Bragança, and NW. Salamanca, in Spain. *Long.* 5. 56. W. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Miranda de Corvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 2700 inhabitants. 15 miles SE. Coimbra, 33 N. Thomar.

Mirande, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gers. 2½ posts SW. Auch, 92 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 28. E. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Mirandela, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 30 miles SW. Bragança, 28 NE. Lamego. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Mirandol, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles N. Alby.

Mirandola, (*Duchy of*), a small principality of Italy, almost surrounded by the duchy of Modena; raised from a county to a duchy, in the year 1619. The former dukes were of the house of Pico, and vassals of the Roman empire. But the last duke, Francis Maria, siding with Spain in the war for the Spanish succession, and being upon this account put under the ban of the empire; the principality, a fief, was in 1711 transferred, for a million of guilders, to the duke of Modena, and afterwards confirmed to him by the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. It shared the fate of Modena, and became a part of the Cisalpine Republic, now the kingdom of Italy.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in the department of the Panaro; late capital of a duchy united with Modena: the see of a bishop. It is strong, and defended by a citadel; and, besides the cathedral, contains 15 churches and convents. In 1702, it was strongly fortified by the imperialists; and in 1705, taken by the French, but in 1707 surrendered again. In 1734 and 1735, the imperialists bravely defended it, and repulsed the enemy. 22 miles SSE. Mantua, 14 NNE. Modena. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Mirano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan,

on the river Muson, with about 3120 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Padua.

Miraporco, a rocky islet among the Bahamas, near the south-west coast of Crooked Island. *Long.* 74. 46. W. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

Mirapour, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Burdwan.

Mirapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sehaunpour. 15 m. N. Merat.

Mirasole, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 9 miles SSE. Mantua.

Miravalles, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 9 miles S. Bilbao.

Miravel, a town of Spain, in New Castile, built on the side of a hill, and defended by a castle strongly fortified. In the year 1705, it took the part of Charles archduke of Austria; and in the month of February 1706, it was attacked by Marschal Tesse, who commanded a body of troops for King Philip. The marshal began to bombard the town, and declared, if the governors did not surrender within a certain time, he would shew no quarter. On the third day, the gates were opened, and the whole country declared in favour of King Philip. 12 miles SSW. Placencia.

Miraw, or *Meraw*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 22 miles NW. Olmutz.

Miray Bay, a bay on the coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Mirebour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 20 miles SSE. Canoul.

Mirda, see *Meerta*.

Mirebalaui, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 30 miles N. Port au Prince.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. In 1346, it was taken by the English. In the castle of this place, Prince Arthur was made prisoner, with several of his friends. 12 miles NNE. Poitiers, 12 S. Loudun. *Long.* 0. 16. E. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles NE. Dijon, 13 NNW. Auxonne.

Mirebel, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 10 miles N. Grenoble.

Mirecourt, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vosges. 15 miles NW. Epinal, 24 S. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 13. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Mirefleur, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 6 miles SW. Billom, 7 SE. Clermont.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles SW. Montignac, 15 SE. Perigueux.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. In 1345, this town was taken by the English. 7 miles SE. Muret, 12 NE. Rieux.

Mireni, a town of Walachia, on the Ard-

gis, near its union with the Danube. 30 miles S. Bucharest, 25 WSW. Driftra.

Mirepex, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 9 miles SE. Pau.

Mirepcysset, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 m. NW. Narbonne.

Mirepoix, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Arriege; before the revolution the see of a bishop. 18 miles NE. Tarascon, 24 WSW. Carcassone. *Long.* 1. 56. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Mirevaux, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 miles SW. Montpellier.

Mirfield, a town of Yorkshire, in the West Riding. In 1801, the population was 3724, of whom 1887 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles W. Wakefield.

Mirgouda, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles SW. Beder.

Mirgo, see *Maraga*.

Mirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev. 100 miles ESE. Kiev. *Long.* 32. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Mirik, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tivy, in the county of Cardigan.

Mirjanagore, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Moorley.

Miriosito, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 24 miles NE. Gallipoli.

Mirmande, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 15 miles S. Valence, 9 N. Montelimart.

Miroir, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane, on the lake of Geneva. 2 miles W. Evian, 23 NE. Geneva.

Miropol, a town of the dutchy of Waraw. 40 miles WNW. Berdiczow.

Miropolbe, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 88 miles NNW. Charkov. *Long.* 34. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Mirotitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 14 miles NNE. Strakonitz.

Mirouart, or *Mirwart*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, on the river Homme. 5 miles WNW. St. Hubert.

Mirow, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 44 miles N. Spandau.

Mirowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 18 miles NNE. Strakonitz.

Mirserai, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 12 miles W. Sebfar.

Mirzagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 75 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

Mirzapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 12 miles SW. Kishenagur.

Mirzapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 33 miles NE. Kairabad.

Mirzapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 18 miles W. Chunargur, 41 SE. Allahabad. *Long.* 81. 49. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Mirzin, or *Wolein*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 12 miles E. Iglau.

Misa, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. *Long.* 13. 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

Misagno, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 9 miles SSE. Ostuni, 7 SW. Brindisi.

Misani, a town of the island of Corfica. 6 miles W. Cervione.

Misapa, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Misara, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 12 miles S. Melaûi.

Miscanelli, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 26 miles SE. Potenza.

Mischaron, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 111 miles SE. Hamadan.

Mischka, a river of Russia, in the country of the Cofacs, which runs into the Don, near Verchnei Tchirkovkaia.

Misciano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles WSW. Brindisi.

Miscislaw, see *Miscislav*.

Miscotbins, Indians of North-America, which inhabit between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Mischkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. 60 miles W. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 40. 22. E. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

Misco, see *Misco*.

Misere, a river of America, which runs into Lake Superior. *Long.* 89. 3. W. *Lat.* 46. 14. N.

Miselar, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of an irregular form, about 18 miles long, and 5 broad, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 56. E. *Lat.* 1. 28. N.

Miserepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Doab. 15 miles NW. Etayah.

Mishereba, a town of Arabia Petraea. 120 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

Misiano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles N. Reggio.

Misilmeri, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 6 miles SSE. Palermo.

Misinabe House, a station, or factory, at the north end of Misinabe Lake.

Misinabe Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 84. 2. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Misitra, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea; defended by a castle on a rock, which is said to be impregnable. It was the ancient Sparta. The Christians have several churches, one among them called Perileptos, said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. The Jews have three synagogues; and the Turks have a superb mosque and hospital. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and the residence of a bey, an aga, and a waywode; and contains 12,000 inhabitants. In 1770, this town was taken by the Russians. 40 miles SSW.

Argos, 40 ENE. Navarin, 60 S. Corinth.
Long. 22. 25. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Miskotz, a town of Hungary. 30 miles W. Tokay.

Mislava, a town of Hungary. 10 miles E. Libeten.

Mislwitz, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Pleß, on the borders of Poland. 18 miles NNE. Pleß, 32 W. Cracow. *Long.* 19. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Misna, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Bosna, 3 miles SE. Serajo.

Misnia, see *Meissen*.

Mison, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 6 miles NW. Sisteron.

Mispach, a town of Bavaria, in the lordship of Upper Waldeck. 30 miles E. Weilheim, 27 SSE. Munich.

Mispillion Creek, a river of the state of Delaware, which runs into the Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 25. W. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

Misr el Attiké, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, south of Cairo, to which it may be considered a suburb.

Misque Pocona, a town of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. 100 miles SSW. Santa Cruz.

Misqui, a town of Peru. 60 miles N. La Paz.

Miss, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 5 miles E. Lavamund.

Miss, or *Missburn*, a river of England, which rises near Mislenden in Buckinghamshire, and runs into the Coln near Uxbridge.

Misseland, a river of Africa, which rises in Dar Fur, and after a course of near 500 miles, loses itself in the lake of Fittré.

Mislenden, (*Great*), a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, with 1411 inhabitants. 10 m. SSE. Aylesbury, 31 WNW. London.

Misseviria, see *Mesembria*.

Missima, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 20 miles N. Amanguchi.

Missiguinnipi Lake, a lake of Canada. 100 miles N. Quebec. *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Missiguinnipi River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, *Long.* 71. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Mississippi, a river of North-America, which is said to rise in White Bear Lake, *Long.* 98. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N. It receives a great number of rivers in its course, and some of them very large: the direction is, with considerable windings, southerly to the gulf of Mexico, where it empties itself between the 89th and 90th degrees of *Long.* West from London, and the 29th and 30th N. *Lat.*

Mississippi Territory, a division of the United States of America, formed of the western part of the state of Georgia, chiefly

inhabited by Indians; erected into a territorial government in 1800.

Missiquash, a river which separates Nova Scotia, from New Brunswick.

Missisague, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Huron, *Long.* 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. N.

Missouri, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, navigable, it is said, 300 miles. The Indians inhabiting its banks are called *Missouris*. *Long.* 91. W. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Mistaken Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of Tavaí Poenammoo, so called by Capt. Cook, in 1769. 25 m. SW. Cascade Point.

Mistake Bay, a bay on the west side of the entrance of Davis's Straits, north of Hudson's Straits.

Mistek, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 7 miles ENE. Freyburg.

Mistle, a river of Massachusetts, which runs into Boston harbour.

Mistelfeld, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. NW. Lichtenfels.

Mistelgan, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. S. Bayreuth.

Mistelpach, a town of Austria. 10 miles W. Zisterstorf, 18 N. Vienna.

Mississimy, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 74. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Mistretta, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, the see of a bishop. 64 miles W. Messina, 50 ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Misty, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 50 miles S. Yurcup.

Mistylaw, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. 7 m. S. Port Glasgow.

Miswalde, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 18 miles S. Elbing.

Mi-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koci-tcheou, on the river Milan. 30 miles WNW. Che-tien.

Mitcham, or *Midgham*, a village of England, in Surry, with 3466 inhabitants. 8 m. S. London.

Mitchelstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, built on the site of an ancient town called *Brighgobban*, said to have been founded by S. Finchu, whose staff was long preserved, and venerated by the country people as a precious relic. The name of the parish is Brigown. 26 miles SSE. Limerick, 23 NE. Cork.

Mi-tcheou, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 875 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 31. E. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

Mitgaing, a town of Hindooistan, in the circle of Surgooja. 40 miles N. Surgooja.

Mitiuschew, an island in the Frozen Ocean, near the western coast of Nova Zembla, at the entrance of the Matochik Schan. *Long.* 55. 38. E. *Lat.* 75. 20. N.

Mittbach, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, which runs into the Neisse, 2 miles ESE. Ottmchau.

Mitnach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, 4 miles W. Cham.

Mitoc, a lake of Thibet, about 36 miles in circumference. *Long.* 93. 24. E. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Mitomba, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona, situated on the banks of the river Sierra Leona, which is also called *Mitomba*.

Mitreke, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 44 miles W. Haffek.

Mitrovatz, a town of Slavonia, 32 miles ENE. Gradisca, 76 WNW. Peter Wardein.

Mitry, a town of France. 12 m. N. Paris.

Mittampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles SW. Bissowla.

Mittaw, the capital of the dutchy of Courland, the residence of the duke, and the regency of the country. It is situated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called *Semigallia*. It is an extensive town, but within its circuit contains a great many gardens and open places or areas. The houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance to attract the eye; and the walls and moats of the town are decayed. However, it is pretty well inhabited. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinistical church, completed in the year 1740, and a Popish church. This city is also the seat of the regency, and superintendants of both dutchies. The town school, though it is the principal in the whole country, is at present far from being in a flourishing condition. The palace, built by the late Duke, is a great pile of buildings, containing a large and handsome suite of apartments, but almost totally without furniture. It is so magnificent, and upon so large a scale, for so little a sovereignty, as almost to justify the witticism of a traveller, who affirmed that the palace was larger than the dukedom, estimating the country not from its size, but from its trivial consequence in the scale of the north. The academy, instituted by the present duke at a considerable expence, contained, in May 1785, almost as many professors as students, there being eight professors, and only 20 students. 140 miles N. Königsberg, 56 W. Riga. *Long.* 23. 10. E. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Mittbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, 2 miles N. Braunfels.

Mittelberg, a mountain of Germany, in the south-east part of Swabia. 2 miles S. Oberdorf.

Mittelbucken, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Munzenburg. 2 miles N. Hanau.

Mittelhait, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 m. E. Carlstadt.

Mittelhausen, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Eisenach, on the Gera, anciently the supreme seat of justice in Thuringia: the landgraves held their public audiences in the meadow near. 4 miles N. Erfurt.

Mittelwald, or *Miedzibor*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 6 miles NNW. Wartenberg, 16 NE. Oels. *Long.* 17. 40 E. *Lat.* 51. 23 N.

Mittelwald, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the Neisse, near its source, and on the borders of Bohemia. It has often felt the ill effects of war. 17 miles S. Glatz. *Long.* 16. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Mittenberg, a town of Austria. 2 miles SE. Schwanastat.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Freyling. 10 miles NNW. Innsbruck, 28 SSE. Weilheim.

Mittenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 22 miles SE. Potsdam, 12 S. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Mitter, a town of Austria. 3 miles E. Rotz.

Mitterau, a town of Austria. 5 miles W. St. Polten.

Mitterberg, a decayed town of Austria. 10 miles W. Grein.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, and capital of a county, which contains several churches and a convent; it is defended by a castle, situated on a rock. 30 miles SE. Trieste, 15 W. St. Veit. *Long.* 14. 7. E. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

Mitterkirch, a town of Austria, on the Naarn. 6 miles SW. Grein.

Mittersill, a town of Salzburg, on the Salzbach. 36 miles SSW. Salzburg, 40 W. Radstadt.

Mittweyda, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 10 miles S. Leisnick, 30 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Mituz, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 110 miles WNW. Jedo, 160 ENE. Meaco.

Mixco, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 25 miles E. Guatimala.

Mitur, a river of Russia, which rises and loses itself in the desert; its extent about 56 m. SW. and NE. *Long.* 65. 34. to 66. 24. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. to 47. 24. N.

Mius, a small river of Russia, in the country of the Cossacs, which runs into the lake of Azoph, near Taganrog.

Miyun, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 35 miles NNE. Peking.

Miza, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Königshall, in the circle of Beraun.

Miza, see *Miez*.

Mizael, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 44 miles NE. Romfald.

Mizell, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolelaw. 9 miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

Mizenhead, the south-west point of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 21 miles WSW. Skibbereen. *Long.* 9. 43. *W. Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Mizenhead, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, and county of Wicklow. *Long.* 9. 4. *W. Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Mlada, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 4 miles SE. Benatek.

Mlada-Boleslaw, see *Jung Buntzlau*.

Mlinsko, a river of Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles N. Veronitza.

Mliownowy, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 miles SW. Czyrkafy.

Mlawa, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 40 miles NNE. Plozk.

Mlade, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 8 miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

Mnakeh, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 12 miles W. Sana.

Mnetbel, atown of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 102 miles S. Sufter.

Mnichaw, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 5 miles S. Gnesna.

Mo, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 6 miles W. Soderhamn.

Moas, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad. *Long.* 127. 45. E. *Lat.* 8. 21. S.

Moab, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 83 miles W. Hadramaut.

Moab, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, and residence of the prince, built in the year 1708, between Damar and Sanaa.

Moab, or *El Raba*, a town of Syria. 50 miles SE. Jerusalem.

Moaganore, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles NW. Rachore.

Moages, a cluster of small islands, in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of South-America, at the entrance of the gulf of Venezuela.

Moamaa, a port and good harbour of Nubia, in the Red Sea. 13 miles S. Aidab.

Moaness, a cape on the north coast of the island of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

Moangunge, a town of Bengal. 72 miles NNW. Dacca.

Moar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles NE. Bahar.

Moat Mountain, a mountain of New Hampshire. *Long.* 71. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. N.

Mobas, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 25 miles SE. Riochico.

Mobaracunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 14 miles W. Fyzabad.

Mobberly, a township of England, in Cheshire. 4 miles NE. Knutsford.

Mobile, a river of North-America, formed by the union of several considerable rivers in the Indian country, north of West Florida, which empties itself into a bay of the gulf of Mexico, called *Mobile Bay*.

Mobile Island, an island of West Florida, formed by the divided stream of the river Mobile, about 26 miles long, and 5 wide. *Long.* 87. 55. W. *Lat.* 31. N.

Mobob Gaut, a mountain of Bengal. 10 miles N. Nagore.

Mocambo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, 15 m. S. Mozambique.

Mocara, a village of Egypt, situated in a chain of mountains, which extend across the desert more than 150 miles east to west, in the road from Cairo to Siwah, which mountains take their name from the village. 90 miles W. Cairo.

Mocaranga, or *Mocara*, (mistakenly called *Monomotapa*, which is the title of the monarch, not the name of the country.) an extensive country of Africa, situated at some distance from the Indian Sea, between the 28th and 36th degrees of east longitude, and between the 15th and 20th degrees of south latitude. But if we take in all the other inferior kingdoms, which are either subject or tributary to it, it will extend vastly farther; southward almost as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and on the north-west as far as the confines of the kingdom of Congo; for so far on these two sides the authority of its monarchs is said to prevail; though on the west and part of the north-west, it is confined by that of Monoemugi. The climate of Mocaranga is temperate, notwithstanding the greater part of it lies within the southern tropic; the air is clear and healthy, the soil fertile, and so well watered, as to abound with pasture-grounds, on which are bred vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the larger sort, which the inhabitants set a higher value on than their gold. Their ground produces plenty of rice, millet, and other grain, though no wheat. They have great variety of excellent fruit-trees, and abundance of sugar-canes, which grow here without any culture. Their forests swarm with wild beasts, and various kinds of game; their rivers, of which they have a great number, abound not only with fish, but with gold also, which they sweep away from the mines through which they run; yet, in spite of all this abundance, the country is for the most part but thinly inhabited. Except those lands which are watered by the Cuamo and Spiritu Sancto, and a number of others which flow into them, the rest of the inland parts are sandy, dry, or barren; inasmuch that the few inhabitants that live in them are forced to go a great way for water to wash their gold dust, whenever their cisterns fail them for want of rain. They have neither horses nor any other beasts of burthen; but vast herds of elephants, mostly wild, of which they destroy many thousands yearly, as may be easily judged by the vast quantity of ivory which is brought out of it, and sold

to the Portuguese. They have a kind of stag called allinge, of an extraordinary size and swiftness; and ostriches of a large size, whose grease or oil, either outwardly applied, or taken inwardly, is reckoned a sovereign remedy against pains and aches, sprains and stiffness of the limbs. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, notwithstanding their distance from the equinoctial line, and the snows which fall in such vast quantities upon the mountains. In other respects, they are well shaped, robust, and healthy, and more sprightly and docile than those of Quiloa, Mombaso, and Melinda. They delight in war, which they prefer to the dull and low way of living by traffic. As for the lower class, they are commonly brought up to diving; and are so dextrous in it, that their chief business is to fetch sand or mud from the bottom of the rivers, ponds, and lakes, and to separate the gold that is mixed with it, which they afterwards exchange with the Portuguese for cotton cloths, and variety of other merchandizes and tinkets, which they bring thither from India and Europe. They feed on the flesh of oxen and elephants, salted and dried fish, and a great variety of fruits. Their bread is made of rice or millet, baked in thin cakes, and their drink four milk, and oil of sesame or Turkey wheat. The richer sort have some strong kinds of liquor, made of honey, millet, and rice. They have, among others, the palm wine, which is esteemed a royal liquor, and drank much at court. The Monomotapans go naked almost as low as the girdle, but from thence downwards, are covered with a piece of cloth of various colours, and dress more or less richly, according to their rank or circumstances. That of the common people is of dyed cotton; but persons of quality wear India silks, or cotton embroidered with gold, over which they commonly have a lion's or some other wild beast's skin, with the tail hanging behind, trailing on the ground. The men are allowed to marry as many wives as they can maintain; but the first is looked upon as the chief and mistress, and her children as the father's heirs, whilst the rest are only deemed as servants. The king or emperor is said to have above 1000 wives, all of them the daughters of some of his vassal princes; but the first alone hath the titles and honour of a queen. He never alters his dress, but goes attired like his ancestors; he neither allows himself, or any of his wives or family, to wear any clothes that are manufactured out of his dominions, for fear they should have some poison or charm concealed in them. The metropolis of this empire is called *Benematapa*, or *Banamatapa*; and by Le Blanc and others, *Medrogon*. It is a spacious city, situated about six days' journey from an an-

cient palace, named Simbaces, and about 20 miles west of Sofala. The houses are neat, and more or less high and lofty, according to the rank of the owners. They are mostly white-washed within and without, and adorned with beautiful cloths of cotton, finely wrought or dyed, which make the most considerable part of their furniture. But the greatest ornament of the city is the imperial palace, a large spacious fabric, though of wood, well flanked with towers, and with four avenues or stately gates, continually kept by a numerous guard.

Mocaumpour, a town of Asia, and capital of a country of the same name, situated to the north of the country of Bengal. 120 miles N. Patna, 40 SSE. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 37. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Mocesi, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 10 miles SE. Lambayeque.

Mocha, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 38. 30. S.

Mochales, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 17 miles NNW. Molina.

Mochan Hotun, a town of Corea. 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 128. 45. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Mocha, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Santa.

Mocha, or *Mochha*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. This city stands in a very dry and barren situation. Its fortifications are the walls which surround it; some towers on the way to Musa, which are dignified with the name of castles; and two other castles of the same sort, upon the two arms of the harbour. The greatest of these two castles is called *Kalla Tejar*, and the smallest *Kalla Abdurrah*, from the names of two saints, buried in these two places. They are provided with some few pieces of cannon. The houses in the city are built of stone, and some are handsome. However, there are others, both within and without the walls, no better than the huts common through all the Tehama. In the environs of this city are abundance of date-trees, and many agreeable gardens. Mocha is not an ancient city, being built about four centuries since; and like many other cities in the Tehama, owes its origin to a saint, the celebrated Schech Schœdéli. Mocha was the last city in Yemen, of which the Turks retained possession. It is said that the Arabs did not conquer, but buy it. Since the Turks were dispossessed, it has never had another master than the Imam. A dola having enriched himself in his government had fortified the city, and drawn a trench round it, which is now filled up. He was suspected of an intention to make himself independent; but his views were frustrated, and himself cast into prison. From that time, a dola has never been continued above three years in

this lucrative government. A good many Jews live here, in a separate village, as in the other cities of Yemen. Here are nearly 700 Banians, Rajaputs, and other Indians, some of whom are merchants, and others earn their livelihood by exercising different mechanic arts. When they have made a small fortune, they commonly return home to India; and on this account are always looked upon as strangers. In the year 1738, Mocha was bombarded by the French, to recover a debt from the imam of 82,000 crowns. Several nations formerly traded to this port, which now frequent it no more. The Portuguese, who were, two centuries ago, very powerful on the Arabic Gulf, have long since ceased to send ships thither. The Dutch rarely appear here; and the French never in time of war, although they still continue to rent warehouses here. The English at present engross, almost exclusively, the trade of this place. The Arabs have scarcely any article for exportation, except coffee, of which the Indians are not very fond. The English ships must return empty to India, if they did not gain considerably by carrying money, with which the Arabian merchants entrust them. There is a great quantity of iron fold in Arabia, which the English purchase chiefly from the Danes. *Long.* 43. 23. *E. Lat.* 13. 19. N.

Mochow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 12 miles WNW. Kaurzim.

Mochicagui, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 60 miles WNW. Cinaloa.

Mochling, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 6 miles E. Eberndorff.

Mochrum, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 9 miles W. Wigton.

Mockeln, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 25 miles SW. Wexio.

Mockengrund, a river of Saxony, which unites with the Hennersbach to form the Seydewitz.

Mockendorf, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles ENE. Bamberg.

Mockern, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 16 miles E. Magdeburg.

Mockjack Bay, a bay on the coast of Virginia, in the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 23. W. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Mockin, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 22 miles S. Loja.

Mocoa, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 70 m. SE. Popayan, 90 miles ENE. Paño.

Mocca, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, on the St. Sebastian river. 90 miles NW. Culiacan.

Mocodine, a small island near the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 20. W. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Mocconco, or *Little Oroonoko*, a river of

South-America, which runs into the Atlantic, a little to the south of Oroonoko.

Mocconco, a town of the island of Sumatra, on the south-west coast. 30 miles SW. Indrapoura. *Long.* 101. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

Moccone, a river of Naples, which runs into the Crate, 4 miles N. Bifignano.

Mocorito, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 72 miles NW. Culiacan.

Mocorito, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 45 m. ESE. Cinaloa.

Mocos, several small islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 97. 52. E. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Modane, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near which are some mines of iron and copper. 15 miles E. St. Jean de Morienne.

Modagbiry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles N. Vencatighery.

Modain or *Madain*, or *El Madayen*, or *El Medain*, a town of the Arabian Irak, by the side of the Tigris, on the site of the ancient Ctesiphon. Herbelot says, the Persians ascribe its foundation to Sapor, and its enlargement to Chosroes, who built here a palace, thought to be the most magnificent work in all the east. In 637, this place was taken and sacked by Said, Omar's lieutenant. The riches found were immense, and among other things were the throne, the crown, the royal standard, and carpet of the ancient Persian kings. 20 miles S. Bagdad.

Modbury, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thursday. It is said to have once sent members to parliament, in the reign of Edward I. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1813, of whom 862 were employed in trade and manufactures. 14 miles E. Plymouth, 208 WSW. London *Long.* 3. 52. W. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Moddapour, a town of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges. 27 miles N. Mahmudpour.

Moddigong, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 10 miles N. Ramteak.

Moddiguba, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gooty. 10 m. W. Amantpour.

Modena, (*Dutchy of*) a principality of Italy; bounded on the north by the dutchy of Mantua, on the east by the Bolognese, on the south by the republic of Lucca, and on the west by the dutchy of Parma, and some part of Tuscany; about 60 miles in its greatest length, and from 20 to 36 in breadth. It abounds in corn, excellent wine, and other productions. In some parts, particularly near St. Polo, not far from Reggio, is found an excellent alkaline earth, sometimes as a powder, yet more frequently as a moist oleaginous topus, which being reduced to powder, is bright, smooth, white, and quite

insipid. It is used as a remedy against poison, fevers, dysenteries, and other disorders. In a mountain called *Castello di Monte Baronzone*, and elsewhere, wells are dug, to the depth of 40 or 60 feet, and on the water a reddish petroleum is seen to float, which abounds most in autumn and spring. These wells are enclosed, and every fortnight the oil is skimmed off the surface. On the drying up of one of these wells, it is either digged down much deeper, or a new one is made: this oil is used for embalming, varnishing, painting, and as an ingredient in some medicinal preparations. Amber is dug out of a soil impregnated with petroleum. Two Italian miles from Sassuolo, is an aperture in the earth called *La Salsa*, which frequently, but most commonly in spring and autumn, emits smoke, flame, ashes, and stones of a strong sulphureous smell, and sometimes to the height of 60 or 80 feet. These eruptions are often attended with very loud noise: the hill also which contains the hiatus is quite barren, and when the ejaculation is strong and brisk, the petroleous wells are observed to become very turbid. Some parts of the country afford several kinds of petrefactions. The chief rivers here are the Crostolo, the Secchia, and the Panaro. The present ducal house of Este had for the founder a person of the name of Azo, who was by descent a Saxon, and count or marquis of Este, which small city lies in the district of Padua. Among his descendants was Obizzo III. marquis of Este and Ferrara, who again united the city of Modena to his house. His grandson Nicholas III. acquired Reggio, Forlì, and other places in Romandiola. His son Borso, in 1452, was by the emperor Frederick III. created Duke of Modena and Reggio, and Count of Rovigo, and in 1470, Pope Paul II. conferred on him the title of Duke of Ferrara. Of the sons of Duke Alphonso I. the most remarkable were Alphonso, Hercules II. fourth duke of Ferrara and Modena; and Alphonso I. marquis of Este, who was his natural son by a woman of mean birth, but afterwards his third wife. Hercules II. son of Alphonso II. and fifth duke of Ferrara and Modena, dying without issue, the emperor Radolphus II. invested Cæsar, son of Alphonso I. with Modena, Reggio, and Carpi, as fiefs: but the duchy of Ferrara being claimed by Pope Clement VIII. it was accordingly assumed as a fief of the ecclesiastical state. Duke Francis I., Cæsar's grandson, received afterwards Correggio, as a fief, from the emperor Ferdinand II. His grandson Francis II. dying without heirs, his son Rinaldo, whom he had by his third wife, resigned his cardinal's hat, and succeeded his brother's son in the government. In 1710, he purchased the duchy of

Mirandola, and was invested with it by the emperor. His son and successor Francis Maria, siding with Spain in the last wars, after the death of Charles VI. lost his dominions. But at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was re-invested, pursuant to the same manner he had possessed them before the war. The estates of the duke consisted of the duchy of Modena Proper, the duchies of Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and the principalities of Correggio, Carrara, Carpi, and Novellara, with a few other estates. The whole of the late duchy, now forming a part of Italy, is divided into the departments of the Crostolo, the Panaro, and the Apennines.

Modena, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Panaro, late capital of the duchy of Modena, and usual residence of the duke. It is a pretty large and populous city, but the streets are narrow, and the houses without beauty or symmetry. Throughout all parts it has piazzas, but the walks are both low and dark. The churches also have little or nothing worth notice. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Bologna. In a chamber under the cathedral tower, the *Secchia rapita*, so much talked of in travels, is seen hung up by an iron chain. This *Secchia rapita* is nothing more than a well-bucket, with iron hoops, which was taken in a petty war, from the inhabitants of Bologna, at one of their doors, and is here preserved as a monument of courage and victory. In the college founded by St. Boromeo, 70 or 80 young noblemen are maintained and instructed. The ducal palace is large and splendid. The picture gallery, including the lobby, consists of six rooms, all filled with select pieces of the most famous masters. The most admired is Correggio's night-piece, representing the birth of Christ, with the Virgin Mary and the Shepherds. The city is fortified, and on the south side stands the citadel. The house of Este were in possession of the city ever since the year 1288. On the approach of the French army towards this city, the duke retired from his dominions, with a large sum of money, to Venice. An armistice was however entered into, and the duke agreed to pay to the republic 7,500,000 livres in cash, 2,500,000 in provisions and military stores, with some pictures, and other sacrifices. 80 miles SW. Venice, 30 S. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Modenore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 20 miles NW. Malulipatam.

Modern, or *Moddra*, a town of Hungary, 14 miles NNE. Presburg.

Moderswitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 1 mile SE. Neustadt.

Modi, a small island in the gulf of Engia, *Long.* 23. 33. E. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Modionore, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 45 miles ENE. Bangalore, 25 W. Pullumnare.

Modiboo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, near the river Niger. 56 miles NE. Sego.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 8 miles W. Noto, 27 W. Syracuse. *Long.* 14. 43. E. *Lat.* 36. 51. N.

Modilowa, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 36 miles NE. Zytomiers.

Modin, a village of Palestine, situated on a hill, made famous by the tomb of the Maccabees; and by a victory obtained by Judas Maccabeus over Antiochus Eupator. 14 miles ESE. Jaffa.

Modinagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles ENE. Hajipour. *Long.* 85. 51. E. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Modum, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 20 m. W. Christiania.

Mödling, or *Medling*, a town of Austria, with a citadel; celebrated for its wine. 4 miles N. Baden, 8 S. Vienna.

Modon, a seaport town on the south-west coast of the Morea. The harbour is large and safe. It is the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Patras. Modon has several times changed masters between the Venetians and the Turks, and underwent some severe sieges. 8 miles S. Navarin, 42 WSW. Mistra, 20 W. Coron. *Long.* 21. 35. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Modoning, see *Goding*.

Modritz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 5 miles S. Brunn.

Modrzaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 24 m. W. Cracow.

Modrusch, a town of Austrian Croatia, the see of a bishop. 24 miles WNW. Sluin.

Modundah, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NNE. Calcutta.

Modypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 9 miles S. Patna.

Modzien, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 48 m. SW. Astarabad.

Moeckern, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg. 16 miles E. Magdeburg.

Moen, or *Mona*, an island of Denmark, situated in the Baltic, separated from the south end of the island of Zealand, and from the north-east coast of Falster, by a narrow sea; about 16 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. It contains one town, Stoege or Stege, and several villages. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

Moen, or *Mön*, a river which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, 3 miles NW. Brilon, passes by Rhuden, &c. and joins the Roer at Nehen.

Moezech, a village of Brabant, situated on the south side of the Bies Bosch, the place

from whence boats generally go from Brabant to Holland. John William of Nassau, stadtholder of Friesland, a prince of great hopes, was drowned here as he was going to Holland, in the year 1711. 4 miles NE. Clundert.

Moersbergen, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht. 10 miles E. Utrecht.

Moesche, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 3 m. NE. Dendermond.

Moeskirch, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship, belonging to the princes of Furstenburg. In 1800, a battle was fought between the French and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 8000 men. 18 miles N. Constance, 52 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Moescron, or *Mouscron*, a village of France, in the department of the Lys. A battle was fought here between the Austrians under General Clairfait, and the French under Pichegru, in which the former were defeated. 3 miles SE. Menin.

Moey, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 132. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Moez, (*Canal of*) see *Kalits ul Fars*.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries; situated at the extremity of Annandale, where the Annan is joined by a small stream, called from the place Moffat; and encompassed on all sides, except towards the south, with hills of different heights. It has been long celebrated for its medicinal springs. The principal or indeed only street is spacious, with good inns and lodging houses. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1619. 21 miles NNE. Dumfries, 56 SE. Glasgow. *Long.* 3. 27. W. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Moffen Island, a small island in the North Sea, situated a little to the north of Spitzbergen; low and flat, of a round form, and about two miles in diameter, with a lake or large pond of water in the middle; except which, the island is covered with gravel and small stones, without the least verdure or vegetation of any kind. Some bears, wild-ducks, geese, and other sea fowl, were seen by the Carcase's crew, who landed here in the year 1773; and an inscription over the grave of a Dutchman, who was buried there in the year 1771. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 80. 5. N.

Mogador, or *Mogodor*, a seaport town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. This place, which the Moors call indifferently *Suera*, or *Mogodor*, receives its name from a saint, held here in great veneration by the name of Sidi Mogodoor, whose tomb is to be seen at a small distance to the south of the town. Mogador formerly had a wretched castle, built by the Portuguese, to pre-

serve a communication with their settlements, to the south of this coast. This castle also protected the entrance of a harbour, formed by a channel between the main land and a small island. Such a situation appearing favourable to make it a place of trade, the present emperor resolved to found a city here, and the wealthier Moors began to build houses, to please their sovereign. Foreign merchants were invited to do the same; and to induce them, large abatements were offered in the custom duties. These promises, however, though solemnly made, were not so scrupulously observed. This city, which was begun in 1760, is now completely finished. It contains a great number of houses, handsomely and solidly built. The streets are all in straight lines, and there is no town in the empire in which we see such a regularity of plan. It is surrounded with walls; and batteries are erected, not only on the sea-side, but towards the land, to defend it from any incursion of the southern Moors. This town stands on marshy ground, and so low, that at spring tides it is almost surrounded by the sea. The country about it is a melancholy desert of accumulated sand. The port of Mogador is formed by a channel, between the main land and an island, more than a mile in length: it is sufficiently large for ships of a middling size, but in general it has not sufficient depth, which disadvantage is increased every day by the accumulation of the sand. 80 miles SW. Morocco. *Long.* 9. 30. W. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Mogadouro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 22 miles SW. Miranda di Duero.

Mogami, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 110 miles N. Jedo, 260 NE. Meaco.

Mogan, a large plain of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, where the emperor Heraclius is said to have encamped, and since him Timur Bec and Nadir Shah.

Mogani, see *Mayaguana*.

Moganoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Barmaul. 11 miles S. Namacul.

Mogaro, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 31. E. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

Mogasie, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 27. 25. S.

Mogata, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 7 miles E. Soderkioping.

Moggurah, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Goragot.

Mogbosen, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Efferding.

Mogbostan, the southern part of the province of Kerman, in Persia, so called.

Mogilev, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the river Dnieper. It is

a handsome commercial town, where the Russians carry on a considerable trade. Prince Uladislav, son to Sigismund IV. in 1616, drew together an army of Poles in this town, and penetrated into Russia. In the year 1654, Mogilev was taken by the Russians; and though the Poles besieged it in 1660, they were obliged to raise the siege and retire. However, it was taken from the Russians, in the year 1662, by the inhabitants, who sent off part of the garrison by stratagem, and made the rest prisoners of war. By the division of Poland, in the year 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. 340 miles ENE. Warsaw, 364 S. Peterburgh. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Mogilevskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the government of Polotsk, on the north-east by the government of Smolensk, on the south-east by the government of Novgorod Sieverskoe, on the south by the government of Tchernigov, and on the west by Poland; about 176 miles in length, where widest 120 in breadth, 68 in the north part, and only 24 in the south. *Long.* 29. to 33. E. *Lat.* 52. to 55. N.

Mogilnica, or *Moulnicza*, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 36 miles E. Rawa.

Mogla, or *Mulla*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and principal place of a sangiacat, in Natolia, on the ruins of the Alinda. 100 m. SE. Smyrna. *Long.* 28. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Mogimiri, a town of Brazil, in the government of St. Paul. 35 miles E. St. Paul.

Mogle, a town of Bosnia. 34 miles E. Banjaluka, 33 N. Bosnaferai.

Mogletz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 3 miles below Pirna.

Mogna, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin.

Mogo, a town of Persia, in Laristan, on the coast of the Persian gulf. 40 miles W. Lundsje.

Mogolistan, the country of the Mogul Tartars. This name is applied loosely to almost the whole of Tartary, from the Caspian to the North Atlantic, but in a more confined sense to a large tract of country between Bukharia and China, north of Thibet.

Mogontuevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China. 60 miles SSE. Doroninsk.

Moguer, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto. 43 miles W. Seville. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Mogulmari, a town of Bengal. 18 m. S. Burdwan.

Mogulpurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles NNW. Bahar.

Mogulpour, a town of Hindoostan, in

the circar of Sehaurunpour. 36 miles SSW. Sehaurunpour.

Mogulserai, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 10 miles SE. Benares.

Mogulserai, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 15 miles NNE. Sirhind.

Mogulserai, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra. 24 miles NNW. Kerowly.

Mogurani, a town of Walachia. 48 miles N. Bucharest.

Mogowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 6 m. NNE. Ottmucha.

Mogyasz, a town of Hungary. 12 miles W. Tokay.

Mohacs, a town of Hungary, on the Danube. In 1526, a battle was fought here between the Hungarians under the command of Louis, the last king of Hungary, and the Turks under Soliman II. in which Louis was defeated, with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the rout, was suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought between the Christians commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks commanded by the Grand Vizir, in which the Turks lost 10,000 men. 56 m. W. Zegedin, 36 NW. Bacs. Long. 18. 44. E. Lat. 46. 2. N.

Mohadan, *Al*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 80 miles E. Madian.

Mohady, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 31 miles ENE. Nagpour.

Mohalpour, a town of Bengal. 5 miles N. Kullenagur.

Mohair Key, see *Mugeris Key*.

Mokanan, see *Moknan*.

Mokarao, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 33 m. W. Chanderee.

Mohascar, see *Mascar*.

Mokaun, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles N. Lucknow.

Mohawk, Indians so called from the river Mohawk, chiefly residing in Upper Canada.

Mohawk River, a branch of the Delaware River, which joins the Popacton.

Mohawk River, a river of New-York, which runs into the Hudson, 8 miles above Albany.

Mohawk River, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut. Long. 71. 25. W. Lat. 44. 53. N.

Mohawry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 45 m. W. Chanderee.

Mohelnice, see *Muglitz*.

Mohegan, Indians in Connecticut, between Norwich and New London.

Mohelm, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 24 miles N. Znaym.

Mokernand, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 10 miles N. Guadalajara.

Mokerer, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 16 m. SW. Sarlat.

Mokerry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 20 m. SW. Ganjam.

Mohong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 16 m. SE. Dumdah.

Mohiccons, Indians inhabiting a branch of the Susquehannah. Some of them abide near Sandusky, and others between the rivers Scioto and Muklungum.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands in the Indian Sea, between the island of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has the conveniency of a good road for ships, and is said to be fertile. It is subject to a sultan, whose children share his authority as viceroys over different districts of the island; they all take the title of sultan, though subordinate to the authority of their father; and each of them has his guards, his crown, his sceptre, and all the other symbols of royalty, with a numerous court. The sultan never appears without being attended by twenty of the principal persons of the island; and on these occasions he is clad in a long robe of striped calico, which hangs from his shoulders to his feet, with a turban on his head. The people also generally wear long garments of a similar stuff; they continually chew the areka or beetle-nut, like the Indians of the East, to whom they bear a great resemblance in their manners and actions. Long. 43. 50. E. Lat. 12. 30. S.

Mobilua, a town of Poland, in Vohlynia. 44 miles N. Zyromires.

Mobilow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 60 miles SW. Braclaw.

Mohl, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles NNE. Pinnenberg.

Mohla, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles E. Salzungen.

Mohlenkamp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 7 miles NW. Neustadt.

Moho, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 25 miles SE. Afangaro.

Mohr, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 5 miles W. Hoya.

Mokran, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, near a river of the same name. 28 miles S. Neisse.

Mobrau, a river of Silesia, which rises near Borkendorf, in the principality of Neisse, and runs into the Billau, near the town of Mohrau.

Mobrendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. N. Erlang.

Mohrin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 20 miles N. Custrin, 18 SW. Baerwalde. Long. 14. 31. E. Lat. 52. 54. N.

Mohrungen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situated on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. As this little town lies in the road to Poland, it is much frequented by strangers. In the year 1697, it was entirely destroyed by fire; but has since been rebuilt to greater advantage. The old castle was formerly a convent, belonging to the Teutonic order, and

together with the town must have suffered greatly in the many wars in which those knights were concerned. In 1410, it was taken by the Poles; and in 1461, it was retaken by the Teutonic knights; but in 1520, it was burnt by the former. In January 1807, a battle was fought near this town between the French and the Russians, in which the former claim the victory. 55 m. SSW. Königsberg, 56 SE. Dantzic. *Long.* 19. 51. E. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Mohabuctilum, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the river Allegany, *Long.* 79. 28. W. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Mohun, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 10 miles S. Budawar.

Mohun, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles NE. Cawnpour.

Mohungur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 18 miles SW. Narwa.

Mohurbunge, a province of Hindoostan, south-west of Bengal.

Mohylua, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 36 miles SSW. Minsk.

Moia, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 18 miles SSW. Cangiano.

Mojabra, a town of Africa, in Tripoli. 10 miles E. Angela.

Mojan, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. *Long.* 18. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Mejara, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 18 miles N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Moidena, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Kishenagur.

Moidieu, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 6 miles E. Vienne.

Moiesur, a river of Arabia, which runs into the sea at Oman.

Moigolschar, a cape of Russia, on the north west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. 40. N.

Moilah, see *Calaat el Moilah*.

Moimenta de Beira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles SW. Castel Rodrigo.

Moin, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 54. W. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Moine, La, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. 25 miles E. Cape Ray.

Moingt, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 2 miles S. Montbrison, 6 NW. Sury le Comtal.

Moinbo Diego, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 10 miles SSE. Santarem, 30 NE. Lisbon.

Mojos, a town of South-America, and capital of a province in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 14 miles N. St. Salvador de Jujui, 150 S. Potofi.

Moirá, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. 15 miles S. Antrim, 20 NW. Downpatrick.

Moirá's Sound, an inlet on the east coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* of the entrance, 228. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Moirax, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 3 miles S. Agen.

Moirans, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 33 miles ESE. Vienne, 15 NNE. St. Marcellin. *Long.* 5. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 19. N.

Moisdon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 6 miles S. Châteaubriant.

Moisi, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 65. 40. W. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Moislains, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 m. N. Péronne.

Moissac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne. 9 miles S. Lauzerte, 13 NW. Montauban. *Long.* 1. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Moka, a town of Hindoostan, in Colconda. 28 miles S. Adoni.

Mekawo, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles NE. Rangur.

Mekanuric, one of the Kurule islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 155. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Mekattan, a town of Egypt, near Cairo.

Mokeia ibn Amer, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 22 m. NNE. Chamir.

Mokerampour, a town of Bengal. 12 miles Midnapour.

Mokesset, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 50 miles NW. Korna, 116 NW. Bassora.

Moklaff, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a sheich. 30 miles SE. Loheia.

Moklia, or *Muchli*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 16 m. SSW. Argos.

Meknan, or *Mohanau*, a town of Egypt, on the west side of the Nile. Near this place both Dr. Pocock and D'Anville fix the site of the ancient Memphis. 5 miles S. Gizeh.

Moko, a town and district of Africa, in the county of Calabar.

Mokomee, a town of Bengal. 37 miles NE. Rangur.

Mokontpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 14 miles S. Canouge.

Mokretz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 44 miles SSE. Viddin.

Mokronog, see *Nassensfusz*.

Mokecha, a river of Russia, in the government of Tambov, which runs into the Oka, near Elatma.

Mokschak, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza, near the source of the Mokscha. 36 miles WNW. Penza. *Long.* 44. 50. E. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Mokui, a town of Mingrelia. 20 miles NE. Igaur.

Mola, or *Mola di Gaeta*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, situated near the sea. Here is a custom-house, and the garrison is relieved every week from Gaeta. It was anciently a Roman colony, but after the defeat and subjection of the Samnites, became merely a præfecture, and remained in that condition till the time of the triumvirs Octavius, Antonius, and Lepidus, who ranked it among the military colonies of Italy. In after times, and under the emperors, it grew pretty considerable, as we learn from several ancient inscriptions preserved in it to this day; the most remarkable of which is seen on the pedestal of a statue, formerly erected by the inhabitants in honour of the emperor Antoninus Pius. This unfortunate town was miserably ransacked and destroyed by the Saracens in the year 956, and its bishopric translated to Gaeta. It is situated on the Via Appia, and all round it are seen vast numbers of ruins of tombs, and other buildings. The most remarkable are those said to be the remains of the Villa Cicéronis, or country seat which Cicero had in the neighbourhood of Formiæ. It was from this place that this famous orator endeavoured to escape into Greece, but was prevented and killed in his litter by Herennius, and Popilius Lænas, the vile instruments of Anthony's resentment. Here, according to some, the unfortunate German princes, Conradine and Frederick, were taken prisoners; though others on the contrary affirm, that these particulars happened at another place. Here anciently stood the city of Formiæ, destroyed by the Saracens, of which the rudera are still seen. The great numbers of large orange trees in the open fields between this place and Gaeta make the road very pleasant. 8 miles SE. Fundi, 3 NE. Gaeta. *Long.* 13. 29. E. *Lat.* 41. 18. N.

Mola di Bari, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic. 20 miles E. Bari.

Molana, a small island of Ireland, in the river Blackwater, belonging to the county of Waterford. 3 miles NNW. Youghal.

Molamagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 21 miles ESE. Saferam. *Long.* 84. 32. E. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Melands, a town of Norway. 12 miles NNE. Christianfand.

Melons, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 6 m. SW. Lure.

Melons, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles SSE. Nions.

Melapara, a town of Bengal. 30 miles W. Dacca.

Melardier, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Seeran. 8 miles NE. Chambéry.

Molbetzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 24 m. SE. Tichvin.

Molchina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 60 miles SE. Narim.

Molzar, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck. 16 miles S. Novogrodeck.

Mold, or *Mould*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, formerly defended by a castle taken and destroyed by Owen Gwynedd, in the year 1144. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4235, of whom 827 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 miles WNW. Wrexham, 188 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Moldau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 21 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Moldau, see *Muldau*.

Moldava, a river which rises in Buccovina, passes by Niemecz, &c. and runs into the Siret, near Roman, in Moldavia.

Moldavia, a province of European Turkey; bounded on the north and north-east by Poland, from which it is separated by the Dniester, on the east by Bessarabia, on the south by Walachia, and on the west by Transylvania; about 180 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and something less in breadth from east to west. The river Pruth crosses it from north to south. The country has some very fertile lands, but a considerable part of the eastern division lies uncultivated, consisting chiefly of deserts; and the western is very mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Pruth and the Siret. The inhabitants are of Walachian extraction, and profess the Greek church; but many of them are also Mahometans, Russians, Poles, Rascians, and Armenians. Towards the close of the twelfth century, a Walachian colony came from Transylvania, and settled in this country. Their leader, named Bogdan, established their civil and ecclesiastical government; and, for the support of the latter, obtained an archbishop and other ecclesiastics from the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the first prince of Moldavia, and laid the foundation of the principal towns, for which reason the country was called from him Bogdania. The increase of the power of the King of Hungary was a misfortune to this country; the inhabitants, after severe struggles, being made tributary to that monarch, in the 14th century. In the year 1280, the Turks first made an attempt upon Moldavia. This country has a prince or waywode of its own, who is also styled hospodar, and is a vassal of the Ottoman Porte, to which he is obliged to pay an annual tribute. Moldavia is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Moldavia reaches almost to Jassy, being

bounded towards the east by the river Dniester, to the north partly by that stream and partly by Poland, and westward by Transylvania. Lower Moldavia borders to the west upon the mountains of Transylvania; its southern boundary is the Danube; to the south-east it is bounded by Bessarabia, and to the east by the Dniester. Jassy is the capital.

Moldavitz, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 40 miles W. Suczava.

Moldebach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Unstrutt, 3 miles NE Weissenfee.

Mole, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Suffex, and crossing the county of Surry from south to north, runs into the Thames, opposite Hampton Court. This river is said to hide itself under ground in its course; but, according to the judicious continuator of Camden, in reality the Swallows, (as they are more truly called, not in the singular number swallow,) a tract of soft low ground, for near two miles, in very dry seasons, absorb the waste water in caverns, on the sides of the banks, but not so as to prevent a constant stream from taking its course, in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Dorking to Leatherhead, except in a very dry summer, though not of that breadth and current, as when it crosses the road at Mickleham, beyond which, at Burford bridge, its channel is sometimes dry in such seasons. In deeds of the time of Henry VIII. it is called Emley river, and gives name to the hundred,

Mole St. Nicholas, see *Cape St. Nicholas*.

Molecin, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Geil near Mauten.

Moleeah, a town of Bengal. 54 m. WNW. Midnapour.

Molenbach, a river of the dutchy of Berg, which runs into the Whipper, 2 m. N. Duna.

Molene, a small island in the English Channel, near the west coast of France. 6 m. SE. Ushant. *Long.* 4. 52. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Molenes, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. 13 miles W. the island of Bas. *Long.* 3. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Molenburg, a town of Austria. 16 miles SW. Crems.

Molesmes, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 m. WNW. Châtillon sur Seine.

Molevito, a town of Ceylon. In October 1803, the British were driven out of the place by the Candians.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. 8 miles ESE. Trani. *Long.* 16. 39. E. *Lat.* 41. 18. N.

Meliens, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 miles W. Amiens.

Molieres, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lot. 10 miles N. Montauban, 16 S. Cahors.

Molietta, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 8 miles ESE. Trani.

Moliget, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 3 miles NW. Prades.

Molilla, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 10 miles E. Bednore.

Molin, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 16 miles NW. Zeuzan.

Molina, a town of Spain, and capital of a lordship, in New Castile, situated on a river of the same name. 100 m. NE. Madrid, 60 N. Cuenca. *Long.* 2. 1. W. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Molina, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, 15 miles SW. Molina.

Molina, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 8 miles N. Murcia.

Moline's Gut, a river on the south-west coast of the island of St. Christopher, with anchorage near its mouth, in five and ten fathoms.

Molineux's Harbour, a bay on the south-east coast of Tavai Poenamoo, the southern island of New Zealand. *Long.* 139. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 24. S.

Mounges, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 4 miles SW. Claude, 11 SE. Orgelet.

Molino, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles SSE. Aquila.

Molise, a city of Naples, which gives name to a country, but is not the capital. 90 miles ESE. Rome, 48 NNE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

Molise, (*Contado di*, or *County of*;) a province of Naples; bounded on the north by Abruzzo Citra, on the east by Capitanata, on the south by Lavora, and on the west by the States of the Church. It is the smallest of all the Neapolitan provinces, being only about 30 miles long, and 24 wide. In the time of Grimoald, a Longobardian king, and his son Romuald, who was governor of the dutchy of Benevento, Alzeco, a duke of the Bulgarians, came with his subjects into Italy, and soliciting the protection of Grimoald, requested also that he would grant him a settlement; Grimoald referred him to his son, who assigned him several places in his province; as Supino, Boiano, Hernia, &c. but on condition that he should relinquish the title of duke. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fassiron, and abounds in game and silk. Campo-basso is the capital.

Molico, a seaport town on the north-west coast of the island of Metelen, defended by a castle; on the site of the ancient *Methyuna*. The Greek Christians have three churches. 20 miles NNW. Castro.

Molck, see *Melck*.

Moll, a town of Brabant. 10 miles E. Herentals.

Moll, a river which rises in the archbishopric of Salzburg, and runs into the Drave, near Saxenburg.

Mollans, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 10 m. W. Vesoul.

Mollarn, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 45 miles NE. Rajamundry.

Molle, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. *Long.* 7. 36. E. *Lat.* 62. 48. N.

Mellen, a town of the dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg. 22 miles NNE. Lauenburg, 6 S. Lubeck.

Mollenbeck, a town of Germany, in county of Schauenburg. 3 miles WNW. Rinteln.

Mellerstorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles ENE. Baden.

Mellerusa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles ENE. Lerida.

Molleville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 12 miles NNE. Caudebec.

Mollidon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Doab. 18 miles NNW. Etaya.

Mollinches, a river of Bengal, which runs into the bay. *Long.* 89. 26. E. *Lat.* 21. 42. N.

Möllingen, see *Mellingen*.

Mollis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus. 2 miles N. Glarus.

Molmaseca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 20 miles W. Astorga.

Molupatty, a town of the island of Ceylon. 18 miles NW. Trinkamaly.

Molochi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 3 miles NE. Oppido.

Molodive, a town of the island of Ceylon, situated on a tongue of land separated by a narrow channel from the east coast. 46 miles N. Trinkamaly.

Mologa, a river of Russia, which rises near Bezetzk, in the government of Tver, and runs into the Volga, near Mologa, in the government of Jaroslavl.

Mologa, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, at the union of the river Mologa with the Volga. 60 miles NW. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 38. 22. E. *Lat.* 58. N.

Molognia, a river of Russia, which runs into a lake situated near Malitopol, in the province of Tauris.

Molba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 16 miles NNE. Jerim.

Molhauzephdon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles NW. Madras.

Molsleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 5 m. NE. Gotha.

Mölsen, or *Haken Mölsen*, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 28 miles NE. Weimar, 14 SW. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 10 miles WSW. Straßburg, 19 WSW. Haguenau. *Long.* 7. 34. E. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Moltchana Piatskia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby. 80 miles SSE. Narim.

Molitel wodka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby. 92 miles SSE. Narim.

Moltisfa, a town of Corsica. 15 m. N. Corte.

Molucca Islands, islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, first discovered by the Portuguese in 1511. These valuable islands, strictly speaking, consist of no more than five, viz. Ternate, Timor or Motir, Tydor, Machian, and Bachian; but Amboyna, Bourne, Ceram, and several others, are now included in the name of Moluccas. The five former are not out of sight of each other, and lie all of them within the compass of 75 miles. They are famous for producing several sorts of valuable spices, but especially nutmegs and cloves, and are under the dominion of three kings. Their coasts are rendered very dangerous by sands and shoals. They were formerly subject to the Chinese; fell next under the Javanese; were, in process of time, subdued by the Malaysians; and the Mahometans had begun to settle in them, and convert the inhabitants to their religion, but a very little before they were discovered by the Portuguese. Their chief riches consist in cloves: they have extraordinary parrots, which exceed in beauty those of the West-Indies; and many birds of paradise: they have also almonds, and coarse tobacco. During their wars with the Portuguese, they burnt all their clove-trees, retired to the mountains and deserts, and forbade selling any thing to that nation, on pain of death; a prohibition which reduced them to great extremity. Though they burnt the cloves out of despair, their ashes so enriched the soil, that it produced cloves in greater abundance than ever, in a few years. Many of these islands had their particular kings, but all subject to the king of Ternate; and they served under him to revenge the death of king Aerio, who was treacherously murdered by the Portuguese. This great king's name was Cachil Babu, Aerio's third son. He allowed the Dutch to trade here; in 1599, entered into a strict friendship with them; and they assisted him to shake off the yoke of the Spaniards and Portuguese.

Molwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle between the Austrians and Prussians, in the year 1741. The Austrians were compelled to retire, with the loss of 4000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the side of the Prussians, Frederick margrave of Brandenburg, a relation of the king, and Lieut. Gen. Schaylenberg were killed, with about 2000 soldiers. 3 miles W. Brieg.

Mom, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedysas. 5 miles N. Mecca.

Moma, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 16. 35. S.

Momarakpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 21 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 38. E. *Lat.* 25. 59. N.

Momarakpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 30 miles N. Gazypour.

Mompane Lake, a lake of Canada. 160 m. N. Quebec. *Long.* 71. W. *Lat.* 49. 40 N.

Mombaca, or *Mombase*, a kingdom of Africa, near the coast of the Indian Sea, situated to the south of Melinda: the extent toward the south and west is not well known. The soil is exceedingly fruitful, and produces rice, millet, and other grain; variety of fruit-trees, and other vegetables and esculents: here are also bred vast quantities of cattle, and variety of poultry; and the country abounds with excellent springs of fresh water. The climate is temperate; the air healthy. The capital was on a peninsula; but hath been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus, in such a manner, that one part of it covers the city, so that it is not seen till we enter the port. The houses are built of stone, cemented with mortar, and embellished with curious paintings, and other ornaments; the streets straight, though narrow; and the houses contiguous, and terraced on the tops. The city is defended by a strong citadel, into which the Portuguese afterwards retired, when they could hold the town no longer: they were afterwards driven out of this last retreat, in the year 1631, by an Arabian sheik, who made it the place of his residence, where the inhabitants of Mombaso, as well as other trading merchants, applied to him for the liberty of commerce. Before the town, is formed by the sea a commodious bay, which opens in the form of a cockle-shell, into which the trading vessels have a sufficient depth of water, and room to sail and tack about, the channel being wide enough for the largest of them to enter with all their sails displayed. This port carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Here is great variety of inhabitants; some black, some white, olive, and swarthy; but most of them dress after the Arabian manner, the richer sort very sumptuously. The people are said to be more affable and civil to strangers than any on this coast, though consisting of so many nations, complexions, and religions, as Mahometans, Idolaters, and Christians. The Portuguese made a number of converts upon their settling in this kingdom. The far greater part afterwards either returned to their old Paganism, or turned Mahometans. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Mombailis, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 30 miles W. Ceva.

Momveira, a river of Africa, in Benguela, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 15. 15. S.

Mombel, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 miles WNW. Chambéry.

Mombeltran, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 27 miles SSW. Avila.

Momdsona, a town of Thibet. 9 miles S. Lassa.

Momegastro, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles E. Balbastro.

Momelsdorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 9 miles NE. Ebern.

Momfiot, or *Monfalout*, a town of Egypt, on the left side of the Nile. This place is about a mile in circumference, and a mile from the river. It is the capital of a district, and residence of a cashif, or governor: it is also the see of a bishop, over about 200 christians. Here are manufactures of linen, and a Turkish garrison. The Arabians suppose this to be the place of Lot's exile; on the opposite side of the Nile is a convent, whose only entrance is by baskets with pulleys, from whence it receives its name. 13 miles NNW. Siut, 150 S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 36. E. *Lat.* 27. 42. N.

Mompoa, or *Santa Cruz de Mompoa*, a town of South-America, on the province of Carthagera, on the left bank of the Madalena. 110 miles SSE. Carthagena, 18; WSW. Maracaybo. *Long.* 74. 11. W. *Lat.* 9. 18. N.

Momiano, a town of Istria. 8 miles S. Capo d' Istria.

Mona, or *La Guenon*, a small island in the West-Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico. *Long.* 68. 28. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Mona, see *Moen*.

Monach, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Rydol, in Cardiganshire.

Monaco, late a small principality of Italy, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the county of Nice and the Genoese territories. It is only four or five Italian miles in circuit. The princes of Monaco had continued for 200 years under the protection of Spain; but prince Honoratus II. on some disgust, throwing himself, in 1641, into the arms of France, received a French garrison into Monaco. By this step, he lost some siefs in the Spanish dominions, to the amount of 25,000 scudi per annum; but the king of France, in return, gave him the dutchy of Valentinois, and the barony of Buis, in Dauphiné; the marquissate de Beaux, and the lordship of S. Remi, in Provence; the barony of Calvint in Auvergne, and the county of Cardalez, in the government of Lyons; and likewise created him a duke and peer of France. The chief line of the Grimaldi, which had ruled this principality 800 years successively, failed in 1731, in the per-

son of Antony Grimaldi; whose eldest daughter, in 1715, being declared heiress of the principality of Monaco, and its dependencies, was married to Francis Leonorus count de Torrigny, son to the Marquis de Matignon, marshal of France; who afterwards took on him the title of Duke of Valentinois. The fruit of this marriage was Honoratus Camillus Leonorus, who adopted the name and arms of Grimaldi. It is now united to France.

Monaco, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, late capital of the duchy to which it gave name, and residence of the duke, which stands on a rock, near the sea. It is small, and the streets narrow; but, besides its fortifications, it has a garrison, with a good harbour, and can compel all ships passing by to put in, and pay toll. 6 miles NE. Nice. *Long.* 7. 22. E. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

Monacunda, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 8 miles WSW. Warangole.

Monadnock, (*Great*), a mountain of United America, in the south-west part of the state of New Hampshire; whose summit is a bald rock, 3254 feet above the level of the sea; and its base three miles in diameter.

Monadnock, (*Upper*), a mountain in the north-east part of the state of Vermont.

Monaghan, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county of the same name. This town was fortified with a castle and fort against the Irish, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The castle was formed out of an ancient abbey. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 40 miles SW. Belfast, 60 NNW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 49. W. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; 30 miles in length from north to south, and from 11 to 20 in breadth from east to west. It contains 19 parishes, and about 21,523 houses, and 118,000 souls. The soil is in general deep and fertile, in some places damp and wet; some places are hilly, but hardly can be called mountainous, except Sliebh-Baught, on the borders of Tyrone. The linen manufacture flourishes, especially in the north and west parts of the county. Two members are returned for the county to the Imperial parliament.

Monah, a town of Hindoostan, in Barmaul. 8 miles N. Namaul.

Monambaschagatt, a town of Africa, on the river Camarones.

Monasali, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles E. Mahomdy.

Monasterai, a town of Hindoostan, in circuit of Sumbulpour. 10 m. SE. Sumbulpour.

Monasio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 15 miles N. Como.

Monaco, a river of Asia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, 5 miles S. Boinal.

Monasteer, a town of Africa, built by the Arabs, on a peninsula which advances into the sea. 50 miles SE. Tunis.

Monaster, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 miles E. Biakerkiew.

Monasterolo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 3 m. NW. Savigliano.

Monastervan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Barrow, near the grand canal. 19 miles N. Carlow, 32 SW. Dublin.

Monastier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 12 miles NNE. Pradelles, 9 SSE. Le Puy.

Monastirska, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Mura. 252 miles ESE. Eniseisk. *Long.* 99. 24. E. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Monato, a town of Bengal, in the province of Palamow. Here is a pass crosses mountains into Koonda. 23 miles NNE. Palamow.

Monazzo, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 14 miles SE. Tarento.

Monbabus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles SSW. Laufun, 10 NW. Villeneuve d'Agén.

Monbazens, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 3 miles S. Albin, 16 NW. Rhodéz.

Monbechio, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 15 miles E. Conza.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, which gives name to a vignery, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli. 17 miles N. Taragon.

Monbrun, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval. 15 miles SW. Gourbel.

Monbuey, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 30 miles SSW. Astorga.

Moncadi, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 8 miles N. Barcelona.

Moncada, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 7 miles NW. Valencia.

Moncalier, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated on an eminence near the Po; containing two churches, several convents, and a royal palace. 4 miles S. Turin.

Moncalvo, a town of Istria. 7 miles S. Rovigno.

Moncalvo, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 7 miles SSW. Casale, 9 N. Asti.

Monçaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the Minho: it is small, but fortified. 25 miles N. Braga, 22 E. Bayona in Spain. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. N.

Monçaras, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, containing above 1500 inhabitants. 4 miles NNW. Mourao, 25 E. Evora.

Monceau, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles E. Nérac, 7 SW. Agen.

Monray, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 11 miles W. Borja.

Moncayo, a mountain of Spain, on the borders of New Castile and Aragon.

Monceau, or *Moncheau*, a town of France, in the department of Gemappe. 2 miles W. Charleroy.

Monceaux le Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 4 miles N. Corbigny.

Monchabo, a town of Birmah. This town was for a short time capital of the Birmah empire. 52 miles N. Ava, 284 ENE. Aracan. *Long.* 97. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

Monchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles SE. Montaigu, 22 NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Monchaud, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles SE. Saintes.

Monchberg, or *Munchberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 4 miles ENE. Clingenberg.

Monchy Breton, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles NE. St. Pol.

Monclar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 10 miles ESE. Montauban, 28 S. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 40. E. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Monclar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles W. Villeneuve d'Agen, 9 NE. Tonneins.

Monclava, a town of New Leon, on the Rio Salado.

Monçon, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle. This town was taken by the French in the year 1642, and retaken the following year. It is situated on the river Cinca. 7 miles S. Balbastro, 25 NW. Lerida.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles SSW. Lamballe, 10 SSE. St. Brievic.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. In 1371, this town, with its castle, was taken by the Duke of Lancaster, and the garrison put to the sword. 7 miles SSW. Loudun, 22 NNW. Poitiers. *Long.* 0. 4. E. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

Moncoorah, an island in the mouth of the Ganges, about 12 miles long, and 3 broad. *Long.* 91. 10. E. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

Moncoutant, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 13 miles NW. Partenay, 13 SSE. Châtillon.

Moncrabeau sur Sevre, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles S. Nérac, 13 SW. Agen.

Moncuq, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 6 miles NNE. Lau-

zerte, 12 SW. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Monda, or *Munda*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near which Cæsar gained a victory over the sons of Pompey. 7 miles N. Marbella, 23 W. Malaga.

Mondagele, a town of the east coast of Ceylon. 28 miles S. Trincolli.

Mondaba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 40. 46. W. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Mondara, a town of Nubia. 40 miles SW. Dekin.

Munday, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Munday Bay, a bay on the coast of Terra del Fuego, in the Straits of Magellan. It affords good anchorage in 20 fathoms. 15 miles SE. Cape Upright.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which rises near Guarda, in the province of Beira, and runs into the Atlantic, 12 miles SW. Montemor e Velho.

Mondejar, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 25 miles E. Madrid.

Mondello, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 8 miles N. Palermo.

Mondeville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 3 miles E. Caen.

Mondim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles SSE. Lamego, 15 WSW. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

Mondeck, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles E. Eylau.

Mondonedo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella. 62 miles NE. Compostella, 90 NW. Leon. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Mondovi, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, late capital of a district or small province in the principality of Piedmont, to which it gave name. It is situated at the foot of the Appenines, on a mountain near the river Elero; the upper part of the mountain began to be inhabited in the year 1038: the date of the foundation of the city is marked on a stone in the cathedral 1232. The troubles of Italy increased its number of inhabitants; among the rest came many of the citizens of Milan, when Frederic Barbarossa destroyed that place. These new colonies obliged them to enlarge their town, and the walls enclosed the whole of the mountain, the vestiges of which are yet visible. They were ruined during the wars of the 16th century, partly by the French, and partly by the Imperialists: nevertheless, in the year 1573, Emanuel Philibert duke of Savoy built a citadel to defend the place. Mondovi was at first a republic, till the dissensions among the inhabitants compelled them to seek a master. In the year 1347, they surrendered themselves to the princes of Savoy, and successively to divers other

princes, till the death of Robert King of Naples, whose heirs, Jane, restored them to their liberty, which they enjoyed not long, for fresh dissensions broke out; and in 1396, they came under the power of Amadeus of Savoy, prince of Achaia, on certain conditions, partly favourable, and partly compulsory: from him it descended to the king of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy. It was erected into a bishopric by Pope Urban VI. in the year 1388, under the archbishop of Turin. Besides the cathedral, it has five parish churches, an university, twelve convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants. On the 16th of April 1796, a battle was fought here between the Piedmontese and the French, in which the latter were victorious, taking 1300 prisoners, 11 standards, 8 pieces of cannon, and 15 waggons. 18 miles SE. Saluzzo, 30 S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, in the neighbourhood of which are some medicinal springs, and a mine of iron of superior quality. The famous iron mine of Mondragon is about 3 miles from the town: it is called by the Spanish miners *Hierro Elado*: frozen iron is found in a red clay, and produces natural steel, with this remarkable circumstance, that it is not to be found any where else in the kingdom. They even preserve to this day a traditional story, that this ore was used for those famous swords which Catherine of Aragon presented to her consort, Henry VIII. of England; some of which still remain in repute in the Highlands of Scotland, being suitable to their dress; and are called *Andre Ferrara*, the name of the maker, which is marked on the blades. The famous Toledo blades, those also of Saragossa, called *del Parrillo*, mentioned in *Don Quixote*, and others, were also supposed to be made of the ore of this mine, which gives 40 per cwt. metal, though rather difficult to fuse. 24 miles SSW. St. Sebastian.

Mondragon, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles NNW. Castres, 9 S. Alby.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Lavora, near the sea coast, celebrated for its medicinal baths. 13 miles NW. Capua.

Mondukolskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China. 132 miles WSW. Selenginsk. *Long.* 103. 24. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Moncah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges. 17 miles W. Patna.

Moncha, a town of Africa, in Calbari, on the Camarones. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Moneda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 14 miles NW. Wexio.

Moncer, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles NW. Saferam.

Moncal, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 33 miles S. Combamet.

Moneglia, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 7 miles W. Brugnato.

Moncins, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 9 miles W. Pau.

Monestier, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles N. Alby, 13 NE. Gaillac.

Monestier de Clermont, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Isere, celebrated for its medicinal springs. 15 miles NE. Die, 16 S. Grenoble.

Monestier d'Ambel, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 15 miles NW. Gap.

Monestier, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 9 miles NW. Briançon.

Monetou Islands, two islands in Lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Monenmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry. 25 m. SE. Londonderry.

Monfalco, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 5 miles NE. Cervera.

Monfalcone, a town of Italy, and capital of a principality of the same name, on the coast of the Adriatic, which fell under the power of Venice in the year 1420, and with that state was ceded to Austria. The town contains about 1200 souls; and the whole territory comprehends 20 villages, and about 4600 inhabitants. 21 miles SE. Udina, 15 NW. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Monfalout, see *Momflot*.

Monfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles ESE. Gourdon, 16 NNE Cahors.

Monferran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 16 miles E. Auch, 4 W. L'Isle en Jourdain.

Monferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 6 miles SW. Belvez.

Monfia, an island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese, about 80 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 19 miles N. Agen, 24 E. Marmande. *Long.* 0. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monformoso, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 8 miles NNW. Vercelli, 10 NE. St. Ja.

Monforte, or *Montfort*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 6 miles E. Chaves, 33 W. Bragança.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 13 miles WNW. Alicant.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 7 miles WSW. Aronches, 12 S. Portalegre. *Long.* 7. 12. W. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles NW. Rosmarilhal, 15 SE. Castel Branco. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Monforte, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 10 miles WSW. Messina.

Monforte de Lemos, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 15 miles NNE. Orense.

Monforte, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 6 miles SE. Cherasco.

Monfortinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain. 10 miles E. Idanha a Velha, 3 SE. Penha Garcia.

Mong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 15 miles SSW. Hoai-king.

Mongaelli, a seaport of Madagascar, on the west coast. *Lat.* 13. 55. S.

Mongaguba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 56. W. *Lat.* 9. 20. S.

Mongalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles W. Gingee.

Mongallo, or *Gallo*, a kingdom of Africa, situated on the north of Mocaranga, with a capital of the same name, situated on a river called Mongallo, which runs into the Indian Ocean, *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

Mongan, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 124. 34. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Mongan, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 123. 54. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Monganore, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 12 miles WNW. Rachore.

Mongasaba, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles N. Kairabad.

Mongatz, see *Munkacs*.

Mongas, a country of Africa, situated to the west of Sofala; chiefly remarkable for the quantity of gold it yields, particularly at Massapa and Maninas, and the mountain of Ophir, whence, it is believed, Solomon's treasures were brought. At Massapa the Portuguese are settled, under the authority of the government of Mosambique.

Mongella, a small island in the Persian Gulf, near Cape Bardistan. *Lat.* 27. 37. N.

Mongerah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 55 miles NW. Manickpour.

Monghir, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, on the south coast of the Ganges. In 1763, this town was taken by the British. 70 miles E. Patna, 40 E. Bahar. *Long.* 86. 36. E. *Lat.* 25. 25. N.

Mong-hoa, or *Mung-hoa*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, surrounded with high mountains; abound-

ing with the animals which yield musk. 1217 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 100. 4. E. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

Mongia, or *Mugia*, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, near the sea coast. 35 miles WNW. Compottella.

Mongiardia, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 23 miles N. Genoa.

Mongie, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 6 miles SE. Issoire.

Monglee, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 28 miles S. Renapour.

Monglegarry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 12 miles E. Guntoor.

Mongletore, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 30 miles SW. Rachore.

Mongol, one of the small Philippine islands, north-east of Masbate. *Long.* 123. 55. E. *Lat.* 12. 14. N.

Mongolhong, one of the smaller Philippine islands, east of Masbate. *Long.* 124. E. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Mongon, a mountain of Spain, in Valencia, near Denia.

Mongon, a town of Peru, on the coast. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Mongopungole, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Meywar. 36 m. E. Cheitore.

Mongou Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 125. 28. E. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Mong-teling, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 32 miles SSW. Sieou-tcheou.

Mong-tse, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 30 miles ESE. Ling-nan.

Mong-tsin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 13 miles NE. Ho-nan.

Monguillet, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 9 miles NW. Nogaro, 24 W. Condom. *Long.* 0. 7. W. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Monguipatane, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 24 miles S. Aurungabad.

Mongulcote, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 18 miles N. Burdwan.

Mongulhaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 16 miles N. Rungpour.

Mongumma, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggilund. 15 miles NE. Rewah.

Mongulpetta, a fort of Bengal. 30 miles SSW. Burdwan.

Monguyon, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Charente. 3 miles SE. Montlieu, 9 NW. La Roche Chalais.

Monhegan, or *Menhegan*, a small island near the coast of Maine. 12 miles SE. Pen-naquid Point.

Monheim, a town of the dutchy of Berg, on the Rhine. 9 miles SSE. Duffeldorp.

Monheim, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 18 miles WNW. Neu-

burg, 28 W. Ingolstadt. *Long.* 10. 46. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Monbeuret, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 3 miles W. Clairac.

Moni, a small island in the gulf of Engia.

Moni, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 8 miles N. Mecca.

Monian, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Calcutta.

Monjaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 12 miles W. Milhaud.

Moniegur, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 48 miles N. Bancout.

Monieh, one of the smaller Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 36. W. *Lat.* 57. 28. N.

Monjes, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 70. 40. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Monjes, two small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 22. 40. N.

Moniey, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Monikedam, or *Monikendam*, a seaport town of Holland, situated on the river Monnick, on the borders of the Zuyder See, with a small port. It had a tenth voice among the small cities of the province, and was governed by an escout, and 21 council; out of whom were chosen four burgo-masters, seven echevins, and two secretaries. In the year 1515, the whole town was burned down, except the church of St. Nicholas. After it joined the States General, it was surprised by the Spaniards, but they soon after pillaged and abandoned it. The inhabitants took a considerable part in a sea-fight between the Spanish and Dutch fleets in the year 1573, near Hoorn, in the Zuyder See; and they preserve in the town-house a collar of the order of the Golden Fleece, taken from the Spanish admiral by Cornelius Dirzen, a native of Monikedam, then admiral of the Dutch fleet. 3 miles S. Edam, 9 NE. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 52. E. *Lat.* 52. 29. N.

Monimasca, a town of Africa, in Cacongo, on the right bank of the Zaire. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 55. S.

Monjoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles E. Hajypour. *Long.* 86. 18. E. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Monjey, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 19 miles S. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Monistic, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 31. W. *Lat.* 44. 14. N.

Monistrol, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Loire. 19 m. NE. LePuy, 13 SW. St. Etienne. *Long.* 4. 13. E. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Monitou, two islands of America, in Lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 35. W. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Monjuich, a mountain of Spain, situated on the south-west part of the city of Barcelona, with a fortress on it. The name seems a corruption of *Mons Jovis*, or *Mons Judæicus*. The face of the mountain towards the sea is accessible; and the road is very steep; about half way up is the ancient burial place of the Jews. The fortress has been repaired, but in the opinion of many is too large to be well garrisoned.

Monjur, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 20 miles S. Kirsehr.

Moniy, a river of Brasil, which runs into the bay of Maranhao. *Long.* 45. 29. W. *Lat.* 2. 40. S.

Monkah, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Palamow.

Monkeary, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSE. Palamow.

Monkedoo, a town on the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 51. E. *Lat.* 2. 40. S.

Monkey Island, a small island in Currituck Sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 22. N.

Monkey Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 35. W. *Lat.* 16. 25. N.

Monkey Point, see *Punta Chica*.

Mon-kieu-tchin-hotun, a town of Corea. 675 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 129. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

Monkland, (*New*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. 10 miles E. Glasgow.

Monkland, (*Old*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. This parish abounds with coals; and in the year 1770, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making a navigable cut or canal from the Monkland collieries to the city of Glasgow and the river Clyde. The design of the undertakers was to open an easy communication with the interior parts of the country, and by reducing the price of coal, to be of advantage to the manufacturers of Glasgow. The number of inhabitants in the whole parish is about 4000. 8 miles E. Glasgow.

Monkton, a town of the state of Vermont.

Monk-Stone, a rocky projection on the north coast of Wales. 3 m. NE. Denbigh.

Monleon en Barousse, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 27 miles S. Tarbe.

Monleon en Magnac, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 21 m. E. Tarbes, 14 NNE. La Barthe de Nefte.

Monliras, a town of the island of Cuba. 45 miles E. Bayamo.

Monluçon, or *Montluçon*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier. 36 m. WSW. Moulins, 33 E. Gueret. *Long.* 2. 40. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Monmouth, a town of England, in a county of the same name, situated between the rivers

Monnow and Wye, with a bridge over each, and a third over the river Trothy, which comes just below the others. It is a large handsome town, and has been of note ever since the conquest, when the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice; and the remains of its fortifications shew it was very strong. That once stately castle, which was the birth-place of our conqueror of France, Henry V. from hence called Henry of Monmouth, lies now buried in its own ruins. It was built round, and mounted upon a hill, with a high and strong tower in the midst of it, raised upon another mount. Here are two churches, though the town consists but of one parish. In the monastery here, our great antiquarian, Geoffrey of Monmouth, wrote his history of Great-Britain, which is for the most part looked upon as fabulous, though learned men have undertaken the defence of it. He was born and lived here in the 12th century, and wrote his history about the year 1152. He was at that time bishop of St. Asaph. In 1233, the Earl of Pembroke laid siege to the castle, and was taken prisoner in an ambuscade, by Baldwin de Guines, a brave Fleming, who commanded for the king; but as he was carrying the prisoner to the castle, Baldwin was mortally wounded by an arrow. Through the delay occasioned by this accident, Pembroke's troops came up, delivered their general, and slew the whole party that had fallen from the castle. In the year 1646, Oliver Cromwell took Monmouth Castle, together with that of Ragland; and when Oliver was at Monmouth, a person of the name of Evans attempted to shoot him in the parlour of a house then occupied by a Mr. Fortune, who entertained Oliver. Evans was prevented from perpetrating that act by some bye-standers, who apprehended that Oliver's soldiers would immediately burn the town and destroy the inhabitants. This borough, in conjunction with those of Usk and Newport, both in this county, sends but one member to parliament. It was first privileged to send members to parliament by Henry VIII. Edward VI. is said to have incorporated it in the year 1550, but the present charter was granted by Charles I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3345, of whom 639 were employed in trade and manufactures. The chief trade of this place is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn, below Chepstow. It has a good and plentiful market on Saturdays, for corn and provisions of all sorts. 33 m. N. Bristol, 128. W. London. *Long.* 2. 44. *W. Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Monmouth, a town of the state of New Jersey, and capital of a county of the same name, where the British troops under Gen. Clinton were defeated by the Americans

under Gen. Washington. 14 miles S. New Brunswick, 64 NE. Philadelphia.

Monmouth Island, one of the Bashee islands in the Eastern Indian Sea.

Monmouth Island, a small island in the Straits of Magellan. 2 m. W. James Island.

Monmouth, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 49 m. N. Portland.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire, on the east by Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Wye, on the south by the Severn, and on the west by Glamorganshire; about 28 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It contains seven towns, and 127 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 45,582; of whom 5540 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 12,871 in agriculture. Before the reign of Charles II. Monmouthshire was considered as part of Wales; but being then added to the Oxford circuit, it has, from that time, been considered as an English county. It is in general mountainous, but towards the east, fertile both in corn and pasture, and tolerably well wooded; the western part is more mountainous than the east, and less favourable for the plough, but very well adapted for the breeding of sheep; and in the vallies, for pasturing cattle. The principal rivers are the Usk, which crosses it from north to south, the Wye, and the Monnow. The towns are Monmouth, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk. Three members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Monmouth.

Monneron, a small island in the channel of Tartary, between the island of Saghalien and the continent. *Long.* 142. 21. *E. Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Monnow, or *Munnor*, a river of England, which runs into the Wye at Monmouth.

Monnières, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 4 m. NW. Clifton.

Monnoye, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 m. N. Tours.

Monocasy, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomak.

Monoemugi, or *Mono-Emugi*, or *Nimaama*, a kingdom of Africa, said to be of vast extent, the internal parts reaching to Abyssinia northward; on the east it is bounded by the kingdoms of Mongallo, Mozambique, and other small states lying along the coast of the Indian Sea; on the south it is bounded by Mocaranga, and on the west by Congo and Angola; but the real limits are unknown. However, all writers agree, that the sovereign is a powerful and rich prince, and hath subdued most of the petty kingdoms round. He is said to have many rich gold, silver, and

copper mines in his dominions, by means of which he carries on a commerce with Abyfinia and other countries, as well as with some of the Eastern coasters, with whom he is forced to exchange the precious metals for Indian and European commodities, for want of having some port of his own on either the eastern or western sea. Elephants being here also very numerous, vast quantities of ivory are exported by them into those kingdoms; from all which the emperor reaps a considerable yearly profit, and his subjects no less a convenience. All therefore we shall add with relation to this unknown empire is, that M. de Lisle, in his Atlas, divides it into the five following kingdoms or provinces, viz. the Maracates, the Mossaguere, the kingdom of the Bengas, of Maffy, and of Maravi; the last of which M. d'Anville places on the southernmost verge of the lake of that name; which is all we can find concerning them.

Monok, a town of Hungary. 12 miles WNW. Tokay.

Monoka, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 53. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Monowies Castle, a fort in America, on the Winebago River. *Long.* 87. 34. W. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Monowies River, a river of North-America, which gives name to a tribe of Indians, and which runs into that part of Lake Michigan, called *Green Bay*, *Long.* 87. 27. W. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Monomonil, a town of North-America, on the west side of Green Bay. *Long.* 87. 28. E. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monongahela, a river of America, which joins the Allegany at Pittsburg, where the united streams are called the *Ohio*. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Monomotapa, see *Mocaranga*.

Monongalia, a country of the north-west part of Virginia, about 40 miles long, and 30 broad; the population at the beginning of the 19th century was about 8540.

Monopin, a mountain on the west coast of the island of Banca. *Long.* 105. 18. E. *Lat.* 2. 3. S.

Monopoli, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. It contains six churches, and nine convents. 144 miles E. Naples, 22 ESE. Bari. *Long.* 17. 19. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Monos, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, 15 miles S. Tombi.

Monou, a country of Africa, situated to the north of the Grain Coast.

Monovar, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 21 miles W. Alicant.

Monzullab, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NW. Goragot.

Monpara, a river on the west coast of the island of Borneo, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 109. 33. E. *Lat.* 0. 36. N.

Monovar, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 21 miles W. Alicant.

Mon-Padre, a town of the island of Margaretta.

Monpazier, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne. 18 miles SW. Sarlat, 7 SW. Belvez. *Long.* 0. 59. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Monpreis, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles SE. Cilley.

Monquegua, or *Monquegua*, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the bishopric of Arequipa. This jurisdiction extends at least 120 miles in length, and in a happy climate, adorned with large vineyards, from the produce of which great quantities of wine and brandy are made; these constitute its whole commerce, supplying all the provinces bordering on the Cordilleras, as far as Potosi, by land carriage; while they are exported by sea to Callao, where they are greatly valued. Here are also papas and olives. The principal town, which bears the same name, is inhabited by Spaniards, and among them, several noble and opulent families. 70 miles SE. Arequipa. *Long.* 70. 56. E. *Lat.* 17. 24. S.

Monreal, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 23 miles W. Calataiud.

Monreal, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 8 miles SE. Pamplona.

Monreale, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, situated on a lofty hill. It owes its rise to a Benedictine abbey, founded by William II. in 1174, and enriched with considerable grants. In 1183, it was erected into an archbishopric, which has been suppressed, and the revenues appropriated to the marine, for the defence of the island against corsairs. 3 miles WSW. Palermo.

Monrejean, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 8 miles W. St. Gaudens, 15 SW. Rieux.

Monreith Bay, a harbour on the south coast of Scotland, in Glenluce Bay. *Long.* 4. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Monroyo, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Valencia. It was formerly a strong town, but siding with the archduke Charles, it was taken by the troops of Philip, given up to pillage, and afterwards burned. 20 miles S. Alcaniz, 27 W. Tortosa.

Mons, a city of Faance, and capital of the department of Genappe, late of Hainaut, so called from its situation on a hill; in Latin *Montes Hannonicæ*, and by the Flemings *Bergben in Hannegouw*, to distinguish it from some other cities of the country. The river Trouide which runs through it, and fills its ditches, joins with the river

Haifne in the fauxbourg. It had an ancient castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, who made it a place of arms; they tell us likewise that Ambiorix king of the Eburons assisted the Nervii in besieging Quintus Cicero, brother of the celebrated orator, who commanded a Roman legion in that place, and was defeated by Cæsar, fifty years before Christ. This castle was demolished in the year 1618, and the materials were used to build the choir of the church of St. Elizabeth. Near it was a tower which could hardly be equalled for the beauty of its architecture. The magistracy is composed of a chief, and ten *eschevins*, two pensioners, three *greffiers*, &c. The privileges of this city were so considerable as to be compared with Lyons and Utrecht. The town is large, the streets are broad, and the great market-place very spacious, in which you see the town-house, the palace of the government, and that of the council of the province. The town-house is a venerable large old building, on which the States erected a fine steeple in 1716. These three palaces, which are the chief ornaments of the city, are very finely adorned with sculpture and painting. This is also a place of good trade for divers commodities, especially woollen stuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities. The provincial council or parliament assembled in this city, and received appeals from the rest of the towns of Austrian Hainaut. The great church is a fine building, the side altars and chapel are all of marble and jasper; and there is a marble tomb, finely embellished; the statues, among which are the four cardinal virtues, and the resurrection, are much esteemed. Mons has several times suffered the calamities of war. In the year 1572, Louis comte of Nassau, brother of William prince of Orange, surprized the city by sending in some soldiers, disguised as dealers in wine, who seized the gates, and admitted the comte the 24th of May, at four o'clock in the morning. It was besieged by the Duke of Alva's son, the 23d of July following, and submitted on the 19th of September, notwithstanding the vigorous defence made by the Comte of Nassau, and the efforts which the Prince of Orange made to succour it. In the year 1677, Mons was blockaded by the French army, under the command of the Marechal de Humières; and the blockade was continued to the following year, when the citizens began to suffer famine. William prince of Orange advanced with an army of 30,000 men, to succour the besieged; the Duke of Luxemburg, who then commanded the French army, was so confident of the good situation he was in, that he sent word to the Marechal d'Estrades, one of the

French plenipotentiaries at Nimmege, that he was so posted, that if he had but 10,000 men, and the Prince of Orange 40,000, he was certain he could not be forced, much less while his army was superior to the enemy. However, the prince resolved to break through all obstacles, and began his march to attack the French, who were encamped near the Abbey of St. Denis, to cover the army engaged in the blockade. The attack commenced on the 14th of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, while the Duke of Luxemburg, depending on the treaty then carrying on at Nimmege, was at dinner, and had made no provision for an engagement. The battle was long and bloody, and the French were driven from the field, leaving the greater part of their wounded, and a considerable quantity of tents, baggage, and warlike stores. The siege of Mons was immediately raised, and the next day it was publicly known that the peace had been concluded at Nimmege, of which the prince was made acquainted the day before: this is called the battle of St. Denis. In the beginning of March 1691, Mons was again besieged by the French king in person, accompanied by the dauphin, the dukes of Orleans and Chartres. The garrison consisted of about 6000 men, commanded by the Prince of Bergue; but the besiegers carried on their works with such rapidity as they could not withstand. King William no sooner understood that the place was invested, than he ordered Prince Waldeck to assemble the army, determined to march against the enemy in person. Fifty thousand men were soon collected at Halle, near Brussels; but when he went thither, he found the Spaniards had neglected to provide carriages and other necessaries for the expedition. Meanwhile the burghers of Mons seeing their town in danger of being utterly destroyed by the bombs and cannon of the enemy, pressed the governor to capitulate, and even threatened to introduce the besiegers; so that he was forced to comply, and obtained very handsome conditions. In the year 1709, the allies being resolved to attempt the siege of Mons, Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough detached the hereditary Prince of Hesse, with 4000 men, and the rest of the army followed; but the French army being encamped at Blangy, to obstruct their progress, the allies attacked them, and brought on the battle of Malplaquet, after which the siege commenced: the trenches were opened on the 16th, and the city surrendered by capitulation on the 20th of October. The Marquis de Ceva Grimaldi, lieutenant-general of the army of Spain, marched on, with the garrison, on the 23d. The French were conducted to Maubeuge,

and the Spaniards to Namur. The Dutch retained the military government of the place till the year 1716, when they resigned it to the troops of the emperor, in virtue of the barrier treaty, concluded at the latter end of the year 1715. In 1746, Marschal Saxe invested Mons with a large train of artillery, and made his approaches with such impetuosity, that notwithstanding a brave defence, the garrison was obliged to capitulate on the 27th of June, after the place had been invested 28 days; and while in the hands of the French the fortifications were demolished, in which state it was restored to the emperor, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Immediately after the battle of Genappe, Dumourier summoned the city of Mons, which surrendered the succeeding morning, and was taken possession of by General Bournonville. During the late war between France and Austria, Mons was taken and retaken several times. $5\frac{1}{2}$ posts SW. Brussels, 28 NNE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Mons en Puelle, a village of France, in the department of the North. In 1304, the Flemings were here defeated by the French. 6 miles NNE. Douay.

Monsales, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 9 miles N. Villefranche.

Monsefu, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo. 12 miles S. Lambayeque.

Monsegur, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 7 miles NE. Reolle.

Monsegur, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. In 1345, it was taken by the English. 7 miles NW. Tournon, 4 SE. Montanquin.

Monselice, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, situated on a navigable canal; near it are some remains of an ancient fortress. 8 m. S. Padua.

Monsee, see *Maunsee*.

Monsel, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 15 miles N. Villefranche.

Monsel, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko, and residence of the micocco or king. *Long.* 3. 50. E. *Lat.* 1. S.

Monster, a town of Holland. 8 miles W. Delft.

Monstera, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 25 miles N. Calmar.

Monstier, or *Moustier*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the conflux of the Isère and Doiron. Its ancient name was *Forum Claudij*; in the succeeding ages, *Monasterium Centronum*, and then *Tarentaise*, which it lost for *Monstiers*, or *Monstiers*, from a monastery founded here. It is the see of the archbishop of Tarentaise. The town is now small, and without walls.

Besides the metropolitan, it has two parish churches, and several religious houses. The access to the town is extremely difficult, by defiles, on the sides of torrents and precipices. Near the town, between the river Isère and the brook Doiron, is a considerable salt-work. They take the liquor from a spring in the neighbourhood, which being boiled, produces good salt; they dig salt likewise from the neighbouring mountains. Moustier was anciently feudatory to the kings of Burgundy, but after the Saracens had been driven out, and a certain tyrant been compelled to depart from the castle of Briançon, the princes of Savoy became lords of Tarentaise. 27 miles ESE. Chambery, 45 SSE. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 22. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Monstier en Der, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles St. Dizier.

Monsuzain, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 m. N. Troyes.

Mount, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 90 miles NW. Zareng.

Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 3 miles E. Bourbon Lancy.

Mont d'Astarac, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 14 miles SSE. Mirande, 6 S. Maffeuze.

Mont Beroit, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 7 miles NNE. Pontarlier, 13 ESE. Oinans.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of Switzerland, supposed to be the highest in Europe; according to M. de Luc, 15,302 feet above the sea. Savoy is now, since its union with France, called the department of Mont Blanc.

Mont Buet, a mountain of Switzerland, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Mont Cavita, a town of the island of Cuba. 20 miles E. Villa del Principe.

Mont Dauphin, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, situated on a rock, almost surrounded by the Isère. It is the residence of a governor, and a garrison. 15 miles S. Briançon, 3 N. Embrun.

Mont Fauche, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 11 miles N. Château Chinon.

Mont Genevre, a mountain between France and Savoy.

Mont Javault, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 miles SW. Chaumont.

Mont Lois, or *Mont Louis*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire; where a reconciliation took place between Henry II. king of England, and his sons, by the mediation of Louis VII. king of France, in the year 1144. It is situated between the Loire and the Cher. 9 miles ESE. Tours.

Mont Louis, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Eastern Pyrenées; built in the year 1681, by order of Louis XIV. The town is well laid out, and strongly fortified, with a citadel, arsenal, magazines, &c. 15 miles WSW. Prades, 11 ENE. Puycerda.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Landes, founded in the year 1120. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. 51 miles NW. Bayonne, 56 S. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Mont Morillon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne, on the Gartempe. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. 22 miles SE. Poitiers, 26 SSE. Chatellerault. *Long.* 0. 57. E. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

Mont d'Or, a mountain of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, about 1030 toises above the level of the earth, abounding in curious plants and mineral springs.

Mont Rabida, a mountain of Portugal, near the sea coast, between the mouth of the Tagus and Setuval.

Mont Revel, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 miles NNW. Bourg en Bresse, 9 SE. Pont de Vaux. *Long.* 5. 13. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Mont Reuillon, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 6 miles NW. Château Chinson.

Mont Rotier, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 15 miles W. Lyons, 15 SSW. Villefranche.

Mont St. Bernard, see *St. Bernard*.

Mont St. Eloy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles NW. Arras.

Mont St. Jean, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles S. Semur en Auxois, 12 NNW. Arnay le Duc.

Mont St. Michel, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, about six miles from the sea, with a castle, situated on a rock, about a quarter of a mile in circumference, in the midst of a sandy plain, which is covered by the sea twice in 24 hours: and the sands being shifted by the waves form dangerous hollows, so that travellers are obliged to employ guides, who march before, to sound almost every step they go. Before the revolution, this castle was a Benedictine monastery, the prior of which was governor of the town; and stood a siege against the Protestants, assisted by the English, in the religious war. This house also gave name to an order of knights, founded by Louis XI. 6 miles SW. Avranches, 6 N. Pontorson. *Long.* 1. 27. W. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

Mont St. Père, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 4 miles ENE. Château Thierry, 6 W. Dormans.

Mont St. Sulpice, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles SW. St. Florentin.

Mont St. Vincent, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 15 miles NNE. Chârolles, 25 NW. Macon.

Mont Salvy, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 11 miles SSW. Mur de Barres, 15 S. Aurillac.

Mont Saugeon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles S. Langres.

Mont Seni, a mountain of Spain, and one of the most lofty in Catalonia, always covered with snow. S. of Vique.

Mont Severoux, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 9 miles SE. Vienne.

Mont sous Vaudery, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 7 miles SE. Dôle, 7 NW. Arbois.

Montabaur, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau. In the bailiwick, which is extensive, some silver mines are found. 11 miles E. Coblenz, 7 N. Nassau.

Montafia, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 11 miles NW. Asti, 9 ENE. Chieri.

Montagna, a department of Italy, east of the lake of Como, containing about 160,042 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies. Lecco is the capital.

Montagnac la Crempse, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 9 miles N. Bergerac.

Montagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles ENE. Nerac, 7 SW. Agen.

Montagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 3 miles ENE. Pezenas, 21 WSW. Montpellier.

Montagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 3 miles NE. Monflanquin.

Montagnana, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 18 miles SW. Padua, 13 NW. Rovigo. *Long.* 11. 31. E. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

Montagnana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. 10 miles S. Modena.

Montagrier, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 6 miles NE. Ribérac.

Montague, a town of the state of Massachusetts, on the Connecticut. 18 miles N. Northampton, 90 W. Boston.

Montague, a town of New Jersey, on the Delaware. 17 miles N. Newtown.

Montague Hills, hills of North Carolina. *Long.* 81. 30. W. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 31. E. *Lat.* 17. 26. S.

Montague Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about fifty miles long and

ten broad, near the west craft of North-America, situated at the west side of the entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 147. to 148. W. *Lat.* 59. 50. to 60. 30. N.

Montague's Island, a small island in the Florida stream. *Long.* 81. 45. W. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

Montaja, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 44. E. *Lat.* 65. 39. N.

Montaigu, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vendée. 16 miles SSE. Nantes, 36 NNW. Fontenay le Comte. *Long.* 1. 14. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Montaigu, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Pay de Dôme. 27 m. NNW. Clermont, 21 NNW. Riom. *Long.* 2. 53. E. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Montaigu, or *Scherpenkeuel*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, formerly only a hamlet dependent on Sichem. In the year 1603, notwithstanding the war, and the dangers of the road, there came such crowds from all parts of the world to visit a miraculous image of the Virgin, which was placed in a small niche before a tree at this place, that the archduke built a chapel, which was consecrated, in the year 1609, by Hovius archbishop of Malines, and gave the place the privileges of a city. The church is round, with a handsome dome and lofty tower, furnished with a great number of ornaments, and lamps of gold and silver, presents from princes; among others is a rich carpet, a present from Pope Alexander VII. as a memorial of his having visited this miraculous image. The inhabitants of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and many other cities of Brabant, Guelderland, and Liege, come every year in procession to honour the Virgin. Justus Lipsius has written an account of the miracles performed by this image. 3 miles W. Dieft, 15 ENE. Louvain.

Montaiguët, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 15 miles E. Moulins, 12 N. le Donjon.

Montaigut, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles S. Tournon, 18 NE. Agen. *Long.* 1. 6. E. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Montalban, a fortress in the county of Nice, on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Villefranche. In 1691, and in 1747, it was taken by the French; and in 1792, it was again taken by them, since which it has been united to France in the department of the Maritime Alps.

Montalegre, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 22 miles NE. Braga, 56 W. Bragança. *Long.* 7. 38. W. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Montalta, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 7 miles ENE. Urgel.

Montalto, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Fermo. 10 miles NE. Ascoli, 12 SW. Fermo. *Long.* 13. 38. E. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Montalto, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Castro, on the Fiora, near its mouth. 43 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 33. E. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Montalvan, or *Montalban*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon. 30 miles SE. Daroca, 21 N. Teruel.

Montalvan, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 5 miles NW. Montilla.

Montalvao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, near a small river, which soon after runs into the Tagus. This town was taken, and the walls demolished, by Philip V. in the year 1704. 12 miles N. Castella di Vida, 96 NE. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 12. W. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Montalya, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 30 m. SE. Setuval, 28 NW. Beja.

Montanaro, a town of the duchy of Piacenza. 7 miles SSE. Piacenza.

Montanbrunf, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 7 miles NE. la Rochefoucauld.

Montanches, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 17 miles N. Merida.

Montanera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 5 m. S. Mantua.

Montaran Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 108. 30. E. *Lat.* 2. 27. S.

Montarcher, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 m. S. Montbrison.

Montargil, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 28 miles SE. Santarem, 33 NNW. Evora.

Montargis, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret. This town was blockaded by the English in 1418, and reduced to great extremity, till relieved by the bastard of Orleans. In 1431, it was surprised and taken by the English, through the treachery of a barber. 15 posts N. Nevers, 13½ S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 48. E. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Montarin, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 12 miles N. Nîmes.

Montararo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles N. Salerno.

Montasset, a town of France, in the department of the Lozère. 16 miles WNW. Mende.

Montastruc, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 24 miles NW. Revel, 9 NE. Toulouse.

Montastruc, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles N. Auch.

Montaterre, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles NW. Senlis.

Montauban, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot, on the Tarn. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop. Its principal trade consists in woollen stuffs. This town was built in the year 1144, by Alphonso count of Toulouse. In 1205, it was taken by John king of England. In the year 1562, the inhabitants became Protestants, and fortified the city so strongly, that Louis XIII. besieged it without success, in the year 1621; and was not able to reduce it till 1629, when its fortifications were razed. $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Cahors, $79\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 26. E. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

Montauban, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 16 miles E. Nions.

Montauban, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 5 miles NW. Montfort, 15 WNW. Rennes.

Montaubaus, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 18 miles NE. Angoulême.

Montaud, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 9 miles S. St. Etienne.

Montaudin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 5 miles N. Ernée, 14 WNW. Mayenne.

Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, belonging to the state of New-York. A light-house has been, or is to be, erected on it.

Montaut, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 4 miles WSW. St. Sever, 9 SE. Tarbes.

Montaut de Crieu, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 12 miles NW. Mirepoix.

Montaut le Jeune, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles NW. Monflanquin, 9 E. Lauzun.

Montauto, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 5 miles N. Benevento.

Montaw, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 8 miles SW. Marienburg.

Montbart, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 34 miles NW. Dijon, 9 N. Semur en Auxois. *Long.* 4. 23. E. *Lat.* 47. 36. N.

Montbazou, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 10 miles SW. Montpellier.

Montbazou, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 7 miles S. Tours, 15 NW. Loches.

Montbeliard, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine; before the revolution the capital of a principality, which, though insituated in France, was considered as belonging to Germany. It was built by a Count of Burgundy, who en-

dowed it with great privileges, to induce people to live in it. It stands at the foot of a pretty considerable hill, and is watered by the river Halle, which fills the town ditches, and soon after falls into the Doubs. It was formerly fortified and defended by a citadel, but the fortifications were destroyed by the French in the year 1677. The situation of the town is pleasant, the soil fertile, and the air wholesome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, leather, stockings, and cutlery. In the neighbourhood are some vineyards, and not far from the town a considerable iron mine. The principality was about 30 miles in length, and 24 in its greatest breadth, situated to the south of Lorrain. The inhabitants were chiefly Protestants, and composed of Swiss, Germans, and French. The soil is fertile, producing the chief necessities of life in abundance, but the iron mines were the best branch of the royal revenue. By the peace of Lunéville, the whole was ceded to France. 32 miles W. Bâle, 35 NE. Besançon. *Long.* 6. 44. E. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

Montbeltrau, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 26 miles S. Avila.

Montberon, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 6 miles SE. Rochefoucauld, 15 E. Perigueux.

Montboissier, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 10 miles E. Issoire.

Montbron, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 10 miles SSE. Vesoul, 15 NNE. Besançon.

Montbrison, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters. It contains about 4700 inhabitants. 250 miles S. Paris, 35 SSW. Lyons. *Long.* 4. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

Montbron, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 miles E. Angoulême.

Montbrun, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 24 miles E. St. Gaudens, 9 S. Rieux.

Montbrun, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 18 miles SE. Nions.

Montceaux, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles N. Marcigny, 10 SW. Charolles.

Montceux, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles SSE. Autun, 18 W. Châlons sur Saône.

Mont-chevrier, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 12 miles SE. Argenton.

Montchu, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 12 miles W. Rimbu.

Montcornet, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 9 miles SE. Vervins, 18 NE. Laon.

Montdidier, a town of France, and prin-

cipal place of a district, in the department of the Somme. 18 miles SE. Amiens, 22 SSW. Peronne. *Long.* 2. 39. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Montdoubleau, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 30 miles NNW. Blois, 30 E. le Mans. *Long.* 0. 58. E. *Lat.* 47. 58. N.

Montdragon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 19 miles S. Montelimart, 7 NNW. Orange.

Monte, (Il,) a town of the island of Corsica. 18 miles S. Bastia.

Monte Acuto, a town of Sardinia. 40 ENE. Alghieri.

Monte Acuto, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 15 m. NW. Urbino.

Monte Agnone, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles NE. Salerno.

Monte Albano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles W. Ostuni.

Monte Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 4 miles NNE. Turfi.

Monte Albano, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 17 miles SW. Melazzo.

Monte Alcinò, a town of Etruria, anciently called *Mons Alcinò*, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sienna. When the Florentines, assisted by the forces of the emperor Charles V. laid siege to Sienna, the principal families of that city withdrew to Monte Alcinò, fortified it, and under the protection of the King of France, withstood all the efforts of the enemy. In the environs is produced the most excellent wine of Italy, called *Muscattello di Monte Alcinò*. 15 miles SSE. Sienna.

Monte Alfonso, a fortress of Italy, in the department of the Panaro, near Carignano.

Monte Almaya, a town of Etruria. 9 miles N. Florence.

Monte Alto, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Fermo. 10 m. N. Ascoli.

Monte Alverino, a mountain of Etruria, near the source of the Tiber, celebrated for a convent which is a sanctuary. 14 miles Florence.

Monte Ansidiano, a mountain of Portugal, in Estramadura, near Coimbra.

Monte Aperto, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles S. Benevento.

Monte Aragon, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 4 miles NE. Huesca.

Monte Baldo, a mountain of Italy, consisting of sharp rocks, between the river Adige and lake Garda; separating the Veronese from the Trentin. In January 1797, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

Monte Barbaro, a mountain of Naples, on the sea coast, near Puzzoli.

Monte Barone, a town of Naples, in Campania. 13 miles SSW. Vieste.

Monte Bello, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles S. Reggio.

Monte Bello, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 20 miles SE. Ranciano.

Monte Bello, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles ENE. Aquila.

Monte Bello, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 13 miles SW. Vicenza.

Monte Brandone, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 15 miles ENE. Ascoli.

Monte Braulio, a mountain of the Rhetian Alps, between the Grisons and the Tyrol. 10 miles N. Bormio.

Monte Bruno, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 13 miles NE. Genoa.

Monte de Buarcos, see *Cape Mondego*.

Monte del Buchon, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 239. 29. E. *Lat.* 35. 19. N.

Monte Calco, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 4 m. N. Urbino.

Monte Calco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 10 miles ENE. Benevento.

Monte Campelo, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 7 miles N. Ferrol.

Monte Carlo, a town of Etruria. 24 miles WNW. Florence.

Monte Carotto, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 8 miles W. Jesi.

Monte dell Casale, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 11 miles NW. Turfi.

Monte Casino, a town of Naples, in Lavara, situated on a mountain so called; with a celebrated abbey, where Benedict, the patriarch of the western monks, founded this order. This monastery became so eminent, that several princes left their crowns to spend their latter days here. 13 miles SSE. Sora.

Monte Catino, a town of Etruria. 4 miles WSW. Volterra.

Monte Cecce, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 20 miles NE. Molise.

Monte Cenagnone, or *Cerognone*, a mountain of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 5 miles St. Leo.

Monte Chiaro, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. In August 1796, the Austrians were defeated here by the French with great loss. 10 miles SE. Brescia.

Monte Chiaro, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on the south coast. 10 miles SE. Girgenti. *Long.* 14. 3. E. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

Monte Chiaro, a town of the dutchy of Piacenza. 13 miles SW. Piacenza.

Monte Christi, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil, at first built near the Pacific Ocean, and called *Manta*. It had then a considerable commerce, by means of vessels passing from Panama to the ports of Peru;

but having been pillaged and destroyed by some foreign adventurers who infested those seas, the inhabitants removed it to the foot of a mountain where it now stands, and from whence it had its name. 110 miles NW. Guayaquil. *Long.* 81. 6. W. *Lat.* 1. S.

Monte Christi, a small island in the Mediterranean, not far from the coast of Etruria. It has a fort or two to keep off pirates; but few or no other inhabitants. 8 miles S. Elba. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Monte Christi, a chain of mountains in Hispaniola, which extend parallel to the north coast from the bay of the river Monte Christi to the east coast.

Monte Christi, or *St. Yago*, a river of Hispaniola, which rises near St. Yago de los Caballeros, and runs into the sea on the north coast, forming a bay at its mouth. *Long.* 72. 31. W. *Lat.* 19. 46. N.

Monte Circeo, a mountainous cape of Italy, near the sea, and by the ancients called an island, and celebrated as the habitation of Circe the sorceress, who used to transform her lovers into brute animals. On this promontory once stood a town, called *Circeum*, inhabited by a Roman colony, sent thither by Tarquin the Proud. Here was a chapel dedicated to Circe, and an altar to Minerva. A fortress was afterwards built on the ruins of the ancient town, which served as a retreat, and sometimes as an asylum for the Popes in times of danger. Of this nothing now remains but a castle called *St. Felice*, raised by Pope Celestin II. in the 12th century. An ancient tomb is yet shewn as the sepulchre of Elpenor, one of the companions of Ulysses, who, in a state of intoxication, fell from the top of a house into the street. *Long.* 12. 57. E. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Monte Corvino, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, formerly the see of a bishop, suppressed and united to Volturara, in the year 1433. 9 miles E. Salerno.

Monte Fagaria, a mountain of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 7 miles WNW. Castro Giovanni.

Monte Falco, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto, on a mountain near the Clitumno. 12 miles WNW. Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sardinia. 17 miles W. Sassari. See *Cape Falcon*.

Monte Falcone, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 18 miles NE. Molise.

Monte Falcone, a town of Istria. 16 miles W. Trieste.

Monte Felice, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino. 12 miles NW. Urbino, 30 S. Ravenna. *Long.* 22. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Monte Fegatese, a town of the republic of Lucca. 12 miles N. Lucca.

Monte Fenera, a mountain of Italy, in the Trevisan. 5 miles E. Cismone.

Monte Fiascone, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. This is by some said to be the ancient *Falerium*, or *Falerii*, capital of the Falisci, a people who anciently gave the Romans not a little trouble. But others, on Strabo's authority, declare the ancient *Falerium* to have been built on a hill where now stands Citta Castellana, on the Via Flaminia, between Rome and Otricoli. However this be, those who have written concerning the origin of this city, declare it to be of great antiquity; they affirming, that it was built by the Greeks, headed by Halesus, of the family of the Atrides; who, after Agamemnon had been murdered by Ægistheus, fled to Italy, and there founded the city of *Falerium*. In the year of Rome 361, the renowned M. Falerius Camillus, being fourth military tribune, with M. Furius Medullinus, C. Æmilius, L. Valerius Publicola, Sp. Posthumus, and P. Cornelius Cossus, went and plundered the plains belonging to the Falisci, where he put all things to fire and sword. Hereupon the last-mentioned people marched forth to check the Roman foragers; pitched their camp to advantage, and continued quiet. Camillus employed every artifice, but in vain, in order to draw the Falisci to battle: at last, fearing this whole campaign would pass merely in slight skirmishes, he resolved to force the enemy's advantageous post; accordingly a bloody battle was fought; the camp of the Falisci was forced; they leaving great numbers of their troops either dead in the field of battle, or taken prisoners. The rest withdrew to *Falerium*. Camillus, proud of this victory, besieged the city in question; but its situation being extremely strong, he carried on the siege during a long time, but without any hopes of taking it. At last, after having given up all hopes, his generosity achieved what it was not in the power of his arms to do. A pedagogue who had the care of the education of the children of the chief personages of the city, formed a project to enrich himself at the expence of those who had trusted them to his care: for this purpose he ordered matters so, that he conducted all the innocent youths in question into the Roman camp. Camillus pretended to receive him very graciously; but afterwards he caused him to be stripped, and his hands tied behind him, when he sent him back to *Falerium* with all his scholars; who, by express order of the Roman general, kept on whipping the traitor pedant till they returned back to the city. This generous action made so deep an impression on the minds of the besieged, that they instantly submitted to a generous enemy, who otherwise would

not have been able to reduce them without the greatest difficulties. Falerium was afterwards made a Roman colony during the second triumvirate, called *Colonia Fanonia Etruscorum*; and Macrobius observes, that the statue of Janus Quadrifons, or "four-faced Janus," was first brought from that city to Rome. Monte Fiascone is now a very small town, though a bishop's see, with a seminary pretty well endowed. On its cathedral is a very large dome or cupola, which is discovered at a distance; but the streets are very narrow and ill contrived, and the old castle is now gone to ruins. In a word it is remarkable only for its situation, and for the hills surrounding it, which produce great quantities of excellent wine, particularly Muscadel, made famous by a certain German bishop, whose story is as follows:—This prelate, who, like the rest of his countrymen, was not an enemy to the bottle, had an affair which required his presence in Rome; no sooner had he set his foot in Italy, but he commanded his steward to go before, in order to taste the wines in every inn upon the road: in case the wine was tolerably good, the major-domo was to write in chalk upon the door, the Latin word EST, in capital letters; if it was very good, he must write EST EST, and it was at the inns so characterised, that the venerable bishop usually put up. At last, the steward having arrived at Monte Fiascone, found the Muscadel wine so delicious, that he did not scruple to triple the EST; and accordingly the bishop found that the steward had a superlative taste: and now the prelate caroused so heartily, that this farce became a tragedy: the too great quantity he poured down of this nectar, threw him into a fever, which carried him off in a few days. The tripler of Est buried his master in a church dedicated to St. Flavian, 300 paces from the going down the hill. 5 miles S. Bolsena, 10 NW. Viterbo. *Long.* 11. 56. E. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Monte Filatrano, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 15 miles SW. Tolentino.

Monte Forte, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 18 miles SSW. Benevento.

Monte Fortino, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 12 miles NW. Ascoli.

Monte Foscili, a town of Etruria. 28 miles WSW. Florence, 15 E. Leghorn.

Monte Fusco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 7 miles SSE. Benevento.

Monte Gallizo, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 18 miles ESE. Benevento.

Monte Gibilarosta, a mountain of Sicily. 3 miles SE. Palermo.

Monte Gioiso, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles N. Girace.

Monte Giove, a mountain of the island of Candy, anciently *Mount Ida*. 6 miles S. Candy.

Monte Granaro, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 16 miles W. Manfredonia.

Monte Granaro, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 22 miles S. Ancona.

Monte Grosso, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 6 miles NE. Minorbino.

Monte della Guardia, a mountain of Italy, about a mile from Bologna.

Monte Ignoso, a town of the republic of Lucca. 20 miles W. Lucca.

Monte Ilipula, a mountain of Spain, near Baeca.

Monte Lattaro, a mountain of Naples, in Principato Ultra, which receives its name from the variety of medicinal herbs which grow on and near it; which possess such virtues that the milk of cows which feed on them is said to cure a consumption. Near it was fought a famous battle between Narfes a general of Justinian, and Teja king of the Goths, in which the latter fell covered with wounds, being killed with an arrow as he was changing his shield. Near it is the Promontorium Hercules. Every part of the shore abounds in sulphureous and mineral waters. 3 miles Castel a Mare.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop. This town was founded by Frederick I. and gave title of duke to one of the most powerful subjects in the Neapolitan kingdom. In 1638, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake; and again in 1785. 12 miles NE. Nicotera.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles N. Benevento.

Monte Leone, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto. 8 miles SW. Norcia.

Monte Leone, a town of the Popedom, in Sabina. 15 miles N. Tivoli.

Monte Leone, a town of the island of Sardinia. 12 miles S. Alghieri.

Monte Leszi, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 13 miles SSW. Monopoli.

Monte Lugo, a town of the duchy of Parma. 11 miles S. Parma.

Monte Lugo, a mountain of the Popedom, near Spoleto.

Monte Lupo, a town of Etruria, on the Arno. 11 miles WSW. Florence.

Monte Major, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 6 miles S. Cordova.

Monte Maniva, a mountain of Italy, in the Bressian. 6 miles S. Breno.

Monte Marano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. 13 miles WNW. Conza.

Long. 14. 59. E. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

Monte Massico, a town of Naples, in Lavora, on a mountain celebrated for its wine. 8 miles S. Sezza.

Monte Maviri, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles NNE. Capua.

Monte Mauro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles St. Severino.

Monte di Mezzo, a mountain of the island of Corfica, which extends from the centre to the west coast.

Monte Mescoso, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 25 miles WSW. Modena.

Monte Messoli, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 m. NE. Tarento.

Monte Mileto, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles SSE. Benevento.

Monte Muro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 18 miles S. Potenza.

Monte Negro, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 8 miles W. Termoli.

Monte Negro, a mountainous district of Albania, inhabited by a brave people, called Monte-Negrins, who profess the Christian religion, and bear a mortal hatred to the Turks. Here is a town of the same name. 8 miles SE. Ragusa.

Monte Negro, or *Monte Neros*, a district in the north part of Syria, towards the province of Caramania.

Monte Nero, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 17 miles ESE. Cosenza.

Monte Notte, a mountain of Italy, on the borders of the state of Genoa, and the duchy of Montferrat. On the 14th of April 1796, the Austrians commanded by Gen. Beaulieu, were defeated by the French under General Buonaparte; the Imperialists lost 2000 men killed, and as many prisoners. 7 miles N. Savona, 12 S. Acqui.

Monte Nuovo, a mountain of Naples, thrown up by an earthquake in the 16th century, in the valley of Averno. Some part of it is cultivated. Near the foot of the mountain the sand is very hot from subterraneous fire.

Monte Odrisio, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 12 miles SE. Lanciano.

Monte dell' Olmo, a town of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona. 4 miles SE. Macerata.

Monte del Oro, a town and mountain of Italy, in the Valteline. 14 miles N. Sondrio.

Monte Pagano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 miles E. Teramo.

Monte Paterno, a mountain of Italy, about three miles from Bologna.

Monte Pelegrino, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on a lofty mountain, near the sea. 3 miles N. Palermo.

Monte Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. The bishop immediately holds from the Pope. 16 miles W. Matera, 20 SE. Venosa. Long. 16. 4. E. Lat. 40. 51. N.

Monte Philippo, a fortress of Etruria, near Porto Hercole. General Zumzungen, at the head of the imperial troops, invested

this fortress in the year 1712. The trenches were opened on the 22d of May, and the attacks made with vigour, and supported with extraordinary courage, and as bravely defended; at length the fort surrendered at discretion. The victory was tarnished by the cruelty of the conquerors, who put part of the garrison to death, and imprisoned the remainder.

Monte de Pedras, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. Lat. 18. S.

Monte Pinetto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles S. Umbriatico.

Monte de Plata, a mountain at the north coast of the island of Hispaniola.

Monte Posilippo, a mountain about three miles from Naples.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, dependent on the Pope. It contains four churches, and ten convents. 40 miles SSE. Florence, 63 N. Rome. Long. 11. 53. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Monte Reale, a town of the island of Sardinia. 18 miles SE. Oristagni.

Monte Roset, a fortress on the south coast of Sicily. 10 miles WNW. Girgenti.

Monte Roseto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 10 miles E. Brescia.

Monte Rosi, or *Monte Rossi*, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Patrimonia, between Rome and Viterbo, at an equal distance from each, where the Neapolitans were defeated by the French in 1797.

Monte Rosso, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 14 miles N. Modica, 22 W. Syracuse. Long. 14. 45. E. Lat. 37. 7. N.

Monte Rosso, a mountain of the island of Corfica, near the west coast, between Calvi and Ajaccio.

Monte Rosso, a town of Genoa. 7 miles W. Spezza.

Monte Rotondo, a town of the Popedom, in the Sabina. 10 miles NW. Tivoli.

Monte Sagro, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 15 miles SSW. Vieste.

Monte St. Angelo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, the see of a bishop; situated on a rugged mountain near the Adriatic. Near it is a convent of Carmelite friars, founded in the latter end of the 5th century, in commemoration of a victory over the barbarians, then besieging Sipontum. This convent was plundered by the Lombards: and in the year 1460, Ferdinand I. stormed the town, because the inhabitants had sided with his enemies, and pillaged the convent of all its treasures. 7 miles N. Manfredonia, 98 NE. Naples. Long. 15. 52. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Monte St. Ciriaco, a fortress and promontory on the coast of the Adriatic, near Ancona.

Monte di St. Giuliano, a mountain in the centre of the island of Ichia.

Monte di San Giuliano, or *Monte di Tra-*

pani, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 3 miles E. Trapani.

Monte St. Oreste, a mountain of Italy, not far from Città Castellana, anciently called *Mons Soracte*. On the top of this mountain is a convent, founded by Carloman, brother of Pepin king of France, on the spot where once stood a celebrated temple of Apollo.

Monte di St. Pelegrino, a mountain of Carfagnano.

Monte Sano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 12 miles NNE. Policastro.

Monte Santo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 17 miles ENE. Nicotera.

Monte Santo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 8 m. S. Ferrara.

Monte Santo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. In the year 1704, this town was taken by Philip V. king of Spain, but retaken the following year. 6 miles N. Idanha a Velha, 6 SW. Penha Macor.

Monte Santo, a lofty cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. E. *Lat.* 40.3. N.

Monte Santo, see *Athos*.

Monte Santo, (*Gulf of*), a bay of the Archipelago, on the west coast of European Turkey, formed between two projections of the continent; deriving its name from Monte Santo, or Mount Athos, which forms the north-east boundary of the gulf. *Long.* of the entrance, 24. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. N.

Monte de Santona, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 16 miles E. Santander.

Monte Saracino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 6 miles SE. Monte St. Angelo.

Monte Sarchio, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 10 m. WSW. Benevento.

Monte Scagliosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 7 miles S. Matera.

Monte della Sibilla, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto. 10 miles N. Norcia.

Monte Speretto, a town of the Popedom, in the Perugian. 5 miles NW. Perugia.

Monte la Teglia, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 24 miles N. Molise.

Monte Valparaiso, a mountain of Spain, near the city of Grenada.

Monte Velino, a mountain, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Apennines, more than 2,397 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. 46 miles NE. Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, who is titular archbishop of Nazareth. 16 miles NE. Conza, 50 E. Benevento.

Monte Vétère, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 6 miles S. Matera.

Monte Video, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, founded in the year 1740. It is situated on the north side of the river La Plata, 90 miles above its mouth, and built on a peninsula, which lies convenient to secure from the east winds

a bay of about 6 miles deep, and 3 wide, at its entrance. At the western point of this island is a single high mountain, which serves as a look-out, and has given a name to the town; the other lands which surround it are very low. That side which looks towards a plain, is defended by a citadel: several batteries guard the side towards the sea and the harbour. There is a battery upon a very little isle in the bottom of the bay, called *Isle au François*, or French Island. The anchorage at Monte Video is safe, though sometimes molested by pampers, which are storms from the south-west, accompanied by violent tempests. There is no great depth of water in the whole bay; and one may moor in three, four, or five fathoms of water, in a very soft mud, where the greatest merchant-ships run aground without receiving any damage; but sharp built ones easily break their backs, and are lost. The tides do not come in regular; according as the wind is, the water is high or low. It is necessary to be cautious, in regard to a chain of rocks which extends some cables' length off the east point of the bay; the sea forms breakers upon them, and the people of this country call them *La Punta de las Carretas*. Monte Video has a governor of its own, who is immediately under the orders of the governor-general of the province. The country round this town is almost entirely uncultivated, and furnishes neither wheat nor maize; they must get flour, biscuit, and other provisions for the ships, at Buenos Ayres. In the gardens belonging to the town, and to the adjoining houses, they cultivate scarce any legumes; there is, however, plenty of melons, calabashes, figs, peaches, apples, and quinces: cattle are as abundant there as in any other part of the country; which, together with the wholesomeness of the air, make Monte Video an excellent place to put in at for a crew; only great care must be taken to prevent desertion. In April 1806, the British took it by assault; the loss on both sides was considerable; on the side of the Spaniards 800 killed, 500 wounded, and 2000 prisoners. On the ill success of the expedition to Buenos Ayres in 1807, Monte Video was evacuated by the British. 120 miles ENE. Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 57.16. W. *Lat.* 34.42. S.

Monte di Viterbo, a mountain of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, anciently called *Mons Cyllenius*. This mountain is very high, and the ascent at first pretty difficult; however, it afterwards grows easier: it is almost covered with chestnut and sycamore trees: it was anciently an entire forest, and so thick set with trees, that no person, till Quintus Fabius Maximus, dared to enter it. The Tuscans having declared

war against the Romans, opened it with the siege of Sutrium, which stood in the neighbourhood of this forest. Quintus Fabius Maximus, in the year of Rome 442, was ordered by the senate to succour the place: the Tuscans confiding in their number gave the consul battle, but with so much confusion, that he easily defeated them; and afterwards pursued them so briskly, that he crossed the Cimmerian forest, which no Roman captain had presumed to do before. Livy informs us, that the Cimmerian forest was thickly set with trees, and more frightful than the German forests; so that scarce any person dared to enter it, except the general.

Montebourg, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles SE. Valognes, 12 N. Carentan.

Montech, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 7 miles E. Castel Sarasin, 22 WNW. Toulouse.

Montechiaro, see *Monte Chiaro*.

Montechio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostolo. 10 miles WNW. Modena.

Montechio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela, on the Oglio. 5 miles SSW. Breno.

Montechio Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 11 miles SW. Vicenza.

Montefrin, see *Montfrin*.

Montefrio, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 12 miles NNE. Loja.

Montegar, or *Monteigo*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles SW. Guardia.

Montego, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into Montego Bay.

Montegio, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 12 miles N. Genoa.

Montego Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 52. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Montego Bay, a seaport town of Jamaica, on the north coast of the island, in a bay which gives name to the town. It was made a legal port in 1758, and is now a flourishing town, with about 230 houses. In 1795, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake: the damage amounted to 200,000*l.* One hundred and fifty vessels clear out here annually. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 29. N.

Montego Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 48. W. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Montejo, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 4 miles SSE. Verrua, 12 ESE. Chivasso.

Montejan, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 10 miles SW. Angers.

Montejicar, a town of Spain, in the

province of Grenada. 12 miles NW. Guadix.

Monteith, a district of Scotland, in the south part of the county of Perth.

Montel de Gelat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 18 miles SSW. Montagu.

Montelier, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 m. E. Valence.

Montelimart, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Drôme, on the Robiou. Here are some manufactures of wool, silk, and leather. The inhabitants of Montelimart are said to have been the first in France who embraced the doctrines of the reformation. 10½ posts N. Avignon, 77½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 49. E. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Montella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 12 miles W. Conza.

Montellier, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles S. Romans, 6 S. Valence.

Montelon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 3 miles W. Autun.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Canna; containing 4 parishes, and above 4000 inhabitants. 15 miles WNW. Evora, 50 E. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Mondego: it contains six parish churches, a convent, several hospitals, and above 1900 inhabitants. It is the residence of a military commander, who has 24 companies of regular troops under him, quartered in the town and neighbourhood. 15 miles SW. Coimbra, 90 N. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 33. W. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Montenach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. 2 miles E. Payerne.

Montenay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 miles W. Mayenne.

Montendre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. Here is a mineral spring. 7 miles NW. Montlieu, 18 S. Pons.

Montenero, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 5 m. NNE. Coni.

Montenoison, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 15 miles S. Clamecy, 16 S. La Charité.

Montereau, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, at the conflux of the Seine and Yonne. The principal commerce is in corn, cheese, and cloth. This town is remarkable in history for the death of John duke of Burgundy, who was killed on the 10th of September, in the year 1419, in the presence of the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. king of

France. Philip Duke of Burgundy, to avenge the death of his father, introduced the English into France, which cost that country more blood than any war in which it had been engaged. In 1420, Henry V. took it by assault, and it continued in possession of the English till 1437; when it was retaken by the king of France, after a brave defence. 12 miles NE. Nemours, 12 SE. Melun.

Monterey, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 18 miles SE. Orense.

Monterey, a seaport or bay on the west coast of North-America, in New Albion, called by the Spaniards the *Famous Port of Monterey*. This bay is situated between point Pinos and point Anno Nuevo: between these points, this spacious, but very open bay is formed, by the coast falling back from the line of the two points, nearly 12 miles: the only part of it that is at all eligible for anchoring, is near its south extremity, about 3 miles south-eastward from point Pinos; where the shores form a sort of cove, that affords clear good riding, with shelter for a few vessels: these, for their necessary protection from the sea, must lie at no great distance from the south-west shore; where, either at night or in the morning, the prevailing wind from the land admits the sailing of vessels out of the bay, which otherwise would be a tedious tack, by the opposition of the winds along the coast, which generally blow between the north-west and north-north-west: to these points of the compass this anchorage is wholly exposed; but as the ocean swell is broken by the land of Point Pinos, and as those winds, which prevail only in the day time, seldom blow stronger than a moderate gale, the anchorage is rendered tolerably safe and convenient; and notwithstanding these north-westerly winds are common throughout most part of the year, Captain Vancouver did not hear of an instance of their being so violent, as to affect the safety of vessels tolerably well found with anchors and cables. The soundings are regular, from 30 to 4 fathoms; the bottom, a mixture of sand and mud; and the shores are sufficiently steep for all purposes of navigation, without shoals or other impediments. The anchorage already described is the only situation in the bay where vessels can ride, with any degree of safety or convenience. In its neighbourhood is the Spanish establishment. The presidio is about three quarters of a mile to the southward of the spot, where the sandy beach commences: this is the landing place, where they have erected a most wretched kind of house, which they call a store-house, serving for that purpose, and for the reception of a guard of soldiers, generally posted there. The presidio is situated in an open, clear

plain, a little elevated above the level of the sea: the space between the presidio and the landing place is very low swampy ground: the former does not appear to be much benefited by its vicinity to fresh water, since in the dry season it must be brought from a considerable distance, as the Spaniards had not been at the pains of sinking wells to insure a permanent supply. The most important of all blessings, health, is here treated with great indifference; since not only the climate of Monterey, but the whole of the surrounding country, has the reputation of being as healthy as any part of the known world. Other objects of secondary nature, such as the place of their abode, convenience, or comfort, have no greater influence on their consideration; as the present presidio is the identical one that was built on the first establishment of this port, in the year 1770, without having undergone the least improvement or alteration since that period. The buildings of the presidio form a parallelogram, or long square, comprehending an area of about 300 yards long by 250 wide, making one entire enclosure. The external wall is of the same magnitude, and built with the same materials; except that the officers' apartments are covered in with a sort of red tile, made in the neighbourhood: the whole presents a lonely, uninteresting appearance; like the establishment at San Francisco, the several buildings for the use of the officers, foldiers, &c. and for the protection of stores and provisions, are erected along the walls on the inside of the inclosure, which admits of but one entrance for carriages, or persons on horseback. At each corner of the square is a small kind of block-house, raised a little above the top of the wall, where swivels might be mounted for its protection. On the outside, before the entrance into the presidio, which fronts the shores of the bay, are placed seven cannon, four nine, and three three-pounders, mounted; these, with those at Saint Francisco, one two-pounder at Sainte Clara, and four nine-pounders dismounted, form the whole of their artillery. These guns are planted on the open plain ground, without any breast-work, or other screen for those employed in working them, or the least cover or protection from the weather. The four dismounted cannon, together with those placed at the entrance into the presidio, are intended for a fort to be built on a small eminence that commands the anchorage. A large quantity of timber is at present in readiness for carrying that design into execution; which, when completed, might certainly be capable of annoying vessels lying in that part of the bay which affords the greatest security, but could not be of

any importance after a landing was accomplished, as the hills behind it might be easily gained; from whence the assailing party nor can Monterey be considered a very tenable post without an extensive line of works. The presidio is the residence of the governor of the province, whose command extends from Saint Francisco southward along the exterior shore, to Cape St. Lucas; and on the eastern side of the peninsula of California, up that gulf to the bay of Saint Louis. The rank in the Spanish service, required as a qualification to hold this extensive command, is that of lieutenant-colonel. A lieutenant and ensign, serjeants, corporals, &c. resided also in the presidio; the establishment of which was similar to all the rest in the province. The number of soldiers who composed the garrison was about 100, including the non-commissioned officers. From this body, detachments are drawn for the protection of the neighbouring missions; the remainder, with their wives and families, reside within the walls of the presidio, without seeming to have the least desire for a more rural habitation; where garden-ground, and many other comforts, might easily be procured, at no great distance from the seat of the establishment. This seemed to be composed entirely of military people; at least we did not see amongst them those of any other description. The few most necessary mechanical employments were carried on in an indifferent manner by some of the soldiers, under permission of the commanding officer. *Long.* 238. 26. E. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Monterosso, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 20 miles NNW. Noto. *Long.* 14. 55. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Montes Claros, a plain of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, near Villa Viciosa. In the year 1665, a battle was fought here between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, in which the latter were victorious.

Montesa, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia. Near the town is a mountain, terminating in a pointed rock, on which stood the convent belonging to the military knights of the order of Montesa. On the 23d of March 1748, a dreadful earthquake overturned this rock, demolished the convent, and buried its inhabitants under its ruins. An unfortunate man, endeavouring to make his escape through a crevice of the rock, it suddenly closed, and crushed him in so terrible a manner, that when the body was afterwards found, there were hardly any remains seen of the skull or bones. It is remarkable, that in a chain of hills opposite to Montesa, there is a steep hill, with an old Moorish castle on its summit, which never has suffered from earthquakes, though

frequent in Valencia; owing, perhaps, to its very perpendicular position. 9 miles SW. St. Felipe.

Montesquieu, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 4 miles NW. Villefranche, 15 SSE. Toulouse.

Montesquieu de Volvestre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 25 m. S. Toulouse, 4 SSE. Rieux.

Montesquiou, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 4 miles NNW. Mirande, 11 WSW. Auch.

Montet aux Moines, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 miles NW. Montmarault, 13 S. Cerilly.

Monteux, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles NE. Avignon, 3 SW. Carpentras.

Montey, a town of Switzerland, and seat of a bailiff, in the Valais. 9 m. N. Martigny.

Monteyo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SW. Guardia.

Montezia, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles SSE. Havanna.

Montfauche, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre. 9 miles N. Châteauchinon.

Montfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 10 miles N. Clermont, 4 NE. Varennes.

Montfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 9 miles SE. Monistrol, 21 NE. Le Puy.

Montfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles W. Chollet, 15 S. Amiens.

Montferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 1 mile N. Clermont. See *Clermont*.

Montferrat, (*Dutchy of*) late a principality of Italy, bounded on the west and north by Piedmont, on the east by Milan, and on the south by the Genoese territories. This country abounds in every thing necessary to the comforts of life, particularly corn and excellent wine. It contains about 200 towns, market-towns, and castles. The Emperor Otho I. is said, in 967, to have raised this country to a marquisate, in favour of Aledran prince of Saxony. Upon the demise of the last male heir of this house, in 1305, the marquisate came to his sister, Violanda, spouse of the Greek emperor Adrianus Palæologus; and the Palæologi were masters of it till the year 1532, when the sovereignty was extinguished in John George. In 1536, it was, by the Emperor Charles V. adjudged to the duke of Modena, on account of his wife, who was in the Palæologan family. Maximilian II. in 1572, raised it to a duchy. In 1631, 75 places of the duchy of Montferrat were transferred to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of a yearly income of 15,000 crowns, payable

to him by the Duke of Mantua. In 1703, the emperor gave also to the duke that part of Montferrat which the dukes of Mantua had held as a fief from the emperor and empire, to be held by him pursuant to the same tenure. It is now united to France, and included in the departments of the Tanaro and Marengo.

Montferrier, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 9 miles ENE. Tarascon, 12 S. Mirepoix.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 14 miles N. Beaumont le Roger, 7 SE. Pont Audemer.

Montfort, a town of France, and principal district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 10 miles W. Rennes, 30 S. St. Malo. *Long.* 1. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Montfort, a town and ruinous citadel, where the ancient counts of Feldkirch resided, and took the title of count from it, whence it has been supposed to form a separate county. 12 miles S. Bregentz, 70 W. Innbruck.

Montfort, a town of Holland, situated on the river IJssel. Godfrey comte of Rhenen, being bishop of Utrecht in the year 1157, when the city was in a state of commotion, erected several castles, not only to guard his territories from foreign enemies, but also to keep his own subjects quiet. Montfort was one against the comtes of Holland; and, as its name imports, erected on a hill: it was the capital of a small country which anciently belonged to the family of Merode, one of whom sold it to the states of Utrecht, in the year 1648. The Spaniards pillaged and burned it in the year 1574, to revenge an affront they had received before Leyden, and as a compensation for wages which they pretended were due. The French seized it in 1672, but soon abandoned it, after having destroyed the castle. It is a well-built town, with fortifications, but of no great strength. 8 miles WSW. Utrecht, 23 S. Amsterdam.

Montfort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 21 miles W. Paris. *Long.* 1. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 7 miles S. Tartas, 9 E. Dax.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 4 miles SSE. Lectoure, 4 NE. Auch.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 4 m. S. Ruremond.

Montfort, see *Monfort*.

Montfort le Retrou, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 9 miles ENE. le Mans, 13 SW. la Ferte Bernard.

Montfrin, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 6 miles N. Beaucaire, 12 ENE. Nîmes.

Montgisard, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 7 miles NW. Villefranche, 12 SSE. Toulouse.

Montgomery, a town of North-Wales, in a county of the same name, situated on a rocky hill near the Severn. It was formerly walled, and had a castle, built soon after the conquest, but both were destroyed in the civil wars of the 17th century. The town and castle are supposed to have been built by Baldwin, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror; from whom it was called *Tre Faldwyn*, but took the present name from Roger de Montgomery earl of Shrewsbury, who won the castle of Baldwin. In the year 1094, it was taken by the Welch; and many were the skirmishes at different times for the possession of the place. In the year 1231, it was taken and burned, by Llewellyn prince of Wales. In the civil wars, it was seized for the use of the parliament, by Sir Thomas Middleton, in 1644; who, on the appearance of the king's army, was obliged to make a sudden retreat to Oswestry, and leave it ill provided both with garrison and provisions. The royal forces, under Lord Byron, laid siege to it; but Sir Thomas being joined by Sir William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir William Fairfax, returned, under the command of Brereton, with about 3000 men, to the relief of the place. The king's army was 5000 strong; who, on approach of the enemy, took possession of the hill above the castle. The castle was relieved, and a most bloody battle ensued. The king's army descended from their post, and making a most vigorous attack on the forces of the parliament, at first gained considerable advantage; but the last, actuated by despair, made the most violent efforts; and at length obtained a most complete victory. The pursuit was continued near 20 miles: above 500 were slain, and 1400 taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the parliament, only 40 slain, and about 60 wounded. The castle met with the fate of all others, being dismantled by order of the commons: the remains impend over the town. They stand on a projecting ridge, of a great height and steepness, and towards the end quite precipitous; the reliques of this fortress are very small. It had been divided by four fosses, cut in the rock; each perhaps had its draw-bridge. Between the end of the building and the precipice is a level spot, the yard or parade of the place. Montgomery is governed by two bailiffs, town-clerk, &c. and sends one member to parliament. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and 972 inhabitants. 50 miles NW. Worcester, 161 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Montgomery, a county of United Ame-

rica, in the state of New-York, bounded on the north by the counties of Clinton and St. Laurence; on the east by the counties of Essex, Washington, and Saratoga; on the south by the counties of Albany, Schoharie, and Otsego; and on the west by the county of Herkemer; 80 miles from north to south, and about 34 from east to west. This county was first called Tryon, and the name was changed to Montgomery, by act of congress, in 1784. The number of inhabitants, in 1804, was 24,483. Johnston is the chief town.

Montgomery, a town of Massachusetts. 15 miles Boston.

Montgomery, a county of the state of Georgia, on the north-east side of the Atlantaha. It contains 12 towns, and about 3180 inhabitants.

Montgomery, a county of Pennsylvania, 33 miles long, and 17 broad, north-west of Philadelphia. It is divided into 28 townships, and contains 24,150 inhabitants.

Montgomery, a town of New-York, in Orange County. 48 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 74. 17. W. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Montgomery, a county of United America, in the state of Maryland, with 15,058 inhabitants, including 6288 slaves.

Montgomery, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia; about 100 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It contains 8076 free inhabitants, and 968 slaves. In it are some lead mines.

Montgomery, a county of the state of Tennessee, with 2899 inhabitants.

Montgomery, a county of the state of Kentucky, with 6999 inhabitants, including 749 slaves.

Montgomeryshire, a county of North-Wales, bounded on the north by Denbighshire, on the east by Shropshire, on the south by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire, and on the west by Merionethshire; about 30 miles from east to west, 24 from north to south, and 95 in circumference. It is divided into seven hundreds, which contain six market-towns, and 47 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 47,978; of whom 6233 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 13,802 in agriculture. The towns are Montgomery, Machynleth, Welchpool, Newton, Llanydulos, and Llanvillin. This country is mountainous, but fertile; and agreeably interspersed with vallies, hills, meadows, and corn fields. It was formerly celebrated for its breed of horses. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery.

Monthermé, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles N. Charleville.

Monthoiron, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Vienne. 5 miles SSE. Châtelleraut, 13 NE. Poitiers.

Monthureux sur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 miles SSW. Darney, 7 E. Marche.

Monti Bay, a bay called by Captain Dixon Port Mulgrave, see *Port Mulgrave*.

Monticello, a town of the island of Corsica. 10 miles ENE. Calvi.

Montiel, a town of Spain, in New Castile, formerly the see of a bishop. In the year 1369, Pedro the Cruel, king of Castile, was killed in this town by his brother Henry. 18 miles WSW. Alcaraz.

Montier St. Jean, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 miles NW. Semur en Auxois, 6 SSW. Montbart.

Montier sur Saux, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles W. Gondrecourt, 15 SSW. Bar le Duc.

Montierender, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles S. St. Dizier, 27 NW. Chaumont en Bassigny.

Montierre, a town of the island of Sardinia. 9 miles ESE. Bosa.

Montignac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Dordogne. 21 miles ESE. Périgueux, 12 N. Sarlat. *Long.* 1. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Montigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles NW. Baugé, 12 ESE. Châteauneuf.

Montigny sur Vingeanne, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 miles NE. Châtillon.

Montigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 13 miles NE. Is sur Tille.

Montigny sur Canne, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 7 miles SW. Moulins.

Montigny le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles WNW. Bourbonne.

Montil, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 5 miles S. Blois.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. It contains two parishes, seven convents, and about 4000 inhabitants. 18 miles SSE. Cordova, 51 N. Grenada. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Montils, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 15 miles S. Saintes.

Montjouet, a town of France, in the department of the Doria, on the Grand Doria. 10 m. SE. Aosta.

Montjouy, see *Monjuich*.

Montjoy, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles

N. Valence, 13 E. Agen. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 44. 11. N.

Montjoy, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 m. SE. Nerac, 8 SSW. Agen. *Long.* o. 36. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Montirat, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 15 miles N. Alby.

Montirone, a town of France, in the department of the Meia. 7 miles S. Brescia.

Montivilliers, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine. 36 miles W. Rouen, 6 N. Havre. *Long.* o. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

Montlaur, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles SE. Toulouse.

Montlhery, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. In 1464, a battle was fought here between the Royalists and the League, in which both claimed the victory. 13 miles S. Paris, 12 NE. Dourdan.

Montlieu, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente. 22 miles SSE. Pons, 33 SSE. Saintes. *Long.* o. 11. W. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Montlucl, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain. 3 posts NE. Lyons, 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ SE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

Montmarault, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier. 22 m. SW. Moulins, 51 S. Bourges. *Long.* 3. 2. E. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Montmartin en Graigne, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles SE. Carentan, 9 N. St. Lo.

Montmartin près la Mer, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles SW. Coutances, 9 NNE. Granville.

Montmartre, a town of France, adjoining to Paris.

Montmaur, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 m. SW. Epernay.

Montmedy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. It is situated on the river Cher, which divides it into Upper and Lower, called *Montmedy* and *Medy Bar*. This town was taken from the dutchy of Luxemburg, in the year 1657. 21 miles N. Verdun, 7 miles E. Stenay. *Long.* 5. 26. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Montmelian, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. near the Târe; has only one church, and two convents; the country round is very agreeably diversified with hills and mountains, covered with vines for six miles round: the wine is very good. The fortress is situated on a mountain, inaccessible except towards the town; it is founded on a rock, composed

of five good bastions, irregularly covered, and well flanked with a fosse, cut in the rock. It has two ridges of fortifications, one above the other, with a tower in the middle. The castle, which is large and lofty, is the residence of the governor. The place is of great consequence, because it is the key of the whole country, and supposed to be impregnable, on account of its strong garrison of 300 men, esteemed some of the best troops in Europe, as well as the abundance of provisions and warlike stores with which it is provided. When Francis I. king of France, invaded Savoy, in the year 1535, he took Montmelian through the treachery of the governor, Francis Clermont, a Neapolitan, who deserted to the French, to escape the punishment he well deserved. Louis XIII. besieged it in 1630; but the Comte Santena, then governor, defended it with great fidelity and courage for thirteen months, till a mine threw down a part of the rock which joined the rampart, and compelled the French to raise the siege. It was taken by the Marquis du Crequi, in the reign of Henry IV. and by Marechal de Catinat, in 1692, in the reign of Louis XIV. but restored to Savoy by a peace concluded at Turin in 1696. 7 miles SSE. Chambéry, 22 NE. Grenoble.

Montmerle, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 2 miles SE. Belleville. 8 WSW. Châtillon les Dombes.

Montmirail, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 12 miles NW. Sezanne, 33 WSW. Châlons sur Marne.

Montmirail, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 7 miles SE. La Ferté Bernard, 24 NE. Le Mans.

Montmiral, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 7 m. N. Romans.

Montmirval, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 9 miles SE. Châteaui Thierry.

Montmirey le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 7 miles N. Dôle, 6 ENE. Auxonne.

Montmoreau, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 12 miles ESE. Barbezieux, 15 S. Angoulême.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 16 miles N. Bar.

Montmorency, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 6 miles W. Gonesse, 7 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 24. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Montmorency, a river of Canada, which, after an irregular course over a rocky country, falls into the river St. Laurence, over a precipice nearly in a perpendicular line about 240 feet. The breadth of the river at the top of the fall is about 50 feet. The cataract is about seven miles below Quebec.

Montmorency, a town of Lower Canada,

on a river of the same name, which runs into the river St. Laurence. It was on some eminences near this town at which General Wolf began his attack on the French at Quebec, which was unsuccessful, and attended with considerable loss. 5 miles NE. Quebec.

Montmerin, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 9 miles W. Serres.

Montmorin, a town of the state of Pennsylvania, on the Ohio. 18 miles below Pittsburg.

Montoire, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 9 miles SW. Vendôme, 21 NW. Blois.

Montoire, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 12 miles E. Guerande.

Montolieu, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 8 miles NW. Carcassonne, 8 E. Castelnaudary.

Monton, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 9 miles NNW. Molière, 7 SSE. Clermont.

Montona, a town of Istria. 16 miles ESE. Umago.

Montone, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Montone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

Montong, a town of Africa, near Cape Lopez Gonfalvo. 10 miles N. Olibato.

Montorio, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 4 miles E. Verona.

Montorio, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 6 miles SSW. Teramo. *Long.* 13. 51. E. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Montoro, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 22 miles NE. Cordova.

Montoyto, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 13 miles E. Evora.

Montour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles W. Currah.

Montpaon, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. In 1371, this place, then strong, was taken by the Duke of Lancaster, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 12 m. S. Milhau, 12 E. Vabres.

Montpellas, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 7 miles ENE. Chanbery.

Montpellier, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Herault. This city was built on a hill, near the river Lez, after Charlemagne had demolished Maguelone, which served as an asylum for the Saracens in their depredations; and the bishop's see, which had been removed from Maguelone to Substantion, was established at Montpellier. In the year 1180, an university was founded here for the study of

physic, by some physicians who were driven out of Spain. In the year 1706, an academy of sciences was instituted here. Montpellier contains a great number of good houses, but the streets are narrow. It is defended by a citadel, which commands the town and neighbourhood. The principal manufacture here is verdigris, in which it carries on a considerable trade, as also in wool, which is brought from the Mediterranean; wine, aqua vitæ, Hungary water, cinnamon water, capillaire, essence of Bergamot, lemons, &c. and likewise great quantities of woollen carpets, fustians, and silk stockings. These commodities are sent by the canal to Certe, which is the seaport of Montpellier. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 78,000. 30 posts ENE. Toulouse. 95½ S. Paris. *Long.* 3. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Montpellier, a town of the state of Vermont, on the Onion River.

Montpensier, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 9 miles NNE. Riom.

Montpeyroux, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 3 miles NW. Ginac, 7 ESE. Lodève.

Montpezan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 22 miles SE. Auch, 13 SW. P'Isle en Jourdain.

Montpezat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 miles S. Cahors, 14 NNE. Montauban. *Long.* 1. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 14. N.

Montpezat, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 16 miles W. Privas, 15 N. Joyeuse.

Montpezat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 miles SW. Villeneuve d'Agen, 9 ESE. Tonncins.

Montpingon, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles E. Coutances.

Montpont, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 7 miles SSW. Louhans, 10 E. Tournus.

Montpont, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles WSW. Mucidan, 16 NW. Bergerac. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 59. N.

Montpreveire, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 5 m. NE. Lausanne.

Montquélai, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan, on the north coast of the Persian gulf. 120 miles SSW. Schiras.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles NE. Avallon, 24 SE. Auxerre.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 7 miles W. Condom, 24 NW. Auch. *Long.* 0. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Montreal, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Aude. 9 miles W. Carcassonne, 10 SW. Castelnau-dary.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 4 miles N. Nantua.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late in the electorate of Treves. A fortress was built here by Louis XIV. on a sharp rock, in a peninsula of the Moselle, opposite Trarbach, which was demolished in the year 1698, by the treaty of peace with Germany. 17 miles W. Coblentz, 4 NE. Treves.

Montreal, a town of North-America, in Canada. It stands in an island of the same name, in the river St. Laurence. The fortifications are flanked with redoubts, which serve instead of bastions; the ditch is about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry; encompassing the town, except that part which lies towards the river. It has four gates, one of them very small. It has also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which command the streets of the town from one end to the other; and over the river St. Peter is a bridge. The bank of the river St. Laurence, on which the town of Montreal is built, rises insensibly from the water's edge to the opposite part of the town; which is divided into two parts, called the Lower and the Upper Town; though the ascent in passing from the former to the latter is scarcely perceptible. The island of Montreal, in which the town is built, is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad, being very fruitful in corn, and abounding with elegant plantations. It has its name from a mountain of great height, situated about the middle of the island, which has been since given to the town itself, originally called *Ville Marie*. The river is not navigable at Montreal, on account of several cataracts and rocks, which obstruct the passage. Though the lands of Montreal produce Indian corn in abundance, and all the vegetables of Europe flourish in it, yet the French were never able to establish any staple commodity to answer their demands on their mother country. Their trade with the Indians produced all their returns to that market. The furs of the beaver, with those of foxes and racoons, the skins of deer, and all the branches of peltry, together with what corn and lumber they could send to the West-Indies, constituted their whole stock of merchandize; and these were found sufficient to render their lives agreeable. This town was taken by the English, under the command of General Amherst, in the year 1760. In 1775, it was taken by the Americans, under General Montgomery, but soon after evacuated. 100 miles SW. Quebec. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Montreal, a river of North-America,

which runs into Montreal Bay, in Lake Superior.

Montreal, a small island in Lake Superior, near the east coast. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 9. N.

Montreal Bay, a bay on the east side of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Montredon, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 3 m. W. Narbonne.

Montregean, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 m. E. St. Gaudens.

Montresor, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 9 miles E. Loches, 18 S. Amboise.

Montrevault, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 m. S. St. Florent le Vieil, 13 NNW. Chollat.

Montreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 10 miles S. Bernay.

Montreuil, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles E. Paris.

Montreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 m. SE. Troyes.

Montreuil Bellay, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 12 miles NW. Loudun, 7 S. Saumur.

Montreuil Bonnin, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, in which was formerly a mint for coining money. 9 miles SW. Poitiers.

Montreuil sur Mer, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Straits of Calais, about six miles from the sea. This town was obtained by Louis VIII. of William de Maineris, lord of Maintenay, in the year 1224. It is fortified and situated on a considerable eminence; and contains several churches, and about 5000 inhabitants. In the year 1419, it was taken by the English. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ posts S. Calais, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Montrevill, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 9 miles NW. Château Chinon.

Montrichard, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Loire and Cher, on the Cher. 15 m. S. Blois, 9 SE. Aignan. *Long.* 1. 16. E. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Montricoux, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 24 miles S. Cahors.

Montrigard, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 15 miles NNE. Tain, 12 NNE. Romans.

Montro, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utawas, 30 m. NW. Fort Culonge.

Montrose, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, situated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the South Esk, and the German Sea. It is a royal borough, and in union with Aberdeen, Ar-

broath, Bervie, and Brechin, returns one member to the Imperial parliament. The corporation consists of a provost, three bailies, dean of guild, &c. The harbour is commodious, and the trade has for a long time been considerable. In the beginning of last century, and till about the year 1744, Montrose was distinguished by its shipping. It was also famous for a market for linen yarn, which was brought from all parts of the counties of Angus and Mearns, and sold here, whence it was sent to London and Manchester. The first manufacture of any consequence, that of canvass, was erected here by a company in 1745; but this was so much overdone at the peace of 1783, that all the great companies here, and most of the smaller ones, gave up, turned their working-houses into dwelling-houses, and sold off their machinery and utensils, &c. Little therefore is now attempted in that line, compared with what was done before. During this period, two different companies set up a large manufacture of coloured and white thread, and were followed by others on a similar scale: it is at present the most considerable article of manufacture in the town. Some brown sheetings and Osnaburgs, are also made here, and a pretty considerable trade is carried on in the commission line in Osnaburgs and yarn sent to Glasgow. The cotton manufactures have been lately attempted, and various smaller articles, as stockings, &c. are manufactured. There is a good tannery, and rope-walks belonging to different companies. This town has been long distinguished for making and exporting excellent malt, and for making good malt-liquor of all kinds. To Montrose there belong commonly about 16 or 18 fishermen, but many of them are old, and for some years past they have had very indifferent success. At the harbour of Montrose there is a good wet dock, where ships are built and repaired, not only for this, but for other ports. The principal articles imported from foreign parts are pearl-asbes, wood-asbes, flax, hemp, iron, clover-seed, whale-blubber, whale-ins, alias whale-bone, fir-timber, battens, deals, linseed, spruce-beer, tar, barley, and beer, malt, sail-cloth, and salmion. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7974, of whom 1422 were employed in trade and manufactures. 37 m. S. Aberdeen, 52 NE. Perth. *Long.* 2. 27. W. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Montrosiers, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 10 miles NE. Rhodéz.

Montrouge, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 2 miles S. Paris.

Montroui, a town on the west coast of Hiipaniola. 18 miles SSE. St. Mark.

Monts, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Vienne. 4 miles SSE. Loudun, 7 N. Mirebeau.

Montserrat, an island of the West-Indies, discovered by Columbus, in the year 1493, about nine miles long, and nearly as much wide; of an oval form. In the year 1632, Sir Thomas Warner, governor of St. Christopher's, sent hither a small colony of English. Lord Willoughby afterwards sent a reinforcement of hands to settle it in a regular manner; and their industry turned to such account, that for several years this island prospered more than that of Antigua, and exported sugar, ginger, cotton, and indigo. The island is divided into two parishes, and the number of militia, which at this time it can raise, exclusive of negroes, is said to amount to above 500 men. In 1668, after the French had made themselves masters of Antigua, M. de la Barré made a descent upon Montserrat, which he reduced. In the year 1712, the French took and burnt all the shipping in the road, excepting one vessel, which made its escape, and then they returned to Guadaloupe. These hostilities happening at a time when the negociations for peace were in dependence, the British plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht insisted upon an indemnification; and some stipulations of that kind were inserted in the eleventh article of that treaty; but the sufferers never received any satisfaction but what they afterwards obtained from the British parliament. The island of Montserrat, as to its climate, soil, animals, and commerce, is pretty much the same with the other English Caribbee islands. The mountains produce cedars, cypress-trees, the iron-tree, with other woods, and some odoriferous shrubs. It is well watered and fruitful; and the planters here formerly raised a great deal of indigo. The seas abound with fish. *Long.* 61. 6. W. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, celebrated for its height and hermitage, to which pilgrims assemble from divers parts to implore the protection of the Virgin before a miraculous image. The whole extent of this mountain may be about 24 miles in circumference; its chief materials consisting of round limestone, firmly conglutinated with a yellow calcareous earth and sand, not unlike the *breccia*, or pudding stone of Aleppo, only that the grain is coarser, and stones larger than those of the Levant, with a further addition of round white quartz, streaked with red, as well as touch-stone, all well cemented together, forming one perfect solid mass; and according as the natural bitumen which united all these together has occasionally given way in the course of years, torrents of rain-water have rolled down and washed away

the earth, the result of the decomposition, and have split the mountain into an infinite variety of shapes and singular appearances, forming in some places the most amazing clefts and frightful precipices: in others huge pieces of blanché and bare rocks shoot up into sharp cones, pillars, and jagged forms, from 20 to 100 feet high, its wildness increasing in proportion as you advance higher, inasmuch that on reaching the summit of this enormous pile human reason is lost in conjecture; but the sight is gratified with the most splendid prospect, looking down on an extensive kingdom beneath. The lower part of the mountain has decomposed much sooner than the upper parts, and turned into soil, productive of corn, vineyard, and olive; while the shelving rocks facilitate a passage to the summit, and exhibit to the botanist above 200 sorts of trees, shrubs, and plants, that shoot up spontaneously. The direction of this great mountain is from east to west, with a visible inclination to the west. 20 miles NW. Barcelona.

Montserraté, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul. 35 m. NW. St. Paul.

Montsestin, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 3 miles SE. Crescentin, 3 E. Verrua.

Montsoreau, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 6 miles SE. Saumur, 2 N. Fontevraud.

Montsur, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 9 miles ENE. Laval, 10 S. Mayenne.

Montville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 13 miles E. Caudebec, 7 N. Rouen.

Montville, a town of the state of Connecticut. 10 miles SW. Norwich.

Montuosa, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 83. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Montawiliszki, a town of Samogitia. 14 miles ESE. Rokienné.

Montsburg, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 9 m. N. Dresden.

Montzen, a town of the dutchy of Limburg. 7 miles N. Limburg.

Monument Island, one of the New Hebrides, which appeared to be a rock in the form of a pyramid, inaccessible to every animal but birds; situate to the north of Montague island.

Monument Point, a cape of the state of Massachusetts, in Cape Cod Bay. *Long.* 70. 31. W. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Monusiat, a town of Curdistán. 50 m. W. Bethis.

Monunusa, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea on the south side, *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Monyhyre, a town of Scotland, in the

county of Dumfries. 16 miles NNW. Dumfries.

Monza, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olono, on the river Lambro; the chief curiosity of which is the treasury of St. John the Baptist, where among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italian kings, and afterwards the emperors of Germany were crowned whenever they were disposed to assert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. It is so called from an iron ring on the inside, though the crown itself is of gold, and enriched with jewels. It is by much too small for the head of a grown person. Its height is about three fingers, and it has neither points nor rays, nor ornaments of any kind. Charlemagne was crowned here in 774, after taking Desiderius king of Lombardy prisoner. 8 miles NNE. Milan.

Monzambano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 miles NNW. Mantua.

Monzeville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 8 miles NE. Cleimont en Argonne.

Monzingen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 12 miles W. Creutznach, 42 E. Treves. *Long.* 7. 32. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Monzkguth, a district of Pomerania, forming a peninsula, in the south-east part of the island of Rugen.

Moo, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 26 miles NNW. Uddevalla.

Moo, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 30 miles NW. Tornea.

Moo Ong, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Nassau. *Long.* 99. 49. E. *Lat.* 2. 58. S.

Moobad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles W. Lucknow.

Moodul, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 13 miles SSW. Galgala.

Moodypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 28 miles N. Pucculoe.

Moogry, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 50 miles N. Nagpour.

Moogpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 31 miles ENE. Janagur.

Moogry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Visiapour. 31 m. W. Poonah.

Mookenoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 18 miles SSW. Darempoory.

Mosker, a town of Cabulistan. 40 miles Ghizni.

Mosker, a town of Hindoostan, in Madurra. 40 miles E. Coilpetta.

Mooski, a seaport town of Japan, in a bay on the south-east coast of the island of Nippon. 80 miles SE. Jedo. *Long.* 40. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Moola, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 10 miles E. Poonah.

Moslenwerter, a rock in the east entrance of the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Mosilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 28 miles WNW. Allumbaddy.

Moon, (*Mountains of*) mountains in the interior parts of Africa, which extend from Negroland, through Abyssinia, to the Indian Sea.

Moonagurra, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles ENE. Golconda.

Moonygurry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Schaurunpour. 25 miles SE. Merat.

Moor, a town of Virginia, on the Mattaponi. 4 miles NW. West Point.

Moorbach, a river which rises from the Steenhuder Meer, in the county of Hoya, and runs into the Weser, at Nienburg.

Moorbad, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 40 miles E. Basleen.

Moordampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia. 9 miles SW. Hardah.

Moore, a county of North Carolina, with 4767 inhabitants, including 600 slaves.

Moore Bay, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 35. W. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Moore Town, a town of the island of Jamaica. 22 miles ENE. Kingston.

Moorefield, or *Moorestown*, a town of New Jersey. 13 miles E. Philadelphia.

Moorefields, a town of Virginia, on a branch of the Potomack. 75 miles Winchester, 180 NW. Richmond.

Mooreab, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcond. 20 miles NE. Bereilly.

Mooren, a town of Bengal. 9 miles S. Deefa.

Moorgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 13 miles NW. Chanda.

Moorgull, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 21 miles WNW. Coflimcotta.

Moorhu, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Deefa.

Morja, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. 130 miles E. Sego.

Moorning Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher. 2 miles SE. Basseterre.

Moorhya, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gangpour. 10 miles NE. Gangpour.

Moorley, a town of Bengal, capital of the circar of Jeffere. 55 miles NE. Calcutta, 74 SW. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 21. E. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Moor's Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 4. W. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

Moor's Island, one of the smaller Bahamas. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Moor's Town, a town of the state of Jersey. 8 miles S. Burlington.

Moorsbedabad, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, about ten miles from the Ganges. It was formerly the capital of the Bengal provinces, until the establishment of the British power; and even long after, it was the seat of the collector-general of the revenues, being a more central situation than Calcutta. It is very large, but ill-built; and in its plan so very irregular, that it is difficult to estimate the quantity of ground it stands on. It is a modern city, and does not contain any magnificent buildings, either public or private; nor was it ever fortified, except by an occasional rampart thrown up round it, on the Mahratta invasion, in 1742. This city is now decaying, especially since the removal of the board of revenue to Calcutta, in 1771. 100 miles N. Calcutta, 188 SE. Patna. *Long.* 88. 26. E. *Lat.* 24. 11. N.

Moorsoon, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 5 miles NE. Boad.

Moorude, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles W. Carmulla.

Moorzan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra. 75 miles NE. Sego.

Moose Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 93. W. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Moose Island, a small island on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of the Schoodiack.

Moose River, a river of Canada, which runs into James's Bay, in Hudson's Bay, *Long.* 80. 56. W. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Moosehead Lake, a lake of Massachusetts, in the north-west part of the province of Maine.

Moosehillock, a chain of mountains in New Hampshire, whose summits are generally covered with snow.

Mosserai, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 5 miles NW. Bahar.

Mossheda, a small circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Dinagepour, on the east by Janguirpour, on the south by Bettooria, and on the west by Pootole.

Mooss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles NW. Hof.

Mossee, or *Mosseedor*, a town of Africa, and capital of Gotto. 110 miles SW. Tombuctow. *Long.* 0. 16. E. *Lat.* 15. 8. N.

Moet, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 18 miles SW. Kooch.

Moet, El, a town of Nubia. 35 miles S. Chiggad.

Mosbachilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 23 miles W. Terriore.

Moetagara, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 45 miles SE. Hyderabad.

Moetagora, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 5 miles WNW. Combamet.

Moeta Gonga, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Gonga, or Bain Gonga. 40 miles S. Bundowrah, in Berar.

Moetal, a town of Hindoostan, in the

circular of Cuddapa. 34 miles N. Gandi-cotta.

Mootan, a town of Hindoostan, in the circular of Hindia. 10 m. SW. Hurlingabad.

Mootapaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 10 miles E. Nattam.

Mootapilly, or *Medipilli*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circular of Guntoor, on the coast of Coromandel, situated at the mouth of a river, which runs into the bay of Bengal. 75 miles SW. Masulipatan, 150 N. Madras. *Long.* 80. 10 E. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Mooteapollam, see *Mutuapillam*.

Moostingy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circular of Guntoor. 18 miles E. Guntoor.

Mopar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 40 miles SSW. Ongole.

Mopeba, see *Howe's Island*.

Mopenda, a province of the kingdom of Anziko.

Moquegna, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa. 70 miles S. Arequipa. *Long.* 70. 56. W. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

Môr, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 12 miles E. Loheia.

Mor, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 32 miles NW. Hagiaz.

Mor, an island of Denmark, in the gulf of Lyngby, 16 miles long, and 6 wide. It contains a town and several villages.

Mora, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 22 miles NW. Evora.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 16 miles SE. Toledo.

Mora, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Ebro. 18 miles N. Tortosa.

Mora, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. 55 miles NW. Falun.

Morabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 10 miles S. Roopnagar.

Morabel, a town of the island of Ceylon. 18 miles N. Trincomaly.

Moraca, a river of Albania, which runs into the lake of Scutari, 10 m. N. Antivari.

Morad Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 30 miles SW. Kiutaja.

Morad Sini, one of the branches of the Euphrates, which rises 20 miles east from Dadin, and joins the other branch, 45 miles S. Arzingan.

Moradgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 13 miles S. Azimgur.

Moradgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 30 miles NNW. Allahabad.

Moragatcha, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 18. E. *Lat.* 22. 17. N.

Moraisab, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a small harbour, in the bay of Tunis, anciently called *Maxula*. 24 miles ESE. Tunis.

Morai je, mountains of Africa, on the road from Angola to Mourzouk.

Moraleda, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 10 miles E. Loja.

Moraleja, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 6 miles SE. Zamora.

Moralez, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 3 miles S. Zamora.

Moralez, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, on the Magdalena. 32 miles S. Tamalameque.

Morambo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 55. S.

Moranker, a town of Hindoostan, in the circular of Aurungabad. 15 miles N. Aurungabad.

Moranne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Sarthe. 5 miles N. Châteauneuf.

Morano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles W. Cassano.

Morant, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into Morant Bay.

Morant Bay, a bay of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Morant Point, or *East Point*, a cape of the island of Jamaica, on the east coast. *Long.* 75. 52. W. *Lat.* 17. 56. N.

Morant Keys, or *Ranas*, small islands or rocks in the Caribbean Sea, about 36 miles SE. Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 17. 35. N.

Morapa, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles W. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Moras, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 16 miles NW. La Tour du Pin.

Moras, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 15 miles N. Romans, 15 NNE. Tain.

Morasteen, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 8 miles SE. Upfal.

Morat, or *Murten*, a town of Switzerland, in the Vaudois, situated on the south-east side of a lake, to which it gives name. Near it is a chapel, filled with the bones of the Burgundians who perished in the siege of this town, in a battle with the Swiss in 1476. It is the capital of a district. 12 miles W. Berne, 22 SSW. Soleure.

Morata, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the east coast of Ruatan. *Long.* 86. 58. W. *Lat.* 16. 25. N.

Moratalaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 22 miles E. Ciudad Real.

Moratala, a town of Spain, in Murcia. 34 miles SSW. Chinchilla.

Morava, a town of Servia, on a river of the same name. 6 miles NW. Parakin.

Morava, a river which rises in the north part of Bulgaria, passes through Servia, and runs into the Danube, 8 miles E. Semendria.

Moravahisar, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 40 miles NNW. Nissa.

Moravia, (*Marquisate of*) a country bounded on the north by Bohemia and Silesia, on the east by Silesia and Hungary, on the south by Austria, and on the west by Bohemia; containing about 1400 square miles. Towards Hungary, Bohemia, and Silesia, it is partly environed by mountains, and partly by woods. Above one half of it is mountainous and woody, and many of the former are so rough, as to be almost desolate. In the more champaign circles, tracts, and parts, are many morasses, bogs, and lakes. In the mountainous regions the air indeed is rough and cold, so that, in many places, for near the whole summer, the inhabitants must use a stove; but these parts notwithstanding are wholesomer than the above-mentioned champaign territories. More corn grows here than the inhabitants consume. In it is also plenty of hemp and flax; nor are table fruit-trees or vegetables wanting. It produces, likewise, good saffron. Some white and red wine is made in those tracts lying towards Hungary and Austria, which are in no respect inferior to the Austrian territories. The pasturage is good, and maintains all sorts of cattle. It is remarkable, that in some places they also dig frankincense and myrrh out of the earth. Game is plentiful. There is no want of venison here; there are likewise wolves, bears, and a species of leopards, of the size of dogs, but thicker, which are called Ryfowe, with some beavers. In the circle of Brunn, are quarries of marble, bastard diamonds, amethysts, and other minerals; alum, iron mines, and works. In the circle of Znaym, were formerly mines of gold; and at this day, are some of iron, sulphur, saltpetre, and vitriol. Here and there are some mineral springs which are impregnated with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and saltpetre; and there are likewise acid springs, but salt they want. The number of towns, villages, and market-towns in Moravia, has been estimated at 2550. The language of the inhabitants is a dialect of the Slavonic, and little differing from the Bohemian. The German language, too, is very common in Moravia. The states of the country consist of the clergy, lords, knights, and burgesses. Christianity was introduced so early as the eighth century. The whole country is of the Roman Catholic church, and subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Olmutz. The principal articles of commerce, consist in their manufactures of cloth, iron, glass, paper, gunpowder, &c. which, on the whole, are considerable. Moravia was anciently inhabited by the Quadi, who were driven out by the Slavi. While belonging to the latter, it was of greater extent than at present. The kings of this country were, till the ninth century, power-

ful and independent; but afterwards the emperor Charlemagne not only vanquished King Lech, but his son and successor Louis, made King Mogemir also his vassal. A part of it, which to this day alone bears the name of Moravia, the Bohemian dukes Brzetislaw and Ulrich, in 1026, reduced by force of arms; and the former, on his death, was reckoned among the princes thereof. From that time, this country having, in the year 1086, been declared a marquisate by the German king, Henry IV. and united with Bohemia, has been frequently resigned as a fief, by the dukes and kings of Bohemia to their sons, brothers, or relations, and sometimes even divided. Since the time of King Matthias, Moravia has enjoyed no peculiar marggrave of its own, but has constantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. Moravia contributed about one-third part to the exactions which Bohemia paid. Towards the maintenance of the military state of the whole Austrian hereditary countries, it contributed yearly 1,856,490 florins. Seven regiments of foot, one of cuirassiers, and one of dragoons, were quartered in Moravia. The whole marquisate is divided into six circles, each of which has its circle-captain, whose authority extends to the quartering, marching, and maintenance of the soldiers. Olmutz is the capital.

Morawen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles NE. Chrudim.

Morawica, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 18 miles SE. Lucko.

Moray, see *Murray*.

Moraya, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 70 miles E. Lipas.

Morbegno, a town of the Grisons, and capital of a district, in the Valteline, on the south side of the Adda. It is the residence of a bailiff, who has the title of Podesta. Near this town the Duke de Rohan obtained a victory over Serbelloni the Spanish general, in 1635. 25 miles N. Bergamo, 12 SE. Chiavenna.

Morben, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 12 miles WSW. Crieff.

Morbeya, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Azamor.

Morbidity, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 13 miles N. Mangalore.

Morbihan, a river or canal of France, which communicates with the sea from Vannes, and gives name to a department.

Morbihan, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the North Coasts, on the east by the department of the Ile and Vilaine, on the south-east by the department of the Lower Loire, on the south-west by the sea, and on the west by the department of Finisterre. 72 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth. Vannes is the capital.

Morciano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 4 miles S. Aleffano.

Morcone, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 19 miles SSE. Molise.

Moreza, a town of Austrian Poland, in the kingdom of Galicia. 12 m. S. Halicz.

Morcote, a town of Switzerland. 7 miles S. Lugano.

Mordington, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick. 5 miles S. Eyemouth.

Mordoua, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 32 miles SE. Tambov.

Mordyseer, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara. 10 miles S. Onore.

Morea, a country of European Turkey, forming a peninsula united to the rest of Greece by a narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Corinth*, so famed for the Isthmian games celebrated there, in honour of Neptune. It was anciently called *Peloponnesus*, and, in more remote times, *Ægialea* and *Apia*. It once consisted of the following small kingdoms: Sicyon, Argos, and Mycene; Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. Its present name of the *Morea*, is said to be derived from *Morus*, a mulberry tree, either from its resembling the leaf of that tree in shape, or from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. It has not only several rivers, lakes, and mountains, but also many fertile and delightful plains. At the treaty of Carlowitz, the Turks ceded all the Morea to the Venetians, but in the year 1715, again disposed them of it. It is divided into four districts.

Moreadoug, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellickpour. 24 m. SW. Akowla.

Morecambe Bay, a bay in the Irish Sea, on the coast of Lancashire, at the mouths of the rivers Leven and Duddon. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 54. 4. N.

Moree, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, on the Loire. 10 miles N. Vendôme, 20 N. Blois.

Moree, a river of Bengal, which runs into the bay, Long. 91. 3. E. Lat. 21. 50. N.

Morcira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 32 miles SE. Lamego.

Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a castle. In 1707, this castle was surrendered to Philip V. 26 miles WSW. Tortosa, 50 NNE. Segorbe.

Morem, a town of Spain, lately ceded from Portugal. 2 miles NW. Olivença.

Moremahla, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Moorhedabad.

Morena Bay, a bay on the coast of Chili. Here is a convenient harbour, in which ships might be careened, but it is very narrow. In a north-west wind the bay is not safe. Lat. 23. 45. S.

Morengo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 10 miles SSE. Berganio.

Mores, a town of the island of Sardinia. 23 miles E. Alghieri.

Moresby, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a harbour in the Irish Sea. It contains 371 inhabitants. 2 miles N. Whitehaven. Long. 3. 28. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Moret, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine. 9 miles NE. Nemours, 12 SE. Melun.

Moret, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 7 miles N. La Tour du Pin, 27 E. Lyons.

Moreton, a village of England, in Shropshire, with a medicinal spring. 4 miles W. Drayton.

Moreton Hampsted, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a considerable woollen manufacture, and a weekly market on Saturday. 12 miles WSW. Exeter, 185 WSW. London. Long. 3. 48. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Moreton in the Marsh, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, had once a weekly market on Tuesday, which is discontinued. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 829. 29 miles E. Worcester, 82 W. London. Long. 1. 43. W. Lat. 52. 1. N.

Moreton's Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, between Cape Moreton and Point Lookout.

Moretta, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on a small river, which runs into the Po. 16 miles S. Turin, 9 SW. Pinerola.

Moreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles NW. Montdidier, 12 SE. Amiens.

Morey, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 10 miles NNE. St. Claude, 15 S. Nozeroy.

Morey Picille Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 9 miles SW. Jusey.

Morga, a river of Persia, which runs into the Sihon, on the borders of Bukharia.

Morgan, a district of North Carolina, containing the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Butecomb.

Morgan Town, a town of Virginia, on the Mononghela river. 220 miles WSW. Philadelphia. Long. 79. 58. W. Lat. 39. 39. N.

Morgan Town, a town of North Carolina. 113 miles SW. Salem. Lat. 35. 47. N.

Morgan Town, a town of Louisiana, on the Mississippi. 80 miles SSW. New Madrid. Long. 90. 27. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Morgan's, a settlement in Kentucky. 38 miles E. Lexington.

Morgan's Town, a town of Pennsylvania. 10 miles S. Reading.

Morgantze, a town of Pennsylvania. 13 miles S. Pittsburg.

Morgarten, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz, where the Archduke Leopold was defeated by the three cantons. This battle has been compared to the battle of Marathon, which ascertained the liberties of Greece, and this gave rise to the Helvetic union. 10 miles SE. Zug.

Morgeaz, or *Morges*, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 12 miles W. Aosta.

Morgenzulin, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles NW. Eftain, 9 ENE. Verdun.

Morgene, a mountain of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, situated to the east of St. Jaire.

Morgenfeld, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 9 m. N. Rattenburg.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the Vaudois, the capital of a bailiwick, situated on the north side of the lake of Geneva, with a port and quay. It contains about 2,500 inhabitants. 6 miles W. Lausanne, 23 NE. Geneva.

Morges, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 21 miles S. Grenoble.

Morgny, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 5 miles E. Lyons.

Morgo, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Morgong, a town of Bengal. 25 miles W. Moorshedabad.

Morgurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 16 miles N. Rettinghery.

Morhange, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle. 20 m. SW. Sarguemines, 21 ESE. Metz. *Long.* 6. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Mori, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles NE. Fyzabad.

Mori, a village of the Tyrolese, where the Austrians had a camp, attacked by the French on the 14th of September 1796, when the Austrians were defeated; the French general, Dubois, was killed. 5 miles SW. Roveredo.

Moria Kis, a town of Hungary. 18 miles SSE. Debreczin.

Moriaume, a town of France, in the department of Gemappe. 10 m. SE. Charles sur Sambre.

Morième Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Morienval, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 4 miles N. Crespy.

Morilleak, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles E. Bettiah.

Morimal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 25 m. NE. Gandicotta.

Moringambo, a seaport on the west coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Morin, a town of Hispaniola. 10 miles E. Cape François.

Morin, (*La*), a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Meaux.

Moringen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Furstenberg. 26 miles NW. Constance, 14 NE. Schaffhausen.

Moringen, a town of Westphalia, and principality of Calenberg, situated on the Mohr, which soon after runs into the Leine. It contains two churches. 10 miles NNW. Göttingen, 5 W. Nordheim. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Moringen, a town of Bavaria. 4 miles S. Friedberg, 13 NNE. Landberg.

Moris, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 100 m. NE. Santa Cruz.

Morisa, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 165 miles SW. Meaco. *Long.* 131. 39. E. *Lat.* 34. 6. N.

Moris's Bay, or *Morris's Bay*, a bay on the south-west coast of Antigua. 4 miles W. Falmouth Harbour.

Morison's Haven, a seaport of Scotland, on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, with a custom-house; to which Musselburgh, North Berwick, and some other ports are creeks. The principal article of trade is salt; for the preparing which, there are many pans in the neighbourhood. 1 mile from Preston Pans.

Moritzburg, a citadel of Saxony. 9 miles N. Dresden.

Morkastorf, a town of Austria. 9 miles S. Laab.

Morlaas, or *Morlat*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 7 miles ENE. Pau, 16 WNW. Tarb.

Morlacca, a range of mountains on the coast of Dalmatia, extending from Segna to Fiume, and the borders of Carniola.

Morlachia, a country of Europe, situated between Dalmatia and Croatia, if it be not rather a part of the former: it is bounded on the north by Carniola, on the east by Croatia, on the south by Dalmatia, and on the west by the gulf of Quarnero and Istria. The country is mountainous, and extends about 100 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Segna is the chief town, lately belonging to Austria. Some part of the country owed subjection to Venice, and some likewise to Turkey. The Morlachi call themselves in their own idiom Vlassi, a national term which signifies men of authority, or powerful. The inhabitants of the maritime towns, descendants of the Roman colonies, are no friends to those who live more inland; who, in return look upon them, as well as the inhabitants of the islands, with the greatest contempt: which reciprocal dislike, no doubt proceeds in part from ancient discord between the two races. The great difference in dialect, dress, disposition, and customs between the maritime and transalpine inhabitants of Dalmatia, seems clearly to prove that they sprung not

from the same origin, or at least it must have been at very distant periods, and with circumstances capable of altering their national character. There is also a remarkable diversity among the Morlachi themselves in several districts; derived perhaps from the different countries from whence they came; for some are fair, with blue eyes, a broad face and a flat nose; while others have dark coloured hair, a long face, tawny colour, and a tall stature: the qualities of their mind are also as different as those of the body; for the Morlachi about Kolar, are generally mild, respectful, and tractable; but those of Vergoraz, are furly, proud, bold, and enterprising. Robberies are frequent, notwithstanding which a stranger may travel securely among them under an escort, and will be hospitably treated. The greatest danger to be feared, is from the Haiduks, of whom great numbers have retreated among the woods and caves of those dreadful mountains on the confines: there a traveller ought to get himself escorted by a couple of these honest fellows, and he is quite safe, for they are not capable of betraying him, although a banditti. "The morals of a Morlack, says the Abbé Fortis, at a distance from the sea coast and garrisons, are generally very different from ours. The sincerity, trust, and honesty of these poor people, not only in contracts, but in all the ordinary actions of their life, would be called simplicity and weakness among us. The Morlachi are extremely sensible of mild treatment, and when they meet with it, are ready to perform every possible service, and to become cordial friends: their hospitality is equally conspicuous among the poor, as among the opulent. The rich prepares a roasted lamb or sheep; and the poor with equal cordiality gives his turkey, milk, honey, or whatever else he has; nor is their generosity confined to strangers, but generally extends itself to all who are in want. The Morlachi, in general have little notion of domestic economy, and readily consume in a week, as much as would be sufficient for several months, whenever any occasion of merriment presents itself. Friendship that among us is so subject to change on the slightest motives, is lasting among the Morlachi; they have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar. The Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two males, or two female friends in the presence of the congregation. I was at the union of two young women who were made possestre in the church: the satisfaction that sparkled in their eyes when the ceremony was performed, gave a convincing proof, that delicacy of sentiments can lodge in minds not formed, or rather

not corrupted by society, which we call civilized. The male friends thus united are called *Pobratimi*, and the females *Posestre*, which mean half brothers and half sisters; but as the friendship of the Morlachi are strong and sacred, so their quarrels are commonly unextinguishable: they pass from father to son, and the mothers fail not to put their children in mind of their duty, to revenge their father, if he has had the misfortune to be killed, and to shew them often the bloody shirt and arms of the dead body; and so deeply is revenge rooted in the minds of the nation, that all the missionaries in the world, would not be able to eradicate it. A Morlach is naturally inclined to do good to his fellow creatures, and is full of gratitude for the smallest benefit; but implacable if injured or insulted. A Morlach who has killed another of a powerful family, is commonly obliged to save himself by flight, and to keep out of the way for several years; if during that time he has been fortunate enough to escape the search of his pursuers, and has got a small sum of money, he endeavours to obtain pardon and peace; and that he may treat about the conditions in person, he asks, and obtains a safe conduct; which is faithfully maintained, though only verbally granted. Then he finds mediators; and on an appointed day, the relations of the two hostile families are assembled, and the criminal introduced; dragging himself along on his hands and feet; the musket, pistol, or cutlass, with which he committed the murder, hung about his neck; and while he continues in that humble posture, one or more of the relations recites a panegyric on the dead, which sometimes rekindles the flame of revenge, and puts the poor prostrate in no small danger. It is the custom in some places for the offended party to threaten the criminal, holding all kinds of arms to his throat, and after much intreaty, to consent at last to accept of his ransom. The pacifications cost dear in Albania, but the Morlachi make up matters sometimes at a small expence; and every where the business is concluded with a feast at the offender's charge. The Morlachs, whether they happen to be of the Roman or of the Greek church, have very singular ideas about religion, and the ignorance of their teachers, daily augments this monstrous evil. They are as firmly persuaded of the reality of witches, fairies, enchantments, nocturnal apparitions, and sortileges, as if they had seen a thousand examples of them; nor do they make the least doubt about the existence of vampires, and attribute them as in Transylvania, the sucking of the blood of infants. The boldest Haiduc would fly trembling from the apparition of a spectre, ghost, phantom, or such like goblins; as the heated

imagination of credulous and prepossessed people never failed to see. Innocence, and the natural liberty of pastoral ages are still preserved among the Morlachi, or at least many traces of them remain in the places farthest distant from the Venetian settlements. The Morlach women keep themselves somewhat neat, till they get a husband; but after marriage, they abandon themselves totally to a loathsome dirtiness, as if they intended to justify the contempt with which they are treated: indeed it cannot be said, that even the young women have a grateful odour, as they are used to anoint their hair with butter, which soon becoming rancid, exhales no agreeable effluvia. The dress of the Morlach women is different in different parts of the country; that of the unmarried women is the most complex and whimsical in respect to the ornaments of the head; for when married, they are not allowed to wear any thing else but a handkerchief, either white or coloured, tied about it: the girls wear a scarlet cap, to which they commonly hang a veil falling down on the shoulders, as a mark of their virginity. The nuptial feasts called *Sdrave* by the ancient Huns, are by our Morlachi called *Sdravize*; from whence the Italian word *Stravizzo* is undoubtedly derived. They continue three, six, eight, or more days, according to the ability or prodigal disposition of the family where they are held. The new married wife gets no inconsiderable profit in these days of joy; and it usually amounts to much more than all the portion she brings with her, which often consists of nothing more than her own clothes, and perhaps a cow; nay, it happens sometimes, that the parents, instead of giving money to their daughter, get something from the bridegroom, by way of price. The bride carries water every morning to her guests, as long as the feasting lasts, and each of them throws a small piece of money into the basin after performing that function, which is a very rare one among them, except on such occasions. Milk coagulated in various ways is the ordinary nourishment of the Morlachi; they sometimes give it an agreeable acid by the addition of vinegar, whereby the curd becomes extremely refreshing, and the whey is their favourite common drink. When a guest arrives unexpectedly, their readiest and best dish is new cheese, fried with butter; they are not much accustomed to bread baked after our manner, but they make cakes of millet, barley, Indian corn, and sometimes of wheat, which they bake or toast on the earth every day for present use, but wheaten bread is hardly ever seen in the cottages of the poor; they make a large provision of cabbages, like those used in Germany; and roots and all kinds of esculent herbs, which they find in the woods,

or in the fields, serve them for a cheap and salutary diet: but garlick and shalots are the food most universally pleasing to this people, next to roast meat, which is their most luxurious dish. A Morlach in easy circumstances has no other bed than a close blanket, made of goat's hair, and of Turkish manufacture; very few of the richest people in the country have such a piece of luxurious furniture as a bed after the Venetian fashion, and there are not many who have so much as a bedstead; which, however, when they happen to get made in their rough manner, they sleep in between two goats' hair blankets, without sheets or any other bedding. The greatest part of the inhabitants content themselves with the bare ground, wrapped in the usual blanket, and only sometimes a little straw under it; but in summer they chuse to sleep in the open air, perhaps to be delivered from the domestic insects. Their household furniture consists of a few and simple articles such as shepherds and peasants, little advanced in arts, require. Their houses are not often covered with tiles or slates; and when they have any beams intended to support a second floor, the family's wardrobe is placed on them, and may be imagined well provided, where there is so much magnificence: yet the ladies sleep on the floor, even in such noble houses: the fire-place stands in the middle of the cottage, and the smoke finds its way out at the door, there being rarely any other aperture: hence every thing within these wretched habitations is varnished with black, and loathsome with smoke, not excepting the milk, which forms a great part of their sustenance, and of which they are very liberal to strangers. Their clothes, persons, and every thing in short, contract the same smokey smell. The whole family sits round this fire-place in the cold seasons; and when they have supped, lay themselves down to sleep in the same place where they sat at supper; for in every cottage they have not even benches to sit and to lie upon. They burn butter instead of oil in their lamps; but for the most part they use pieces of cleft fir in lieu of candles, the smoke of which sometimes tinges their mustaches curiously. A very few rich Morlachi have houses in the Turkish fashion, with stools and some few moveables; but in general the richest of them live but a savage kind of life. The family weeps and howls over the dead, while they lie in the house, and when they are carried out to be buried, much in the same manner as with us; but the Morlachi have several customs peculiar to themselves on those occasions; such as whispering in the ear of the dead person, and giving express commissions for the other world: after this ceremony is finished, the body is co-

vered with a white cloth, and carried to church, when the lamentations begin anew, and the praises of the deceased are sung by the relations or others appointed for that purpose, weeping. After the corpse is buried, the whole company, together with the curate, return to the house, where there is an odd mixture of feasting and lamentation.

Morlaix, or *Morlais*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finistère; situated on a navigable river, with the tide of the English Channel coming up to it, which renders it a place of trade. The harbour is defended by a fort, which stands on an island. It contains three churches. Gen. Moreau was a native of this town. 7 posts ENE. Brest, 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Paris. Long. 3. 45. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

Morlane, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles E. Orthez, 12 N. Pau.

Morlenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles SE. Heppenheim.

Morley, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2108. 5 m. SSW. Leeds.

Morlunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 41 miles N. Calmar.

Mormand, or *Mormant* a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 20 miles NE. Melun.

Mormando, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 16 miles NW. Cassano.

Mormora, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Maira. 14 miles SW. Saluzzo.

Mornant, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles SSW. Lyons, 16 NE. St. Etienne.

Mornas, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 9 miles NNW. Orange.

Mornbachlin, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Nagold, two miles N. Liebenzell.

Morne au Diable, a cape on the west coast of Hispaniola. Long. 72. 47. W. Lat. 19. 12. N.

Morne Pagoua, a cape on the east coast of Dominica. Long. 61. 19. W. Lat. 15. 39. N.

Morne Le Gros, a town of the island of Hispaniola, on the north coast. 25 miles SE. Port Paix.

Morne Rouge, a town on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola. 7 miles SSW. Cape François.

Morne St. Nicholas, see *Cape St. Nicholas*.

Mornsheim, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstätt. 6 m. W. Aichstätt.

Moro, a river of Hindoostan, which runs

into the Chumbul, about 10 miles NE. from Suifopour, in the circar of Rantampour.

Moro, a mountain of Piedmont. 14 miles W. Domo d'Oscella.

Moro Castle, a fortress on the island of Cuba, to defend the Havannah.

Morocco, (*Empire of*), a country of Africa, including Fez; bounded on the north by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on the east by Algiers and Biledulgerid, on the south by Sahara, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; about 450 m. in length, and 390 in its greatest breadth. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and perpetually at variance among themselves, till at length they were subdued, and united under one sovereign by the sheriffs. The southern part of the empire contains the kingdoms of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco, Tafilet, and Sagulmeffa; and the northern those of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremecen; the latter, which was formerly subject to Morocco, having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of the territories of that regency. The kingdom of Morocco comprehends at present the provinces of Morocco, Escura, Ramna, Duquella, Ada, Sherma, Hea, Suz, Dra, and Gefula. Besides the provinces which compose the empire of Morocco, the sheriffs claim the sovereignty of the desert of Sahara, an Arabic word, signifying desert; but *their* authority over these provinces is very precarious, as it depends on the pleasure of their subjects and temporary circumstances. They retain for the Emperor of Morocco that respect and veneration which his power, and the idea they have of his supremacy, as head of the church, inspire; but they pay or refuse tribute as they think fit. The whole empire of Morocco is surrounded to the east, north, and south, by a chain of vallies and mountains, which are distinguished according to the number and names of the tribes by whom they are inhabited: the western part of it forms a sort of plain, which in many places is 45 or 60 miles in breadth from east to west. The climate of the empire of Morocco is in general sufficiently temperate, healthy, and not so hot as its situation might lead us to suppose. The chain of mountains which forms the Atlas, on the eastern side, defends it from the east winds, that would scorch up the earth were they frequent. The summit of these mountains is always covered with snow, which falls so heavily in winter, as often to bury the Brebes, who inhabit these vallies. The rains are tolerably regular in winter in the climate of Morocco, and are even abundant, though the atmosphere is not loaded with clouds as in northern latitudes. Those rains which fall by intervals are favourable to the

earth, and increase its fecundity. In January, the country is covered with verdure, and enamelled with flowers. Barley is cut in March, but the wheat harvest is in June. All fruits are early in this climate; in forward years the vintage is over in the beginning of September. Locusts, which have so often laid desolate hot countries, sometimes commit the most dreadful ravages in the empire of Morocco. The devastation of locusts increases the price of provisions, and often occasions famines; but the Moors find a kind of compensation in making food of these insects; prodigious quantities are brought to market salted and dried like red herrings. They have an oily and rancid taste, which habit only can render agreeable; they are eaten here, however, with pleasure. The winters in Morocco are not severe, nor is there an absolute need of fire. In the coldest weather the thermometer seldom sinks to more than 5 degrees above the freezing point. The soil of Morocco is exceedingly fertile; the land, light and sandy on the western coast, contains in itself salts sufficient to make it fruitful. To these salts, and to the abundant dews, must we attribute a humidity almost corrosive; which, without making any sensible impression on bodies, quickly covers with rust, iron, steel, metals, and even the keys and scissars carried in the pocket. The increase of corn in Morocco is often as 60 for one, and 30 is held to be but an indifferent harvest. The property of land is entirely precarious, so that each individual grows little more than sufficient for his own wants. Hence it happens, when the harvest fails, from the ravages of locusts, or the intemperance of seasons, these people are exposed to misery, such as Europeans have no conception of, who enjoy a stable administration which obviates and provides for all their wants. Oranges, lemons, and thick-skinned fruits, the trees of which require little nurture, grow in the open fields; and there are very large plantations of them found, which they take the trouble to water, to increase their product. Their vines yield excellent grapes. Figs, melons, water-melons, apricots, apples, and pears, are in tolerable plenty. The tree called the prickly pear, or the Barbary fig, is plentifully found in the empire of Morocco. The olive is every where found along the coast, but particularly to the south. In the province of Suz, between the 25th and 30th degrees, the inhabitants have an almond harvest, which varies little, because of the mildness of the climate. The palm-tree is common in the southern provinces of Morocco; but dates ripen there with difficulty, and few are good, except in the province of Suz, and towards Tafilet, where they are still better, because of its distance from the sea. On the coast of Salee and Mamora, there are fo-

rests of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taste like chestnuts, and are eaten raw and roasted. The empire of Morocco also produces much wax; but since it has been subjected by the emperor to the payment of additional duties, the country people have very much neglected the care of their hives. Salt abounds in the empire, and in some places on the coast requires only the trouble of gathering. The Moors cultivate their lands only in proportion to their wants; hence two-thirds of the empire at least lie waste. The inhabitants of the empire of Morocco, known by the name of Moors, are a mixture of Arabian and African nations, formed into tribes; with the origin of whom we are but imperfectly acquainted. These tribes, each strangers to the other, and ever divided by traditional hatred or prejudice, seldom mingle. The empire of Morocco under the sheriffs began about the end of the 13th century. This title is applied to a descendant of Mahomet, and is equal to that of emir or prince; those of Morocco sprung from the northern parts of Lybia.

Morocco, a city of Africa, and capital of the empire so called, situated in a pleasant plain, planted with palm-trees, having Mount Atlas to the east. The city of Morocco itself, exposed to the devastations of different conquerors, has preserved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls, which still exist entire, except in some few places, supposes a city which might contain 300,000 souls: at present this capital is little better than a desert. The ruins of houses, heaped one upon another, serve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them to rob the passengers. The quarters which have been rebuilt, are considerably distant from each other; and the houses are low, dirty, and extremely inconvenient. Mr. Chepser doubts whether it contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. Morocco possesses several large mosques, but they have no pretensions to magnificence. Within the walls are a number of large inclosed spaces, almost entirely detached, containing gardens of orange-trees and pavilions, in which the princes lodge. Among the number of the public edifices at Morocco, we must not forget to mention the Elcaisseria, a place where stuffs and other valuable commodities are exposed to sale. At the extremity of the city of Morocco, and very near the palace, is the quarter of the Jews, inclosed by walls near two miles round, where the Jews reside, under the guard of an alcaid, to protect them from insult. This same quarter was formerly the residence of the Spanish nobles, or others of that nation, who, from discontent, or other motives, entered into the service of the kings of Morocco; and there

is still a part of the city, called the quarter of Andalusia. Not less than 3000 Jewish families formerly resided here, as may be estimated by the ruins of houses and synagogues. Of this great number there at present scarcely remain 200 families, exposed to tyranny and poverty. The emperor's palace, at the extremity of the city of Morocco, fronting Mount Atlas, is a very extensive and solid building. The principal gates are Gothic arches of cut stone, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. *Long.* 7. *W. Lat.* 30. 57. N.

Morochi, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 75 miles ESE. Parral.

Morokinne, or *Morotinne*, one of the small Sandwich Islands, between the south-west coast of Mowee, and the island of Tahoorowa. *Long.* 233. 31. E. *Lat.* 20. 37. N.

Moron, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 m. NNE. Ploermel, 30 NE. Vannes.

Morona, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 23 miles ESE. Seville.

Morona, a river of South-America, which rises about 20 miles SE. Riobamba, and runs into the Maragnon, 40 m. E. St. Francisco de Borja.

Morosquillo see *Morrosquillo*.

Morotoi, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 36,000. *Long.* 185. E. *Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Morocouina, a town of Hindoostan. 24 miles E. Tellicherry.

Morozzo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 9 miles E. Coni.

Morpeth, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the north side of the river Wanbeck, though the parish is on the south side. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, said to be the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield. It is governed by two bailiffs, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to Parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2951, of which 689 were employed in trade and manufactures. In the reign of King John, the town was burned by the inhabitants, out of hatred to that monarch. It had anciently a castle, now in ruins. 91 miles S. Edinburgh, and 287 N. London. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Morpho, a town of the island of Cyprus; the residence of an aga and a cadi. 33 m. W. Nicosia.

Morra, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 32 miles NE. Aquila.

Morra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles N. Arrah.

Morra, (*La*), a town of France, in the

department of the Tanaro. 3 miles E. Cherasco.

Morris, a county of the state of New Jersey, with 17,750 inhabitants, of whom 775 are slaves.

Morris Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Antigua.

Morrisania, a town of New-York, in a cove of Long Island Sound. *Long.* 73. 54. W. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Morrison, a town of North Carolina. 40 miles N. Charlotteburg.

Morristown, a town of the state of New Jersey. 57 m. NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 28. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Morrisville, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. 9 miles Bristol.

Morro (*La*) see *Moro*.

Morro de Bonifacio, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 39. 25. S.

Morro Cohir, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 8. 5. N.

Morro Chico, a cape on the coast of Honduras. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Morro de Carapacho, a headland on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 19. 35. S.

Morro de los Diaboles, a headland on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 18. S.

Morro Hermoso, a cape on the west coast of California. *Long.* 245. 7. E. *Lat.* 27. 52. N.

Morro Morena, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 23. 10. S.

Morro-morro, a town of the government of Buenos Ayres, in the diocese of La Plata. 40 miles NE. Cocha.

Morro de Puercos, a cape on the west coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 7. 35. N.

Morro de S. Jorge, a cape on the west coast of America. *Lat.* 24. S.

Morro Quemado, a headland on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Morro de S. Josef, a headland on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 24. S.

Morron, a town of the island of Cuba. 40 miles NW. Villa del Principe.

Morrone, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 8 miles E. Capua.

Morrope, a town of Peru, near the coast of the Atlantic, in the bishopric of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Sana. 105 miles NW. Truxillo, near the Pacific Ocean.

Morrosquillo, a bay of the Spanish main, on the coast of South-America. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Mors, an island of Denmark, situated in Lymfiord gulf, of a very irregular form, in length about 18 miles from north to south, its breadth various from one mile to eleven. It has on it several towns and numerous villages; the chief place is Nikioping. *Long.* 8. 47. E. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Mors, see *Meurs*.

Morcharfs, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Tambov, on the Tzna. 56 m. N. Tambov. *Long.* 41. 34. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Morsele, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 8 miles E. Ypres.

Morsiglia, a town of the island of Corsica. 21 miles NNW. Bastia.

Morskom, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 16 m. N. Borgo. *Long.* 25. 49. E. *Lat.* 60. 39. N.

Morsona, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 14 miles NE. Molise.

Mörstorff, see *Merstorff*, and *Mortara*.

Mort, (*La*), a lake of Upper Canada, where the traders have a post to purchase furs of the Indians. 40 miles NNW. from Sturgeon lake.

Morta, a lake of Italy, in the Trevisan. 5 miles N. Ceneda.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of the North, at the conflux of the Scarpe and the Scheldt. 8 miles NNW. Condé, 8 SE. Tournay.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. In a battle fought in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, the former are said to have lost 20,000 men. 27 m. ESE. Nantes, 33 NNE. Luçon.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles SSW. Saintes, 12 W. Pons.

Mortagne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne. It has several fauxbourgs, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. 15 miles ESE. Sees, 18 ENE. Alençon. *Long.* 0. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

Mortain, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Channel. 30 miles SSE. Coutances, 16 E. Avranches. *Long.* 0. 51. W. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Mortara, a town of Italy, in the Lunelline, near which Didier king of the Lombards was defeated by Charlemagne. 7 miles N. Lumello.

Morte, a lake of the county of Tyrol. 10 miles E. Trent.

Morte Point, a cape of England, on the west coast of Devonshire, at the entrance of the Bristol Channel. *Long.* 4. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Morteau, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 12 m. SE. Pontarlier, and 24 ESE. Besançon.

Mortemart, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 6 miles SSW. Bellac.

Morter, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; on it are the ruins of a town, supposed to be the ancient Colentum, about 13 miles in circumference. The island is chiefly inhabited by smugglers and pirates. A few farmers cultivate vines, but olives are abundant. *Long.* 15. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Mertero, a small island in the Mediterra-

nean, near the coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 45. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Morteral, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 12 miles ESE. Le Dorat.

Mortes, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Mortier Bank, a fishing bank near the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 48. W. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

Mortier's Rocks, rocks on the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 55. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Mortimer's Cross, a place of England, in the north-west part of the county of Hereford. In the year 1461, the Lancastrians, under the conduct of the Earl of Pembroke, were defeated by the Yorkists, under the Earl of March, with the loss of near 4000 men killed. A little to the SE. of Ludlow.

Mortinsperg, a town of Austria. 10 miles SSW. Zwettl.

Mortlake, a village of Surry, by the side of the Thames, with 1748 inhabitants, including 738 employed in manufactures. 10 miles W. London.

Mortlich, or *Murthlach*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, on a small river which runs into the Spey; once the see of a bishop, founded by Malcolm II. in the year 1010 in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes: the see continued 127 years, and was then removed to Aberdeen by King David I. 12 miles SSW. Fochabers.

Morton, see *Moreton*.

Morton's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Nevis. 2 m. N. Charlestown.

Mortorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 10 m. WSW. Calmar.

Mortree, (*Grand*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 7 miles SSE. Argentan, 13 N. Alençon.

Mortu Island, or *St. Clara*, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Peru, about 2 miles in length, and about 15 miles to the NNE. of the river Tumbes.

Mortugara, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para. 20 miles SW. Para.

Morty, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles long from north to south, and from 10 to 25 in breadth; separated from the north-east part of the island of Gilolo by a channel about 25 miles wide, called the Strait of Morty. It belongs to the sultan of Ternate. *Long.* 128. 23. E. *Lat.* 2. 15. N.

Morvee, a town of Guzerat. 40 miles NE. Noanagur.

Morven, a district of Scotland, in the county of Argyll; extending in length about 20 miles along the fount of Mull, and 10 at its greatest breadth. The country of Fingal and his heroes.

Morugliengo, a town of France, in the department of the Sefia. 20 miles NNW. Vercelli.

Morugo, a river of Surinam, which runs into the sea, north of Essequibo.

Morviedro, or *Murviedro*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, supposed to be the ancient *Saguntum*, destroyed by Hannibal, and which fell a victim to its fidelity to the Romans. The inhabitants made a resistance of eight months, and not receiving the succours they expected from their allies, fed upon the flesh and blood of their children, and afterwards turned their rage against themselves; they erected an immense pile of wood, and after setting fire to it, precipitated themselves, their women, slaves, and treasures, into the flames; so that instead of a lucrative conquest, Hannibal found nothing but a heap of ashes. The city of Morviedro is full of the remains of its antiquity; the walls of the houses, the city gates, and doors of the churches and inns, are covered with Roman inscriptions. The most curious monuments in Morviedro are the castle and the theatre; the former contains heaps of ruins, which belonged to the monuments of several centuries, and are at present upwards of a quarter of a league in extent. Most of the towers and edifices, of which the remains only are now seen, appear to have been constructed by the Moors, with the materials left them by the Romans; all the work of the latter, except a few arcades, in good preservation towards the south of the castle, have totally disappeared. 25 miles SE. Segorbe, 13 NNE. Valencia. *Long.* 0. 22. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Morviedro, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea, below the town so called.

Morville, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 28. W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Morville sur Seille, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles ESE. Pont à Mouillon, 3 NW. Nomeny.

Morville sur Nied, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 7 miles N. Château Salins, 7 W. Morhange.

Morvillier, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 miles SW. Neufchâteau, 3 N. Bourmont.

Morungani, a seaport on the west coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 15. S.

Morung, a country of Asia, dependent on Thibet, on the banks of the Coſa, a little to the north of the country of Bengal, and south-west from Bootan.

Morunger, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 4 m. SW. Wippra.

Morunger, see *Mohrungen*.

Morup, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 25 m. NNW. Halmstedt.

Morzogorski, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Archangel, on the west side of the Dwina. 100 miles SE. Archangel.

Morzovetz, an island of Russia, in the straits between the Frozen and White Sea. *Long.* 41. 38. E. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

Mosabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 13 miles SSE. Roopnagar.

Mosach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Isar, 2 miles E. Freylingen.

Mosala, a town of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Tornea. 18 miles NE. Kimi.

Mosalsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. 48 miles W. Kaluga. *Long.* 34. 34. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Mosbach, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 12 miles NNE. Nabburg, 20 E. Amberg.

Mosbach, a town of the dutchy of Baden. It contains three churches, and some manufactures of cloth, salt, &c. 18 miles E. Heidelberg, 28 E. Spire.

Mosbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles N. Schweinfurt.

Mosbrunn, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Vienna.

Mosburg, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 6 miles NW. Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, or *Mospurg*, a town of Bavaria. Near this town Prince Louis of Bavaria obtained a signal victory over the Austrians, in the year 1313; and, in the year 1632, it was taken by the Swedes. 24 miles NE. Munich, 9 SW. Landshut. *Long.* 11. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Moschel, or *Ober Moschel*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 12 miles NE. Laulereck, 32 NNE. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 7. 43. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Moschlitz, a town of Saxony, in the county of Reussen. 2 miles SW. Schleitz.

Moschenitz, a town of Istria. 3 miles S. Laurana.

Moscho, or *Mosko*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 210 miles SSW. Syene, 100 NW. Dongola. *Long.* 30. 52. E. *Lat.* 20. 26. N.

Moschont, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 22 miles S. Arzingan.

Mosckta, or *Moska*, see *Muscka*.

Moscow, or *Moskva*, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, on a river of the same name. It derives its name from the river Moskva, which runs on the south side of it. Moscow was founded in the year 1156; at least it appears to have been a city in 1175. It lies in a round situation, formed by the winding of the river, and the compass of the curve is about 36 versts, or 24 English miles; but its circuit is said to have been formerly twice as large. The number of the churches in this city is computed at 1600, among which are 11 cathedrals, and

271 parish churches: the rest either belong to convents, or may be looked on as private chapels. Near the churches are hung up several large bells, which are kept continually chiming. Many of the churches have gilt steeples, and are magnificently decorated within: the vestments of the priests are also very rich. The number of public edifices and areas, or places, at Moscow, amount to 43. The mean houses, indeed, are much more numerous than those that are well built; but the latter are daily increasing. The streets are broad, and well laid out, but as only a part of them is paved, they are very dirty. This city is divided into four circles, which lie one within another. The interior circle, or the Kremlin, which signifies a fortress, contains several buildings; namely, the old imperial palace, pleasure-house, and stables, a victualling-house, the palace which formerly belonged to the patriarch, nine cathedrals, five convents, four parish churches, the public colleges, and other offices, and the arsenal. The second circle of the city is called *Kitaigorod*, or the *Chinese Town*: in this circle are five streets, two cathedrals, eighteen parish-churches, four convents, thirteen noblemen's houses, and nine public edifices. The third circle, which surrounds the former, is *Belgorod*, or the *White Town*, so called from a white wall with which it is encompassed: it is also called the *Czar's Town*. The Neglina runs through this part of the city from south to north. In this circle several Knees, Boiars, merchants, and tradesmen, reside; but there are also many dirty spots in this quarter, and the houses, for the most part, are very mean. It includes eleven convents, seven abbeys, seventy-six parish churches, and nine public edifices and areas; namely, two palaces, a cannon foundry, two market-places, one brewhouse, one magazine of provisions, the salt fish harbour, and the Basil Garden. At the timber market are sold new wooden houses, which may be taken to pieces, and put together again where the purchaser pleases. The fourth circle is called *Semlanoigorod*, i. e. a town surrounded with ramparts of earth. This circle incloses the three preceding parts; and its ramparts include an area of eighteen or nineteen versts. The entrance through these ramparts was formerly by thirty-four gates of timber, and two of stone. But of these only the two last are standing at present. Over one of these gates is a mathematical school, and an observatory. This circle contains two convents, 103 parish-churches, an imperial stable, a cloth manufacture, an artillery arsenal, a magazine for provisions, and a mint. Round these principal parts of the city lie the vast suburbs belonging to it, in which are ten

convents, and sixty parish churches. These all look like the villages in other parts of this country, except the German quarter, called *Inazemyska Sloboda*, or *Nemetska Sloboda*; which is both the largest and handsomest, and contains two Lutheran churches, a grammar-school, a Calvinist church, and a Popish church. The whole number of the inhabitants of this vast city is supposed to be about 300,000, including state-men, noble families, and their servants, foldiers, merchants, mechanics, sledge-drivers, and carriers, priests, monks, and servants belonging to the churches, labourers, &c. The police of this city is on a very laudable footing. Since the building of Petersburg, and its being made the seat of the empire, Moscow has greatly declined. In the year 1755, an university, and two gymnasia, or seminaries, were founded here. Moscow has often suffered by fires; and, in the years 1737, 1748, and 1752, a considerable part of it was reduced to ashes, especially by the last fire, which consumed above half the city, together with a noble dispensary mentioned above, and the czarina's stables. But the houses have always been soon rebuilt after such a calamity; as they are, for the most part, of very mean materials. The gardens hereabouts yield variety of fruit, and are famous for the transparent apple, called by the Russians *naliwi*. 348 miles SE. Petersburg, 600 ENE. Warsaw, 700 NE. Cracow. *Long.* 55. 10. E. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Mosdorf, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 4 miles E. Dierich, 16 NNE. Luxemburg.

Mose, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles S. Angers.

Mose, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 138. 2. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Mose, see *Villa de Mose*.

Mosecke, a province of Angola, on the north bank of the Coanza.

Mosck, see *Mauscheid*.

Moselle, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, passes by or near to Remiremont, Epinal, Châtel sur Moselle, Charmes, Toul, Pont a Mousson, Metz, Thionville, Gravenmacheren, Treves, Traarbach, &c. and joins the Rhine at Coblenz.

Moselle, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Forests, on the north-east by the department of the Sarthe, on the east by the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Sarthe, on the south-east by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the south and west by the department of the Meuse. This was heretofore principally the country of Meuse. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 36 miles SW. Sufter.

Moserada, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 6 miles NNE. Trevigio.

Moses Point, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. 5 m. SW. Cape Bonavista.

Mosbak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 20 miles NW. Doran.

Mosbelly, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SE. Kishenagur.

Mosbo, see *Moscho*.

Mosigkau, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Dessau. 4 miles SW. Dessau.

Mosina, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 15 miles SW. Cumana.

Mosio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia. 3 miles S. Orebro.

Moskanitz, a town of Istria. 10 miles E. Pedena.

Moskirchen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles ESE. Voitsberg.

Moskoe, or *Moskener*, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway, situated to the south-west of Maelstrom. Lat. 67. 54. N.

Moskovskaia, a government of Russia, so called from Moscow, or Movska, the capital. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Tverikoe, on the west by Smolenskoe, on the south by the governments of Kaluga and Tula, and on the east by Vladimirokoe; about 100 miles long, and 92 broad. Long. 35. to 38. E. Lat. 54. 50. to 56. 40. N.

Moskovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 104 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. Long. 41. 26. E. Lat. 45. 12. N.

Moskva, a river of Russia, which rises near Ruza, passes by Moscow, and runs into the Oka, near Kolomna.

Mosly, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 8 miles S. Belcz.

Mosongo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko, east of Pombo.

Mospony, a town of the island of Ceylon. 24 miles E. Candi.

Mosquito Cove, a bay on the west coast of the island of Antigua. Long. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Mosquitos, or *Mosquito Bank*, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras, which gives name to a tract of country on the continent, called the Mosquito Shore. Long. 82. 10. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Mosquito Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Mosquito Cove, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. Long. 78. 5. W. Lat. 18. 28. N.

Mosquito Key, a small island in the Spanish Main. Long. 82. 25. W. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Mosquito Keys, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Spanish Main. Long. 82. 45. W. Lat. 12. 47. N.

Mosquito Cove, a bay on the coast of West Greenland. Long. 52. 50. W. Lat. 65. N.

Mosquito Island, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, near the north coast of Virgin Gorda.

Mosquito Point, a cape at the entrance of Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica.

Mosquito Point, a cape on the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of Essequibo.

Mosquito Islands, small islands on the coast of Main. Long. 69. 10. W. Lat. 43. 55. N.

Mosquito, or *Muskito Shore*, a name given to a tract of country in North-America, bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the south by Nicaragua, and on the west by Honduras. The Spaniards, indeed, reckon this a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no settlements in the Moskito country. When the Spaniards first invaded this part of Mexico, they barbarously massacred most of the natives; whence proceeds the insuperable aversion of such of them as escaped into the inaccessible mountains, against the Spaniards: and for that reason they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coast in enterprises against the Spaniards, particularly with the English, who frequently come among them. The Moskito Indians being excellent marksmen, are employed by the English to strike the manatee fish; and many of them sail in English vessels to Jamaica. When the Duke of Albemarle was governor of the last mentioned island, these people put themselves under the protection of the crown of England, and their king received a commission from him. Since which time, when their king dies, the next male heir goes to Jamaica, and receives a commission accordingly; but before that he is not acknowledged as such by his countrymen. Some time ago, offers were sent from England into the Moskito country, in order to have colonies settled among them.

Mosquito Indians, Indians of North-America, about Long. 94. W. Lat. 46. N.

Mosquitos, a town of the island of Cuba. 27 miles W. Havannah.

Moss, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the east side of Christiania Bay. 28 miles S. Christiania, 15 N. Fredenickstadt.

Moss, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near the town of Moss.

Mossa, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz. 5 miles SW. Goritz.

Mossa, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 23 m. NNW. Vercelli.

Mossale, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 19 miles S. Parma.

Mossar, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 28 miles SE. Braslaw.

Mossaw, a town of Bengal. 7 miles N. Rajemal.

Mosselpatty, a town of the island of Ceylon. 65 miles WNW. Trinkomaly.

Mosseniga, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 20 miles E. Navarin.

Mossequejos, a people and country of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, on the banks of the Quilamanca, about 100 miles from the Indian Sea.

Mosset, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 24 miles W. Perpignan. 6 NW. Prades.

Mossimpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles SE. Hajypour.

Moskirch, see *Mötskirch*.

Mossing, or *Massing*, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles S. Dingeltingen, 8 NNW. New Otting.

Mosso, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 2 miles N. Biella.

Mossula, or *Marsoula*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo. *Lat.* 8. 10. S.

Mossumbo, a town of Congo. 20 miles S. Banza.

Most, or *Briex*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Bila. It is a royal town, and contains three cloisters. 12 miles N. Saatz, 38 NW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Mosta, see *Bilina*.

Mostagan, a town of Algiers. 50 miles ENE. Oran.

Mostar, a seaport town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, on the Narent; the harbour was the work of the Romans. 60 miles N. Ragusa, 60 E. Spalatro. *Long.* 18. 0. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

Mostigannim, see *Mustigannim*.

Mostil, an island of Russia, in the Penzinskoe Sea. *Long.* 155. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 21. N.

Mostolor, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 8 miles WSW. Madrid.

Mosty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 40 miles W. Novogrodek.

Mosul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, situated in a plain, on the west bank of the Tigris, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended with a castle. Almost all the houses are built of stone: the Tigris is deep and rapid, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. The air is healthy in spring, hot in summer, feverish in autumn, and inconveniently cold in winter. The inhabitants consist of Arabians, Turks, Persians, and Kurds, all which languages are spoken. The Mahometans pay great respect to the tomb of one Dscherd-

schis, or George, whom they call a prophet. The Nestorian patriarch of Syria resides at Elkasch, near the town, where also are found many Christians, Armenians, Greeks, and Maronites. This city, supposed to be the ancient *Nineveh*, is now a very large place, and contains many handsome buildings, exclusive of mosques, minarets, and humums, which are of hewn stone. The bazar is large, and well supplied; and there are various manufactures, such as carpets of silk wrought with flowers; saddles, and other furniture for horses; articles in copper and iron, of which the mines in the neighbourhood produce abundance. The town is surrounded by a strong and high wall of stone; but all the space enclosed is not occupied with houses; and many places are covered with ruins, which shewed that it was once more populous than it now is: however, the inhabitants carry on considerable manufactures of cotton. Merchandise from India is brought hither by the way of Bassora, and European goods by the way of Aleppo. 240 miles E. Aleppo, 480 WNW. Ispahan. *Long.* 42. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Mosunda, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NNE. Calcutta.

Moszbach, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 4 miles SSW. Auma.

Moszeisk, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 15 miles E. Lemberg.

Moszlitzke, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 32 miles W. Lemberg.

Morzno, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 85 miles SSE. Kiev, 58 SE. Bialacerkiew.

Moscow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 70 miles E. Braclaw.

Mota, (*La*), a town of Spain, in New Castile. 35 miles S. Huete.

Mota, (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 20 miles WSW. Valladolid.

Motala, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 21 miles NW. Linkioping.

Motula, a river of Sweden, in East Gothland, which runs from the Wetter Lake to the Baltic, 22 miles E. Nordkioping.

Motumaculo, a town on the west coast of Madagascar. 18 miles SE. Cape St. André.

Motchang, a town of Corea. 18 miles SW. Yang-tchen.

Mo-tchou, a town of Corea. 30 miles W. Long Kouang.

Mote, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles S. Tyrol.

Motecazé, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 48 miles S. Janagur.

Moterana, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles SW. Lecce.

Motte Mont Ravel, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 18 miles SW. Mucidan.

Motte St. Heraye, (*La*), a town of France,

in the department of the **Two Sevrès**. 4 miles SE. St. Maixent, 13 W. Niort.

Mother Bank, a bank in the channel, between the Isle of Wight and the coast of Hampshire, with from 3 to 8 fathom water. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Mother Kill, a river of the state of Delaware, which runs into the Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Mother and Daughters, three remarkable hills, on the coast of New Britain, in the Pacific Ocean, situated to the west of Cape Palliser.

Moti, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 60 miles N. Zareng.

Moti, a town of the island of Sardinia. 27 miles ESE. Sassari. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

Motiers, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the principality of Neuchâtel; the seat of a court of a justice. 13 miles SW. Neuchâtel.

Motiklei, a gulf of Russia, in the sea of Ochotskoi, between cape Duginskoi and the continent; about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. *Long.* 147. 34. to 149. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. to 59. 36. N.

Motin, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situated at the foot of a mountain. 50 miles ESE. Colima.

Motiv, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of a triangular form, about 24 miles south from Ternate. *Long.* 127. 19. E. *Lat.* 0. 26. N.

Moto, a town of Guzerat. 5 miles E. Pattun.

Motlau, a river of Prussia, which joins the Rodaun at Dantzic, near which the united stream joins the Vistula.

Motodzieczno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 64 miles ESE. Wilna.

Motel, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 60 miles E. Brzesc.

Motola, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Motola, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarento. 59 miles WNW. Lecce, 134 E. Naples. *Long.* 17. 2. E. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Motcorah, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 48. E. *Lat.* 22. 2. N.

Mototaboo, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 3 miles NW. Tongataboo.

Motoua, one of the smaller Kurule Islands. *Long.* 154. E. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Motowskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 12 m. NNE. Kola.

Motrapour, a town of Benigal. 10 miles N. Mahmudpour.

Motrica, a seaport town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, in the bay of Bilcay. 18 miles W. St. Sebastian.

Motril, a seaport town of Spain, in the

province of Grenada. In different parts of this coast, almost as far westward as Gibraltar, there are about 12 sugar-mills, called *Ingenios*: in Motril only there are four of them, which cost at least 8000 pistoles each, sugar having been made there time immemorial; as perfect, according to the opinion of good judges, as any imported from the West-Indies. The cultivation, however, has been neglected through political motives; and the canes have been rooted up to make way for the vine. 4 miles E. Malaga, 32 S. Grenada. *Long.* 3. 42. W. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Motril, a town of Walachia. 10 miles NNW. Krajova, 28 E. Czernetz.

Motta, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, at the union of the Mottegano and Livenza. 18 miles ENE. Treviso.

Motta, (*La*), a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 2 miles ESE. Volturara.

Motta, (*La*), a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 11 miles W. Catania.

Motta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 21 miles E. Cremona.

Motta de Bruzzano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 17 miles S. Gierace.

Motta di Reina, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 6 miles S. Serviero.

Motta St. Gio, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles SSE. Reggio.

Motta Sideroni, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles NE. Gierace.

Mottahen, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 10 miles NNE. Beit el Fakih.

Mottapar, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 21 miles NE. Porcah.

Mottarelle, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles SSW. Padua.

Motte, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 3 miles NE. Brionde.

Motte, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, situated on an eminence, not far from the Mouzon. It belonged to the duchy of Bar, and was taken by the Marshal de la Force, for Louis XIV. in the year 1645, when the fortifications were destroyed. 6 miles NE. Bourmont, 8 S. Neuchâtel sur Meuse.

Motte Achart, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles NE. Sables d'Olonne, 10 WSW. La Roche sur Yon.

Motte du Caire, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 9 miles N. Sisteron.

Motte Chalençon, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 16 miles S. Die, 12 NE. Nions.

Motte Landeron, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 4 miles E. La Reolle, 6 NW. Marmande.

Motte St. Jean, (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles WNW. Paray le Monial, 10 SE. Bourbon Lancy.

Motte, a small island in Lake Champlain, belonging to the state of Vermont.

Mottegans, a river of Italy, in the Trevisan, which runs into the Livenza, at Motta.

Mottene, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 8 miles SW. Sana.

Mottenhagen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 15 miles ESE. Königsberg.

Motier, or *Mottern,* a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, passes by Pfaffenhofen, Haguenau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, at Druzenheim.

Motteville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles NE. Caudebec.

Mötting, or *Metling,* a town of the duchy of Carniola. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1451, and again in the year 1578. 10 miles SSW. Landstrafs, 152 S. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

Mottram, a township of England, in Cheshire, with 1267 inhabitants. 8 miles NE. Stockport.

Motuara, an island in the Pacific Ocean, between the islands of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's Sound: here was a fortified village. *Long.* 134. 50. W. *Lat.* 41. 4. S.

Motylin, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 20 miles WNW. Kiev.

Mouab, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay. 56 miles SSW. Gogo.

Mouamilladooro, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles N. Nellore.

Mouchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 20 miles NNW. Fontenay le Comte.

Mouchou, a river of China, which runs into the Eastern Sea. *Long.* 121. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Mouchy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles N. Compiègne.

Mouciur, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 27 miles SSE. Kir-shehr, 30 NNE. Akferai.

Moud, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 78 miles SE. Cogni, 42 WNW. Tarsus.

Moudania, &c. see *Mudania, &c.*

Moudon, a town of the Helvetian Republic, which gives name to a bailiwick in the canton of Berne. Antonine mentions it in his Itinerary under the name of *Molodunum*; and it is thought to have been one of those which the Swiss burned in the time of Julius Cæsar. It has been often demolished by the Barbarians. Conrad of Zaringen rebuilt the castle, under the emperor Lotharius II.; and

about 1190, Berthold V. last duke of Zaringen, repaired the town, after it had been greatly reduced by several misfortunes. Now Moudon is reckoned one of the principal towns in the country of Vaud. It is situated on the Broye, but in an unpleasant and inconvenient spot. The lower part of the town is level enough, and has one church; but the rest lies on a declivity of a hill, which is very steep in some places, and surrounded with a rivulet, which, running through the Lower Town under arches, flows with great rapidity into the Broye. In the highest part of it was anciently a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which nothing remains now but a tower, or a kind of steeple. The bailiwick, under the canton of Berne, comprehends above 60 villages, and several very fine estates belonging to private gentlemen. The soil of this territory is but indifferently fruitful, it being very woody, and full of forests. 11 miles NNE. Lausanne. *Long.* 6. 36. E. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Moudyel, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 40 miles NNW. Gandicotta.

Mouden, see *Chen-yang.*

Mouguin, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles SE. Grasse.

Mougou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves. 11 miles SSW. St. Maixent, 8 ESE. Niort.

Moukun, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 10 miles S. Koofhaub.

Moulleron, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 6 miles NW. Châtaigneraye.

Mouki, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 60 miles SW. Mecca.

Moul, (The,) a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Moul Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the island of Papa Westra. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 59. 13. N.

Moulamkeng, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 99. 56. E. *Lat.* 30. 46. N.

Moul Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Pomona. *Long.* 2. 34. W. *Lat.* 58. 52. N.

Moulapuddy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 7 miles NE. Dindigul.

Moular, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles N. Tiagar.

Moular, (Le,) a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 miles SW. Sufa.

Moule, a river of Devonshire, which runs into the Taw, 2 miles N. Churnleigh.

Moule, (Le,) a town of the island of Guadaloupe, on the north coast. *Long.* 61. 27. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Mouler, see *Saler Mouler.*

Moulberrie, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles SE. Baugé.

Moulins, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, on the Moselle. 3 miles SW. Metz, 5 NNE. Gorze.

Moulin Bay, a bay of the island of St. Vincent, on the west coast. *Long.* 61. 18. *W. Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Moulins, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Allier. Before the revolution, it was the capital of the Bourbonnois, and is esteemed one of the pleasantest towns in France; it is situated on the Allier; the streets are broad and clean. The principal trade is cutlery. Near it is a medicinal spring. 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 24. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nievre. 7 miles SW. Châteauneu Chinon, 27 E. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 53. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Moulins la Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles SW. L'Aigle, 18 NE. Alençon.

Moulouge Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 45. S.

Mouls, a small island near the north coast of the county of Cornwall, a little to the north of the mouth of the river Alan.

Moultan, a country of Hindoostan, principally lying on the east side of the Indus; bounded on the north by Lahore, on the east by Delhi, on the south by sandy deserts, which separate it from Agimere, and on the west by Persia. In 1739, this country was ceded to Persia. It at present belongs to the dominions of the Seiks of Candahar. The principal productions are cotton, sugar, opium, sulphur, &c.

Moultan, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the country so called, on the Chunaub; one of the most ancient towns of Hindoostan, and celebrated for a pagoda, much revered by the Hindoos. It was formerly a place of great trade, with large manufactures, particularly of cotton. The king of Candahar keeps a garrison here. 375 miles WNW. Delhi. *Long.* 71. 22. E. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Moultonborough, a town of New Hampshire, now called *New Hampton*. See *New Hampton*.

Mounsee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Hissar. 20 miles NW. Hissar.

Moultrieville, a town of South-Carolina, on Sullivan's Island.

Mounessness, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Unst, one of the Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 2. W. *Lat.* 61. 3. N.

Mount Airy, a town of North-Carolina. 400 miles S. Washington.

Mount Battock, a mountain of Scotland, in the west part of the county of Kincardine. 16 miles NW. Bervie.

Mount Baker, a mountain on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 238. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Mount Calder, a barren mountain, which forms the extreme south point of Port Protection, in the north-west part of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago.

Mount Camel, a mountain of New Zealand, at the north extremity of Eaheino-mauwe. 30 m. SSE. Cape Maria Van Diemen.

Mount Campbell, a mountain on the north-east coast of Kerguelen's land. *Long.* 70. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 12. S.

Mount of Cocos, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, in the year 1616. It is represented as a high mountain full of trees, of which the greater part appeared to be cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants were handsome, stout, and well proportioned; their hair of various colours, and worn in different forms; very greedy of iron, and thieves. The navigators obtained cocoanuts, bananas, yams, some small hogs, and fresh water. The natives call it *Kootabee*. *Long.* 177. E. *Lat.* 16. S.

Mount Desert, an island near the coast of Maine, about 36 miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Mount Edgcomb, a round mountain on the north-east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 176. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. S.

Mount Edgcomb, a mountain of England, on the west coast of the entrance into Plymouth Harbour, on the coast of Devonshire. *Long.* 4. 9. W. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Mount Edgcomb, a mountainous island in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Norfolk Sound, near the west coast of America.

Mount Fairweather, a mountain on the west coast of North-America. 12 miles NE. Cape Fairweather.

Mount Felix, a lofty cape on the north-east coast of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf. 40 miles WNW. Cape Guardafui. *Long.* 50. 40. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Mount Gardner, a mountain and promontory on the south-west coast of New Holland, forming the east boundary of King George the Third's Sound. *Long.* 118. 29. E. *Lat.* 35. 4. S.

Mount Helleby, a lofty mountain in the island of Barbadoes.

Mount Hillary, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 7 miles W. Mallow.

Mount Holly, a town of the state of New Jersey. 12 miles SE. Burlington.

Mount Joy, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania. 16 miles Litiz.

Mount Leinster, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the borders of Wexford. 12 miles SSE. Carlow.

Mount Major, a mountain of New Hampshire, on the side of Lake Winnepiscogee. Long. 71. 20. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Mount Misery, a mountain of the island of St. Christopher, near the west end.

Mount Misery, a town of the state of Connecticut. 8 miles NE. Norwich.

Mount Olympus, a mountain on the west coast of North-America. Long. 236. 24. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Mount Orgueil Castle, or *Gowray Castle*.

This fortress was called *Gowray Castle*, from the adjacent village of that name. The present appellation of Mount Orgueil is derived from the proud promontory on which it is situated; a title, according to the vulgar tradition, given it by Henry V.: but this opinion Mr. Falle corrects in his second edition of his history of this island, and there attributes it to the Duke of Clarence. Neither the age nor founder of this building are ascertained; common report gives its construction to Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror, who is said to have built most of the castles in this island, and also that of Guernsey. It however was in being, and occurs in history as early as the reign of King John. Falle says, it was already then and had been long before a considerable fortress; and as that king repaired and strengthened the fortifications here and at Guernsey, Gowray castle, the principal defence of the island, was undoubtedly not neglected. In the reign of Edward III. this castle was more than once attacked by the French, who were always repulsed. In one of these attacks the governor Drogo de Barentin, Seigneur de Rosel, was slain; he was succeeded in his command by Renaud de Carteret, a valiant and experienced soldier. A manuscript in the library of Thomas Astle, esq; had the following account of the garrison of this castle, together with their pay in the 15th year of that king's reign:—Henry de la More, lieutenant of the castle of Gurry, per diem, twelve pence sterling; six men at arms, at twelve pence sterling per day; six other men at arms, at sixpence sterling per day; 100 archers, at threepence per day. The latter end of this reign this fortress was again attacked by Bertran de Guesclin, constable of France, at the head of an army of 10,000 men, wherein was the Duke of Bourbon and the flower of the French army. The siege was carried on with great skill and vigour, and as gallantly defended; some of the outer works were thrown down by sap, when at length, to save the effusion of blood, it was agreed that if it was not relieved before the next Michaelmas, the besiegers should be put in

possession: on this the constable retired, and the castle was relieved within the stated time by a fleet from England. In the reign of Henry VI. after the naval victory gained over the English fleet by the admiral of Bretagne, this island was invaded by the French, but they not being provided with things necessary for a siege, it seems doubtful whether they attacked this castle. In the time of Henry V. the edifice was repaired; and as has before been observed, received the name of Mont Orgueil, which it has ever since retained. It was at this time conceived to be of such importance, that, according to D'Argentre, no Frenchman was ever suffered to come within the gate without being first blindfolded. Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. it was, under the pretence of a surprize, delivered up to Surduval, for the Count de Mauleviere, chamberlain of France, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Queen Margaret, as a reward for the assistance he had afforded her husband, Henry VI. of England. Maulevier proclaimed himself lord of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, &c. as holding it feudally from the King of France. On the accession of Edward IV. a plan was laid for expelling the French, who occupied the castle and some other parts of the island: a fleet appeared before it, and Philip de Carteret, Lord of St. Owen, besieged it by land, and at length obliged it to surrender. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Elizabeth castle was built, some repairs seemed to have been done here, her arms, with those of the Paulets, and the date, 1593, being placed over a gate in the inner ward. On the 15th August 1637, W. Prynn was sent prisoner to this castle, where he remained till the 19th November 1640. He has described and celebrated it in a copy of verses, intitled "a Poetical Description of Mount Orgueil Castle, in the isle of Jersey, interlaced with some brief meditations from its rocky, steep, and lofty situation." In the civil wars, in 1651, this castle, which had long been held for the king, was besieged, and taken, after a short resistance, by Haines, the republican general: the trifling defence it made was owing, as is reported, to its being much out of repair, it having been neglected in favour of Elizabeth castle. Ever since Elizabeth castle had been made the residence of the governor, the chief care was laid out on that, and very little done to support this. It had 18 guns mounted with five iron mortars, when Major-General Haines sat down before it; besides no news coming yet of the king, the men's hearts were brought down, and their hands weakened, that it is rather a wonder any resistance was made, when the people could

not now tell for whom they fought and exposed their lives. Mount Orgueil castle is unfortunately commanded by a neighbouring hill, somewhat overawing the rampart; an inconvenience less regarded in former days by reason of the wide deep vale interposing betwixt the hill and the castle, which hindered approaches. It is now in a manner slighted and considered as indefensible. Possibly government may think it needless to maintain two grand fortresses in so small an island, and in that case there can be no disputes which of the two ought to have the preference. The castle stands, and will long stand unless purposely demolished, on its own strength and firmness, and under its disgrace retains an air of greatness that strikes the eye. 5 miles W. St. Helier.

Mount Pleasant, a town of the state of New-York, on the east bank of Hudson's River.

Mount Pleasant, a town of Maryland. 11 miles S. Churchill.

Mount Paterson, a mountain on the north coast of Chatham, in the North Pacific Ocean. 10 miles N. Cape Young.

Mount Rainier, a mountain of North-America, in New Georgia. *Long.* 238. 2. *E. Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Mount St. Augustine, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, a little within the entrance of Cooke's inlet, rising with an uniform ascent to the centre of the island, inclining somewhat to its eastern side. The width of the passage between it and the main land is about six miles. This island is stated by Mr. Pucket to be about 27 miles in circuit; towards the sea-side it is very low, from whence it rises, though regular, with rather a steep ascent, and forms a lofty uniform conical mountain, presenting nearly the same appearance from every point of view, and clothed down to the water's edge with snow and ice, through which neither tree nor shrub were seen to protrude; so that if it did produce any, they must either have been very small, or the snow must have been sufficiently deep to have concealed them. The landing upon this island was effected with some difficulty on the ebbing tide, in consequence of the shore being bounded at the distance of a quarter of a mile by innumerable large detached rocks, through which a passage was found, with much labour, for a boat: fragments of rocks appeared to lie off most parts of the island, but no where at so great a distance as from its northern shore. *Long.* 207. 9. *E. Lat.* 59. 22. N.

Mount St. Elias, a mountain on the west coast of North-America, about 36 miles from the Pacific Ocean, perpetually covered with snow. *Long.* 219. 21. *E. Lat.* 60. 22. N.

Mount St. Helens, a mountain on the

west coast of North-America. *Long.* 203. 1. *E. Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Mount Sorrel, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, with a weekly market on Monday. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Earl of Leicester, situated on a steep and craggy hill. In the reign of Henry III. it was garrisoned by Frenchmen, under the Earl of Winchester; but being taken by the Earl of Chester, it was levelled with the ground by the inhabitants. In 1801, the number of inhabitants in Mount Sorrel was 1233, of whom 427 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles N. Leicester, 105 N. London. *Long.* 1. 8. *W. Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Mount Stephens, a mountain on the west coast of North-America. 5 miles N. Point Philip.

Mount Tirza, a town of North-Carolina. 60 miles NE. Salem.

Mount Tom, a mountain of the state of Connecticut, between Litchfield and Washington.

Mount Tom, a mountain of New Hampshire, on the right bank of the Connecticut, near Northampton.

Mount Vernon, a town of Virginia. 10 miles S. Washington.

Mount Vernon, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 17 miles NW. Hallowell.

Mount Warning, a mountain on the east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 28. 22. S.

Mountain Indians, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 127. to 130. *W. Lat.* 65. N.

Mountain Spring Bay, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 29. *W. Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, situated on a small river, which soon after runs into the Barrow. 5 miles N. Maryborough, 42 WSW. Dublin.

Mountrath, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County. Iron forges and furnaces have been long erected in the neighbourhood of this town, but from the scarcity of charcoal have not been in regular use; the woollen manufacture is carried on, and forms the principal trade. 6 miles WSW. Maryborough, 23 N. Kilkenny.

Mount's Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the south coast of the county of Devon, between the Land's End and Lizard Point. *Long.* 5. 20. *W. Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Mour, a town of Nubia, so called from a spring of bitter water. 180 m. W. Syene.

Mour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles W. Beder.

Mour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 6 miles SSE. Manickpour.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It contains two parish churches, an hospital, several convents, and about 4000 inhabitants.

37 miles SSE. Evora, 82 ESE. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 21. W. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Moura, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. 5 miles NE. Cape Coast Castle.

Mourao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Guadiana. It is defended by a castle, and contains about 1400 inhabitants. 90 miles ESE. Lisbon, 28 E. Evora. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Mouri, a town of Africa, in Fouta. *Long.* 11. 5. W. *Lat.* 10. 43. N.

Mourmoiron, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 17 miles NE. Avignon.

Mournand, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 m. SW. Lyons.

Mourne, a river of Ireland, which rises from a lake of the same name, and runs into the Foyle, at Lifford.

Mouron, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 3 miles W. Coulommiers.

Mouron, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Mourounghe, a town of Thibet. 76 m. ENE. Lassa.

Mourteah, a town of Kemaon. 25 miles ESE. Kerigar.

Mourzouk, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Fezzan, situated on the banks of a small river, and well supplied with water by a multitude of wells and springs. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only furnishes the means of defence, but affords to the government an opportunity of collecting, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (though provisions are exempted) that are brought for the supply of its people. Being formerly built with stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town, and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and of the humble cottages of earth and sand, that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. 262 miles S. Mefurata, 940 NE. Tombuctou. *Long.* 15. 35. E. *Lat.* 27. 28. N. Mr. Horneman makes the *Lat.* 25. 54. 15. which Major Rennel thinks wrong. See Fezzan.

Mousa, a small island among the Shetlands. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Mousanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles WNW. Corah.

Mousar, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 48 miles NW. Lar.

Mouse Ray, a town of Africa, in the country of Foulis, on lake Cayar. *Long.* 14. 21. W. *Lat.* 17. 36. N.

Mouse, (*East*), a small island on the north coast of the island of Anglesea. 3 miles W. Hilary Point.

Mouse, (*Middle*), a small island near the

north coast of the island of Anglesea. 9 miles W. Hilary Point.

Mouse, (*West*), a small island near the north coast of the island of Anglesea. 12 miles W. Hilary Point.

Mouse Harbour, a harbour on the east coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence.

Moush, a town of Turkish Armenia, on a river which runs into the Euphrates. 84 miles SSE. Erzerum, 104 NE. Diarbekir. *Long.* 41. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Mousheld Hill, an eminence near the city of Norwich, where Ket harangued his followers in 1549.

Moussy, a river of Hindoostan, which crosses Golconda, and runs into the Kistnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnand.

Moustiers, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 15 miles S. Digne, 12 W. Castellane.

Moustiers, see *Monstiers*.

Mouta, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus. 5 miles S. Lisbon.

Moutabora, a small lofty island in the Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 193. 7. W. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

Moulhe, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 18 miles SE. Salins, 13 SW. Pontarlier.

Moutier d'Ahan, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 9 miles SE. Gueret, 9 NW. Ambusson.

Moutier St Jean, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 3 miles N. Semuren Auxois.

Moutiers, or *Monster*, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Bâle. 20 miles SSW. Bâle, 14 SE. Porrentrui.

Moutiers, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 10 miles W. Luçon, 14 E. Sables d'Olonne.

Moutiers les Bains, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, on the Allier. 2 miles W. Cusset, 10 E. Cannat.

Mouy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles SSW. Clermont, 12 SE. Beauvais.

Mouzanbano, a town of Italy, on the Veronese. 14 miles SW. Verona.

Mouzon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. This town was the capital of a small territory, belonging to the Archbishop of Rheims, who alienated it to the French king Charles V. in the year 1379. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars with France and the empire, and continued fortified till the year 1671, when Louis XIV. ordered the fortifications to be destroyed. Here is a manufacture of serges. 9 miles SE. Sedan, 12 NW. Montmedy. *Long.* 5. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Mouzon, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, at Neufchâtel, in the department of the Vosges.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad. 6 miles NW. Chatterpour, 60 ENE. Chanderee.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles SE. Azimgur.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 8 miles SE. Seronge.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles NNE. Furruckabad.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bogilcund. 30 miles E. Rewah.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NE. Hajypour. *Long.* 85. 36. E. *Lat.* 25. 49. N.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles ENE. Fyzabad.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles N. Allahabad. *Long.* 83. 48. E. *Lat.* 25. 57. N.

Mow, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 8 miles NW. Chatterpour. *Long.* 79. 53. E. *Lat.* 25. 3. N.

Mowah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles E. Hajypour. *Long.* 86. E. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Mowah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles E. Fyzabad.

Mowee, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles NE. Noanagur.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, about 140 miles in circumference, containing upwards of 65,000 inhabitants. The soil of this island is formed only of decomposed lava, and other volcanic matters: the inhabitants drink only brackish water, drawn from shallow wells, and in such small quantities, that one of them cannot furnish half a barrel of water a day. M. Perouse met with four little villages of ten or twelve houses; they are built and covered with straw in the same manner as those of the poorest French peasants; the roofs have two declivities: the door placed at the gable end, is no more than three feet and a half high, and cannot be entered without stooping; it is shut by a simple latch which every one can open. The articles of furniture of these islanders consist of mats, which, like European carpets, form a very neat covering, upon which they lie down; they have besides other kitchen utensils, such as large calabashes, to which they give any form they please when they are green; they varnish them, and trace upon them in black all kinds of sketches; some were glued to one another, and thus formed very large vessels: it appears this glue is capable of resisting moisture. In the year 1793, the island of Mowee appeared in a distressed state, in consequence of a war with the inhabitants of Owwhyhee, which had continued eleven

years; and notwithstanding that they had not fought a single battle during the last two years, yet the detriment sustained by the contending parties, was almost equally great. To guard their respective dominions, Tamaahmaah, on the western part of Owwhyhee; and Titeeree, on the eastern side of Mowee, had each assembled a large party of men. By these means, not only those parts were greatly impoverished and exhausted of supplies for the maintenance of those forces, but the inhabitants being drawn from their homes in the different districts of the country, the land was necessarily neglected, and the produce of the soil was lost for want of people to carry on its cultivation. The war, and the vast supplies that the half famished trading vessels had recently drawn from some of these islands, had left a very scanty portion for the remaining inhabitants of Mowee, and the other islands under the authority of Titeeree and Taio. 24 miles NNW. Owwhyhee. *Long.* 203. 40. E. *Lat.* 20. 48. N.

Mowgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 27 miles E. Rewah.

Mowilgonga, a river of Ceylon, which runs into the sea at Trinkamaly.

Mowlay, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 32 miles NE. Basseen.

Mowrrud, a town of Candahar. 12 miles SE. Candahar.

Mowlahora, see *Moutahora*.

Moxborough, a village of England, in the county of York, anciently called *Maisebell*, where a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were defeated. 7 miles SW. Doncaster.

Moses, or *Mejos*, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, situated between the bishopric of Cusco, and the country belonging to the Portuguese, on each side of the Marmora or Madeira, of considerable extent, inhabited by Indian nations, and little known.

Moxvao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 40 m. NE. Bragança Nova.

Moy, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-east by Ghidore, on the south-east by Curruckdeah, and on the west by Ramgur and Bahar.

Moy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise. 9 miles SE. St. Quentin.

Moy, a river of Ireland, which runs into Killala Bay, about two miles to the east of Killala.

Moy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 9 miles SE. Inverness.

Moya, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 37 miles E. Cuença.

Moya, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 8 miles ENE. Maurella.

Mo-yang, a town of China, of the third

rank, in Kiang-nan. 30 miles SW. Haitchou.

Moyatta, a river of Ireland, which runs into Bantry Bay, two miles N. Bantry.

Moyaux, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles NE. Lisieux, 8 SE. Pont l'Évêque.

Moye, La, a small island near the west coast of Jersey. 4 miles W. Noirmont Point.

Moyen Vic, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. Here is a considerable salt spring, from whence the water is conveyed by subterraneous channels to Dieuze. 2 miles E. Vic, 3 SE. Château Salins.

Moyenville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 4 miles SSW. Abbeville.

Moyevre, (*Grand*), a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 8 miles NW. Metz.

Moyle, a river of Ireland, which joins the Mourne, five miles S. Strabane.

Moyne, a river of Ireland, which joins the river Clare, six miles S. Tuam.

Moyobamba, a town of South-America, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Guallagua. 300 miles N. Lima. *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 7. S.

Moyombo, a town of Africa, in Congo. 10 miles SW. Bombi.

Moyowla, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, two miles E. from Magherafelt, in the county of Londonderry.

Moyrans, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles NW. St. Claude.

Moyrazes, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 9 m. W. Rhodéz.

Moyrs, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles above Korn Neuburg.

Moyssicewicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 60 miles NE. Minsk.

Mozaisk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. 56 miles W. Moscow. *Long.* 35. 44. E. *Lat.* 56. 36. N.

Mozambique, or *Mosambico*, a kingdom of Africa, on the east coast, and in that part of the Indian Sea, which passes between the continent and the island of Madagascar. It takes its name from the capital, situated on an island, chief of three islands which form a part of the kingdom. The celebrated Vasco de Gama was the first European we know of who discovered and came to an anchor near it, after doubling the Cape of Good Hope: here it was, that he informed himself about the main design of his voyage, the finding out a way into India by sea, and concerning the people who lived on this coast; and here he was apprised of the vast commerce carried on by them from one kingdom and seaport to another. Among other particulars, he learned that this island, subject to the King of Quiloa, was one of the most considerable marts on all the east-

ern coast; that it sent ships to Arabia, and many other parts of the world, and was resorted to by merchants from thence, who imported a variety of the richest commodities in great quantities. The island of Mosambico, though the largest of the three, is nevertheless very small, not being above two bow-shots in breadth, and about six in length, about two miles from the continent. The bay is about three miles in circuit, so that the points of land on each side advance into the sea. The other two, of St. George and St. James, lie on each side of it, facing the continent, in a direct line with it. Over against that of St. George, and about a mile from it, is the cape called by the Portuguese *Cabo Cetra*, which is a peninsula, joined to the continent by a small neck of land, covered with the sea at high, but fordable at low water. The city of Mosambico is said to be very handsome, the houses well built, especially the churches and convents, and the fort or castle is about a musquet shot from the town. The fort is likewise one of the strongest and best contrived the Portuguese have on this coast. It is of a square form, and each corner is flanked by a bulwark with some pieces of artillery, which are a sufficient fence both to the town and the haven. The soil of the island is nothing else but a white barren sand; yet have the richer sort found means to procure an artificial mould on several parts of the island, on which grow very fine citrons, oranges, ananas, figs, and other fruits, notwithstanding the great scarcity of water; but the far greater part of their pulse, roots, and other esculents, are brought hither from the continent. It is far otherwise at land, where the ground is fat, and fertile in rice, millet, variety of roots, pulse, fruits, and plants. They likewise breed vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. They swarm with wild beasts of various kinds, as stags and wild boars, but especially elephants, which are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. Neither dare they stir far from their homes without lighted torches or firebrands in their hands to frighten them away; and even with these they have much ado to save themselves from being destroyed, especially by those of the females which have young. The country hath likewise rich mines of gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise exchanged for European goods, such as little bells, knives, scissars, and razors. These last were so valued among them, that they would give 15 cows for one of them. The Portuguese,

of whom they stand in awe, are the only Europeans admitted into some of their seaports, whence they export, besides the commodities already mentioned, silver, copper, wax, rice, and other provisions; but to all other Europeans they refuse every kind of access on any pretence. The kings of Portugal have spared no cost to fortify and garrison Mozambique, and to provide it with a noble hospital for the sick, and a well-stored magazine, with all necessaries for shipping, though the charge of keeping them up often exceeds the revenues it affords. *Long.* 41. 8. E. *Lat.* 15. 5. S.

Mozambique, Straits of, that part of the Indian Ocean which divides the island of Madagascar from the continent of Africa.

Mozdok, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malka. 8 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Mozé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 15 miles WSW. Angers, 10 E. Ancenis.

Mozun, a town of France, in the department of the Pay de Dôme. 4 miles ESE. Billom.

Mozyr, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 112 miles SSE. Minsk, 196 SSE. Wilna.

Mozzanica, a town of Italy. 12 miles NNE. Lodi, 22 E. Milan.

Mrakotin, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 20 miles SSW. Iglau.

Mratsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 10 miles SE. Enle.

Mresna, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Korana, three miles S. Carlstadt.

Mri, a town of Egypt, on the west branch of the Nile. 7 miles S. Faoua.

Mrzec, a river of Poland, which runs into the Niemen, four miles NW. Grodno.

Mschno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolestaw. 10 miles W. Jung Buntzel.

Msta, a river of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, which runs into the Ilmen Lake, near Lipinskoi.

Mslavl, or *Mscislav*, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Sem, formerly the capital of a palatinate of Lithuania, incorporated with Russia, in the year 1773. 60 miles E. Mogilev. *Long.* 31. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Mstow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 44 miles NNW. Cracow.

Mtzensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel. 24 miles N. Orel.

Muakisin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 10 miles W. Kerkisieh.

Muar, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Straits, *Long.* 102. 27. E. *Lat.* 2. 6. N.

Muassem, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 miles S. Abu Arisih.

Mubad, a town of Hindooistan, in Oude. 11 miles WNW. Lucknow.

Mucarc, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 80 miles SW. Mecca.

Mucares, a small island among the Bahamas, surrounded with rocks. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 13. N.

Mucato, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, six miles S. St. Eufemia.

Muccapet, a town of Hindooistan, in Golconda. 32 miles SSE. Combamet.

Muchandergur, a town of Hindooistan, in Viliapour. 10 miles S. Currer.

Muchelney, or *Michelney*, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, on an island in the river Parret. Here was formerly a monastery of black canons: all that remains is converted into a barn. 1 mile S. Ivelchester.

Muchawiec, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bug, at Brzesc.

Mücheln, or *Michelda*, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1621, this town was burned by the Imperialists, under the command of Count Tilly. 37 miles NE. Erfurt, 16. W. Leipzig. *Long.* 11. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Muchieto, a town of the island of Corsica. 1 mile N. Cervione.

Muchima, a town of Benguela, on the Coanza. 76 miles NNE. Old Benguela.

Muckli, see *Moklia*.

Muchoder, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, between Taas and Jerim.

Muchundrum, a town of Hindooistan, in Mysore. 12 miles E. Bangalore.

Mucidan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Dordogne. 18 miles SSW. Perigueux, 12 NNW. Bergerac. *Long.* 0. 27. E. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

Mucium, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 24 miles SSE. Kir-shehr.

Muck, a small island near the east coast of Ireland, in the North Channel. *Long.* 5. 36. W. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Muck, or *Muke*, one of the smaller Hebrides, containing about 1000 acres of land, chiefly arable. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 56. 48. N.

Muckandunge, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 15 miles N. Ramgur.

Muckdunpour, a town of Hindooistan. 30 miles NE. Moultan.

Muckearn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. 14 miles N. Inverary.

Muckenbergh, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 28 miles N. Dresden, 22 NE. Meissen.

Muckenhagen, a town of Pomerelia, on the Motlaw. 7 miles SSE. Dantzick.

Muckereuth, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Muckensturm, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 2 m. NE. Raftadt.

Mucker, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 17 miles NNE. Culm.

Muckerow Gaut, a mountain of Bahar. 23 miles W. Saferam.

Muckish, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 26 miles N. Donegal.

Muckle Water of Groinard, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Strathnaskelly to Loch Groinard.

Muckraiz, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia. 17 miles SE. Hurda.

Muckris Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of Donegal. 6 miles WSW. Killybegs.

Muckterpour, a town of Bengal. 33 miles E. Calcutta.

Muckundgunge, a town of Bengal. 18 miles N. Ramgur. Long. 85. 34. E. Lat. 23. 57. N.

Mucubis, a town of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada. 15 miles E. Merida.

Mucullagh Rocks, rocks in Tralee Bay, on the west coast of Ireland. 3 miles NNW. Fenit Island.

Mucund, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 14 miles S. Lahore.

Mucundaut, a town of Lamjungh. 180 miles N. Fyzabad. Long. 83. 50. E. Lat. 29. 27. N.

Mud Island, a small fortified island of United America, in the river Delaware, taken by the British troops in the year 1777.

Mud Lake, a small lake of New-York, a little to the south of Crooked Lake.

Muda, a town of Italy, in the Bellunese. 10 miles NNW. Belluno.

Mudania, or *Mundania*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated in a gulf, in the south-east part of the Sea of Marmora. The inhabitants are, chiefly Greeks or Jews, with some Turks. The Archbishop of Bursa has a palace here. The commerce is very considerable in grain, silk, saltpetre, white wine, variety of fruits, and the manufactures of Bursa, which are brought here for exportation. 15 miles NNW. Bursa. Long. 28. 54. E. Lat. 40. 14. N.

Mudau, or *Mudech*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 10 miles S. Miltenberg.

Mudbunny, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles ESE. Bettiah. Long. 85. 16. E. Lat. 26. 33. N.

Muddago, a town of Africa, in Fittre. 30 miles W. Dar Cooka.

Muddi, see *Cheego Muddi*.

Muddy Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, Long. 76. 20. W. Lat. 39. 17. N.

Muddy Creek, a river of Kentucky, which

runs into the Ohio, Long. 89. 18. W. Lat. 36. 44. N.

Muddy Creek, or *Pend Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Long. 87. 48. W. Lat. 37. 19. N.

Muddy Point, a cape on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 40. S.

Muddy Lake, a lake of Upper Canada, between lake George and lake Huron.

Muden, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 110 miles NW. Zareng.

Muderer, a town of Hindoostan, in the gulf of Cutch. 18 miles SE. Boogebooge.

Muderni, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles SW. Boli.

Mudgurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NW. Burwah.

Mudjea, a town of Bengal. 25 miles E. Rogonai pour. Long. 87. 16. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

Mudnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles E. Bahraitich.

Mudniska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 92 miles NE. Kirensk.

Mudt, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, near Miltenberg.

Musbrau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Muehr, which divides it into two parts. It is defended by a citadel, situated on an eminence. In 1797, it was taken by the French. 32 miles W. Judenburg, 116 SW. Vienna. Long. 13. 52. E. Lat. 47. 7. N.

Muebr, or *Mer*, a river which rises in a lake of Salzburg; passes by Muehrau, Gratz, &c. in the dutchy of Stiria; and joins the Drave, 6 miles S. Canischa in Hungary.

Muel, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. 12 miles SSW. Saragossa.

Mueneluna, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 60 miles S. Nexapa.

Mueragaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 54 miles WNW. Lucknow.

Muertzenschlag, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 23 m. E. Pruck, 12 WNW. Fridberg.

Muga, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 21 miles N. Girona.

Mugalnoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 9 miles E. Daraporum.

Mugardos, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 7 miles N. Betangos.

Mugdoompour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles NE. Monghir.

Mugdumpour, a town of Bengal. 22 miles N. Boglipour.

Mugdumpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SSW. Patna.

Mugeln, or *New Mugeln*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 25 miles E. Leipzig, 15 WNW. Meissen. Long. 12. 57. E. Lat. 51. 15. N.

Mugeln, (Old,) a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 2 m. NW. New Mugeln.

Mugeres, or *Mohair Key*, or *ManEater's*

Island, or *Women Eater's Island*, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 35. *W. Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Muggur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles W. Gooracpour. *Long.* 83. 24. *E. Lat.* 26. 44. N.

Mugia, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 36 miles Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Mugovskoi, a town of Russia, on the river Mezen. 190 miles E. Archangel.

Muglatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 35 miles ESE. Rajamundry.

Muglee, a fort of Hindoostan, in a pass of the Eastern Gauts, between the Carnatic and the Myfore. 12 miles W. Chittore, 32 NW. Arcot.

Muglia, or *Muggia Nuova*, a town of Istria, with a harbour for barges, on the gulf of Trieste. 2 miles N. Capo d'Istria.

Muglia Vecchia, a town of Istria. 2 miles E. *Muglia Nuova*.

Mugliano, a town of Etruria. 24 miles NW. Sienna.

Muglitz, or *Mohelnice*, or *Mobeluitze*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 15 miles NNW. Olmutz, 104 E. Prague. *Long.* 16. 46. *E. Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Mugora, a town of Arabia. 35 miles NNE. Ghezan.

Mugra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. 80 miles S. Algiers.

Mugron, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles S. Tartas, 6 W. St. Séver.

Mugroor, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 30 miles NW. Notchegong.

Mugul, a town of Nubia. 50 miles S. Sennaar.

Muhes, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the Ulea. 20 miles SE. Ulea.

Mukka, a town of Bengal. 13 miles W. Torree.

Muhl, Gros, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 12 miles above Lintz.

Muhl, Klein, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 16 miles above Lintz.

Muhl, or *Mihl*, a quarter, or division of the archduchy of Austria.

Muhlau, see *Mylau*.

Muhlbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, one mile SE. Belgern.

Muhlbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, two miles N. Sultz.

Muhlbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lahn, near Nassau.

Muhlbach, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles N. Worms.

Muhlberg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Erfurt. 12 miles SW. Erfurt.

Muhlberg, a town of the duchy of Baden. 6 miles W. Durlach.

Muhlberg, a town of Saxony, in the margrave of Meissen, situated on the Elbe: it contains five churches, a castle, and a college. In 1547, the Elector John Frederick was vanquished and taken prisoner, by the emperor Charles V. near this town. 19 miles NW. Meissen, 32 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 15. *E. Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Muhlbock, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 4 m. SW. Schwibufin.

Muhldeinstein, a town of Saxony. 3 miles N. Bitterfeld.

Muhldorf, or *Mieseldorf*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 8 m. WNW. Plauen, 74 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. *E. Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Muhldorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 m. SSW. Hof.

Muhlenbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aller. 8 miles W. Zell.

Muhlenberg, a county of Kentucky, 48 miles long, and 31 broad; watered by the Green and Muddy rivers.

Muhlendonck, or *Myllendonck*, or *Millendonck*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 16 miles N. Juliers.

Muhlhausen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 46 miles SW. Königsberg. 14 E. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 40. *E. Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Muhlhausen, or *Mulhausen*, a city of Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt; free and imperial till 1802, when it was assigned to the King of Prussia, and by him ceded to the kingdom of Westphalia at the peace of Tilsit. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, and contains two Lutheran churches, and a Roman Catholic foundation of Augustine nuns. In the year 1180, it was burnt down by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. In the matricula of the empire, it was assessed at 160 florins, and contributed to the chamber of Wetzlar 135 rix-dollars, 23 kruitzers. 50 miles S. Goslar, 24 NNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 32. *E. Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Muhlhausen, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Ille. In the 11th centry, Muhlhausen was erected into an imperial town, but, siding with the emperor Frederic II. though excommunicated by the Pope, the Bishop of Strasburg, in 1246, made himself master of it, and under his severe yoke it continued 15 years, till delivered by Adolphus count of Habsburg. This prince, when afterwards created king of Germany, conferred several important privileges on it; among which, in 1275, he added an exemption from the judicature of any foreign court. These several privileges were confirmed to it, and augmented by the succeeding kings and emperors of Germany, particularly by king Adolphus, and the emperor Charles IV. the former of whom en-

acted, that its imperial schultheisz or judge should be elected from among its own free-men; and the latter not only permitted them to have a burgomaster of their own appointing, but also agreed, that the town should for ever be inalienable from the empire. In 1515, it entered into a perpetual alliance with the Helvetic body, but in 1586, this alliance was revoked by the popish cantons; the deputies they sent thither on occasion of the intestine commotions, not succeeding in their negotiations; but the Calvinists continued their union with it, and even admitted it into the community of rights, instituted in 1529. By virtue of this last union it became an associate town, but sent no representative to the general diet of the Helvetic body. Its regency consisted of the little and great council, the former of which was composed of three burgomasters, nine counsellors, and 12 masters of companies. Muhlhausen had likewise its own particular court. It is now incorporated with France. 16 miles NW. Bale, 20 S. Colmar. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Muhlhausen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 7 m. SE. Aichstatt.

Muhlhausen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan, on the Muldau. 10 miles N. Prague.

Muhlhausen, or *Mileskow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 9 m. NNW. Bechin, 38 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Mulrose, see *Mulrose*.

Mubow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 13 miles W. Leitmeritz.

Muhr, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach, on the Altmuhl. 3 m. NNW. Gunzenhausen.

Muhr, or *Murr*, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, a little below Marbach.

Muhrav, see *Muebrau*.

Mubreck, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Muehr. 12 miles N. Pettau, 9 W. Rackeburg.

Mujaco, a kingdom in the interior parts of Africa, situated to the north of Anziko, and about 450 miles from the sea.

Mujaxar, or *Muxacra*, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, situated on a small bay of the Mediterranean. This town is supposed to be the ancient Murgis. 35 miles NE. Almeria, 80 E. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Muide, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, a little below Miltenberg.

Muisen, a town of France, in the department of the two Nethes. 2 m. E. Malines.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: here are manufactures of iron and coal tar. 20 miles E. Ayr.

Mukar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar.

23 miles NE. Chuprah. *Long.* 85. 13. E. *Lat.* 25. 57. N.

Mukalera, a fortress of Arabia, in Yemen, 28 miles SE. Taas.

Muke, see *Muck*.

Mula, a town of Spain, in Murcia, celebrated for its baths. 20 miles W. Murcia.

Mulanger, a town of Hindoostan, in Tollingana. 32 miles W. Warangole.

Mulatas, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the isthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 5. to 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 20. to 9. 35. N.

Mulatre Point, a cape of the island of Dominica, on the east coast. *Long.* 61. 17. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Mulazzo, a town of Genoa. 15 miles N. Spezza.

Mulbach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 12 miles SW. Colmar.

Mulberry Island, a small island in James River, Virginia. *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 37. 6. N.

Mulcom, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 13 miles NE. Carlstadt.

Mulda, or *Freyberg Mulda*, a river which rises near Moldau, in Bohemia; passes by Freyberg, Nossen, Roszwein, Dobeln, &c. and joins the Muldau, two miles north of Colditz.

Mulda, or *Weisse Mulda*, a river of Saxony, which passes by Zwickau, Glaucan, Penig, Colditz, Wartzan, Eulenburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe, near Dessau.

Mulda, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 8 miles SSE. Freyberg.

Muldau, see *Moldau*.

Muldau, or *Moldau*, a river which rises near the mountains between Bohemia and Bavaria, to the south-west of Prachatitz; passes by Budweis, Teyn, Prague, &c. and joins the Elbe, a little above Melnik.

Muldenhammer, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles W. Schwarzenberg.

Muldonic, or *Deer Island*, one of the small western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 7. 25. W. *Lat.* 56. 53. N.

Muldorf, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg, on the Inn, ceded to the Elector of Bavaria in 1802. 36 miles NW. Salzburg, 40 E. Munich. *Long.* 12. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Muldschen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 16 miles SW. Insterburg.

Muleta, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 16 miles ESE. Scalea.

Mulevo, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama. 16 miles S. Sarapul.

Mulfingen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles S. Mergentheim, 31 S. Wurzburg.

Mulgom, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 47 miles SE. Saler Mouler.

Mulargunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 11 miles S. Lahaar.

Mulbegan, a river of the state of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, at Brunswick.

Mulhausen, see *Muhlhausen*.

Mulheim am Ruhr, a town of the dutchy of Berg, on the Ruhr. 14 miles N. Duffeldorp.

Mulheim, a town of the dutchy of Berg, on the east side of the Rhine. 3 miles N. Cologne.

Mulheim, or *Mullen*, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 3 miles W. Badenweiler.

Mulinazzo, a town of Sicily, on the south coast, at the mouth of the river St. Croce. 18 miles W. Modica.

Mulingen, (*Gross*), a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Zerbft. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the imperial troops, commanded by Count Pappenheim, and given up to plunder, and the women to the brutality of the soldiers. 14 miles W. Zerbft.

Mulingen, (*Klein*), a town of the dutchy of Anhalt Zerbft. 12 miles W. Zerbft.

Mulkaour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 20 miles SE. Hydrabad.

Mulkee, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. In 1799, this town was ceded to Great Britain. 16 miles NNW. Mangalore.

Mull, one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland, separated from the county of Argyle, by a narrow passage, called the *Sound of Mull*. The shape is very irregular; towards the east, the shape tends towards a round; on the west, hollow, and indented with considerable lochs and bays, which contain several small islands. From north to south, it is about 22 miles; from east to west, at the southern extremity, it is as much; but towards the north, not more than eight; nor is any part of the island six miles from the sea. The bays form some good harbours. On the island there are no villages except Tobermorey near the northern point, where a fishing station has lately been erected. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being for the most part rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with the fishings, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of several ancient castles are seen on this island. In 1588, on this coast, a ship of the line, belonging to the Spanish armada, was blown up, some say by accident, others, by the desperate resolution of a Scotchman. *Long*. 6. W. *Lat*. 56. 30. N.

Mull of Galloway, see *Galloway*.

Mull Sound, a narrow sea between the island of Mull, and the continent of Scotland.

Mull of Kinko, the south extremity of the island of Ilay. *Long*. 6. 9. W. *Lat*. 55. 40. N.

Mulla, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 56 miles SE. Biorneborg.

Mulla, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 24 miles NW. Rotas.

Mullaghcarra, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 12 m. SSE. Strabane.

Mullaka, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim. 4 m. E. Manorhamilton.

Mullaow, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles N. Champaneer.

Mullargur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 15 m. NW. Kimlassia.

Mullavilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. It was taken by the British, under the Marquis of Cornwallis.

Mullawar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bilfah. 35 miles NW. Bilfah.

Mullens Bay, a bay on the coast of Yucatan. *Long*. 89. 17. W. *Lat*. 18. 15. N.

Mullens Island, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida. *Long*. 82. 55. W. *Lat*. 28. 1. N.

Mullet, a peninsula of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, about nine miles long, and in general, about two wide. A large bay, called *Blacksod Bay*, almost dividing it from the rest of the county. This peninsula is, contrary to the neighbouring coast of Mayo, said to be fertile and populous.

Mullico Hill, a town of New Jersey. 50 miles NE. Philadelphia.

Mullicar, a river in New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, a little to the south of Little Egg harbour.

Mullickpour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles E. Hoogly.

Mullickpour, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NE. Calcutta.

Mulliebang, a town of Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Hoogly.

Mulligowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 5 miles N. Rakonitz.

Mulinotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SE. Tinevelly.

Mullingar, a town of Ireland, and county town of West Meath. Before the union, it sent two members to parliament. 44 miles SW. Dundalk, 39 WNW. Dublin. *Long*. 7. 18. W. *Lat*. 53. 31. N.

Mulloia, a fortress of Fez, in the province of Garet, furnished with a garrison.

Mullojah, or *Mulluvia*, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains, between Morocco and Sugulmessia, and runs into the Mediterranean. *Long*. 2. 6. W. *Lat*. 34. 55. N. It forms the boundary between the empire of Morocco, and the province of Tremecen; as it was formerly between Mauritania and Numidia, or between Mauritania

Tingitana, and *Mauritania Cæsariensis*. Its whole course is from south to north about 200 miles. This river is only navigable for small vessels.

Mullung, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Rungpour.

Mullyne, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 42 miles WNW. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 31. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Mulna Shaddy, a town of Candahar. 35 miles ENE. Suffa.

Mullrea, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 23 miles SW. Castlebar.

Mulnapour, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SE. Purneah.

Mulnapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SW. Goorackpour. *Long.* 83. 28. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Mulndorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. W. Bamberg.

Mulnizta, a town of Croatia. 10 miles N. Bihacs.

Muloslavskich, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 36 miles N. Balaganikoi.

Mulrose, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on a canal made from the Spree to the Oder. 9 miles SW. Francfort. *Long.* 14. 32. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Mulroy Bay, a bay on the north coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal. 6 miles W. Lough-Swilly.

Multenen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 40 miles SE. Königsberg.

Multo, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bickaneer. 16 miles W. Bickaneer.

Multzig, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles W. Mollheim.

Muluh, a river of Fez, which runs into the Mulloolah, at Haddaja.

Mulupgunge, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SE. Dacca.

Mulwaggle, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 22 miles E. Colar.

Mulygunge, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 60 miles SSE. Durbungah. *Long.* 87. 13. E. *Lat.* 25. 53. N.

Mulygunge, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Purneah.

Mumbacum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles S. Arcot.

Mumble Point, a rock in the Bristol Channel, at the west of the entrance into Swansea Bay. *Long.* 4. 3. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Mumbling, a river of Germany, which rises about seven miles south of Erbach in Franconia, and runs into the Mayne, near Obenburgh, in the electorate of Mentz.

Mumbole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles SW. Nellore.

Mumbo, a country of Africa, north-west of Mocaranga.

Munrah, a town of Bengal. 38 miles NNW. Midnapour.

Muncara, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Collimbazar.

Muncera, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 10 miles N. Junere.

Munchabo, see *Monchabo*.

Muncey, a town of Pennsylvania. 120 m. NW. Philadelphia.

Munchaurach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 13 m. E. Neustadt.

Munchbach, see *Lusitz*.

Munchberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles S. Hof, 16 N. Bayreuth.

Munchenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 19 miles W. Custrin, 29 E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Munchenbernsdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 7 m. NW. Weyda.

Munchengrätz, see *Hradistie*.

Munchhausen, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 12 miles S. Muhlhausen.

Munchhausen, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles W. Vilzhoven, 15 E. Dingelfingen.

Munchrodt, or *Roth*, a princely abbey of Germany, founded in the year 1126, and put under the protection of the empire, by Charles IV. The Roman month was 15 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber, 54 rix-dollars 12 kruiters. 18 m. S. Ulm, 38 WSW. Augsburg.

Munchstockheim, see *Stockheim*.

Mund, a river of the dutchy of Cleves, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles below Orfoy.

Munda, see *Monda*.

Mundanagoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 6 miles N. Rachore.

Mundania, see *Mudania*.

Mundapum, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 16 miles E. Ranianadporum.

Munde, a town of Pomerelia, on the Frisch Nerung. 5 miles N. Dantzick.

Mundella, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Gurry Mundella. 40 miles SE. Gurrah, 95 WNW. Ruttunpour. *Long.* 80. 57. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Mundellville, a town of Virginia. 110 miles W. Washington.

Munden, or *Gemunden*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, at the conflux of the Werra and the Fulda, where they join to form the Wefer. It contains two Lutheran churches, and an hospital. The Calvinists perform their worship in an elegant building, in which is an organ, but this structure is reckoned as a taxable house. In the town is a double garrison: namely, one of four companies maintained by the town, and a regiment of the sovereign's, which quarters in barracks. The various goods brought hither by land and

water from Hesse, Thuringia, Saxony, Frankfurt, and Franconia, but more particularly from Nuremberg, Bavaria, &c. after a short stay here, are sent down the Weiser, and what comes up it hither, is for the most part also forwarded into the above-mentioned countries. No foreigner, that is, no one who is not a freeman of Munden, is to trade beyond this town, but consign his goods to a factor here; and whatever is brought in a vessel, must by virtue of the staple right granted and confirmed to the town, be unladen and laden again. The Werra may be navigated by Munden and Hessian vessels, but the latter, on coming off Munden, are not to proceed without a licence, and even then to have a Munden master, and pay a duty to the town, which being done, a licence in writing is granted. In 1626, it was besieged and taken by storm, by the imperialists, under Count Tilly; by which storm, exclusive of the number of townsmen who were killed, its loss is estimated at 350,000 rix-dollars: and on borrowing only 50 rix-dollars of an inhabitant of Cassel, to redeem one of their records out of the soldiers' hands, to raise so small a sum, the corporation was obliged to mortgage all its revenues. In 1757, and 1758, it was for some time possessed by the French. 13 miles SW. Göttingen, 10 NNE. Cassel. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Munden, see *Minden*.

Munder, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Hamme. In the year 1483, this town was besieged by the troops of Paderburn, Minden, Osnabruck, and Lippe, united, but without success. It suffered very much by the war which preceded the peace of Westphalia. Near the town is a salt work. 18 miles ESE. Munden. *Long.* 9. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Munderar, a province of Candahar, in the northern part of the country of Cabul.

Munderkingen, a town of Wurtemberg, to which it was ceded, in 1805, by the house of Austria; situated on the Danube. This town suffered extremely during the long war in Germany. Within sight of this place, in the year 1703, a battle was fought between a body of German horse, amounting to 5000, under the command of the Count de la Tour, and 3000 French horse, under the command of M. de Legal, detached from the main army, encamped by the side of the Danube, for the defence of the dominions of the Duke of Bavaria. The Imperialists had 1500 men killed and wounded; among the latter was Prince Christian of Hanover. 9 miles N. Buchau, 36 SSW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Mundsee, a lake of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, near Angermünde.

Mundu, a town of Hindoostan, in the

country of Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital. 32 miles SW. Indore, 90 N. Burhampour. *Long.* 75. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Mungalova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the union of the rivers Ona and Uda. 88 miles Verchnei Udinsk.

Mungar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Bopal. 20 miles SE. Bopaltol.

Mungarva, a town of Africa, in Nigritia. *Long.* 23. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

Munkatzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Koliwan, on the Torn. 180 miles E. Kolivan, 640 ESE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 86. 50. E. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Mungla, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles SW. Patna.

Munglapet, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 5 miles N. Dalmachery.

Munglore, a town of Candahar. 25 miles W. Cachimire, 130 E. Cabul. *Long.* 71. 15. E. *Lat.* 34. 15. N.

Mungrar, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SSW. Curuckpour.

Munhay, a country of Africa, dependent on Mocaranga.

Munianen, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 36 miles S. Königsberg.

Munich, a city of Bavaria, of which it is the capital, and residence of the king, situated on the Iser. The straight and broad streets of this place, and the great number of fine buildings in it, both ecclesiastical and secular, render it one of the handsomest cities in all Germany, and even in Europe; and it is said to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The palace here, which was first erected by the emperor Maximilian I. is an elegant structure, containing four courts. The things the most worthy of notice in this palace are the large and beautiful Kaisersaal, a chapel of the Virgin Mary, with a rich treasury in it; the antiquarium, or chamber of antiquities, in which are 200 marble statues and busts of Roman emperors, and some hundreds of other antiquities, the greatest part of which were brought from Italy; the chamber of rich curiosities; the museum, and the elector's library. In the year 1729, the palace, and particularly the chamber of rich curiosities here, suffered greatly by fire; and in 1750, a whole wing of it was burned down. Towards the east stands the royal arsenal, and northward lie the park and pleasure gardens, and near these is the Thurnierhaus, or large edifice for tournaments. In the largest market-place stands a high marble pillar, with a brass statue of the Virgin Mary upon it, and two large fountains, and on the sides is the town-house, in which the states hold their meetings, together with several lofty houses, ornamented with decorations of paintings on the front. The prin-

cial ecclesiastical buildings here, are the collegiate church, and several rich convents. In Munich are manufactures of velvet, silk, wool, and tapestry. It is probable, that the ancient city of Campodunum, or Campidonum, stood in this neighbourhood. About the year 1175, Duke Henry the Lion built the city of Munich on a spot belonging to the convent of Schoftlar. In 1327, it was greatly damaged by fire; and in 1448, almost entirely destroyed. In 1632, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1704, 1742, and 1743, by the Austrians, who, in the last-mentioned year, established a commission of regency. The French took this city in September 1796, and levied on the elector a contribution of 3300 faddle and draught horses, 200,000 quintals of grain, 100,000 sacks of oats, 10,000 pair of boots, 30,000 ells of cloth, and 20 pictures, with other conditions, which the sudden change of circumstances that followed rendered highly necessary to observe. In 1800, they took the city again. 200 miles W. Vienna, 29 SE. Augsburg. *Long.* 11. 32. E. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Municha, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles S. St. Yago de la Laguna.

Munie, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Hissar. 15 miles N. Hissar.

Munilla, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 8 miles S. Calahorra.

Munkacs, a town of Hungary; the castle is almost impregnable, seated on a high and steep rock, in a spacious plain, the natural strength of which is increased by art and labour. It is the capital of a lordship, formerly bearing the title of a dutchy. Beneath it, on the river Latortza, is the town, which is the residence of a Greek bishop, united with the Roman church, and a convent of the order of St. Basil. In 1683, after a blockade of three years, this famous castle surrendered to the imperialists; Count Tekely's lady, who had conducted this long defence, being carried to Vienna; and besides the Tekely family, vast treasures of money were found here. In 1703, this was the place of rendezvous to the Rakotzy party, but, by suppression of that revolt, this castle escheated to the crown. 52 miles ESE. Caskau, 128 SSE. Cracow. *Long.* 20. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Munkholm, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 3 m. N. Drontheim.

Munkörp, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 7 miles W. Stroemsholm.

Munky, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 7 miles S. Onore.

Munnerstadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Lauer. 9 m. N. Schweinfurt, 28 NNE. Wurzburg, 31 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 24. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Munnow, see *Monnow*.

Munnypour, a town of Asia, capital of Caffay. In 1774, it was taken by the King of Burmah. 264 miles NNE. Aracan. *Long.* 95. E. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Munocary, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 7 miles SW. Arnee.

Munree, a river of Ireland, which runs into Tullaghan Bay, *Long.* 9. 42. W. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

Munfala, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 15 miles S. Jacobstadt.

Munfapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles N. Trichinopoly.

Munfen, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Viliapour. 27 miles N. Poonah.

Munfeskirchen, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 5 miles W. Bouzonville, 12 E. Thionville.

Munsholm, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt. 10 miles NNW. Corsoer. *Long.* 11. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Munfingen, a town of Wurtemberg. 26 miles SSE. Stuttgart, 20 W. Ulm. *Long.* 9. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Munster, late a bishopric of Germany, bounded on the north by East-Friesland and Oldenburg; on the east by the bishopric of Osnabruck, and counties of Diepholz, Tecklenburg, Lingen, and Ravensberg; on the south by the dutchy of Westphalia, the counties of Mark and Recklinghausen, and dutchy of Cleves; and on the west by Holland, and the county of Bentheim. This country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains. The extensive heaths here serve for the breeding of cattle. In it are also fruitful plains, fine woods and turf, together with good quarries of stone, and rivers abounding in fish. The most remarkable are the Embs, the Lippe, the Vecht, and the Berkel. The Dummer Lake, which is one German mile in length, and half a one broad, lies between the bishopric and the county of Diepholz, and in part belongs thereto. At the time of the reformation, the Lutheran doctrine found here, indeed, many adherents; but it was afterwards suppressed, and the exercise of the Lutheran religion, which had been permitted in the quarter of Embilsand, in the years 1613 and 1614, was again put down. In the year 802, the emperor Charlemagne created Ludgern, of Friesland, first bishop of Mimigernford, instead of which name was afterwards used that of Munster. Bishop Louis I. set this bishopric free from the hereditary right of protection from the counts of Tecklenburg. Bishop Hermann II. who governed in the 12th century, was, by the emperor Otto IV. made a prince of the empire. Bishop Otto, a count of Bentheim, was the first prelate who was elected by the chapter, on whom the emperor Frederick II. conferred a power for this purpose.

Bishop Louis II. a landgrave of Hesse, was the first who was confirmed by the Pope. Bishop Christopher Bernhard, a baron of Galen, who died in the year 1678, is celebrated as a great warrior. In 1802, the bishopric was secularised and given to the King of Prussia, by whom, at the peace of Tilsit, it was ceded to the kingdom of Westphalia. The Roman month was 832 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 434 rix-dollars. The episcopal domains were more considerable than those of Osnabruck. The chapter maintained seven regiments. Munster is the capital.

Munster, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, situated in a very fruitful and pleasant spot, on the rivulet Aa, not far from the Embs. This town was at first called *Mimigernford*, *Mimigard*, &c. but in the 11th century, obtained the name of Munster, from the collegiate church founded there by Charlemagne. Munster is environed by double ditches and ramparts, and contains also in it a citadel, which is called the *Brille*, and was erected by bishop Christopher Bernhard, of Galen, in order to curb the town. Among others, is the parish church of St. Lambert, on the tower of which John of Leyden, king of the Anabaptists, together with both his princes, were hung up in iron baskets. The town itself has undergone many calamities, among which that is in particular worthy of notice which it underwent in the time of the Anabaptists, in the years 1535 and 1536. In the year 1660, this place refusing to acknowledge subjection to the supreme power of the bishop, it was besieged; and surrendered in 1661. Bishop Ferdinand wanted to erect an university here, in 1631, and also obtained of the emperor Ferdinand II. the confirmation thereof, but his design was never put into execution. This city is remarkable for a famous treaty of a general peace, which was settled in the year 1648. It is sometimes called the treaty of Munster, and sometimes the treaty of Westphalia, because the plenipotentiaries were divided, and laboured at two places at the same time; the Swedes at Osnabruck, and the French at Munster. Thus, from the two treaties of Munster and Osnabruck, they have given it the general term of the treaty of Westphalia. In 1759, this city was taken by the allies under General Imhoff, with 4000 prisoners. In 1802, it was, with a great part of the bishopric, given to the King of Prussia, as an indemnity for his loss of Cleves, Gueldres, &c. By the peace of Tilsit it was ceded to Westphalia. 65 miles NNE. Cologne. *Long.* 25. 6. E. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Munster, a village of Bavaria, in the dutchy of Neuburg, where the allies were encamped

before the battle of Blenheim. 7 miles NE. Hochstatt.

Munster, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 11 miles ENE. Schweinfurt.

Munster, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 14 miles S. Lauffen.

Munster, a town of the county of Tyrol. 2 miles SW. Rattenburg.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Lucerne. 12 miles NNW. Lucerne.

Munster, a town of the Grisons, which gives name to a valley, called *Munsterthal*, in the league of God's House. 15 miles N. Bormio.

Munster, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 1 mile S. Creutznach.

Munster, the south-west province of Ireland; bounded on the north by Connaught, on the east by Leitster, and on the south and west by the sea. It comprises six counties, viz. Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford.

Munster, or *Munsterath*, a town of the principality of Hesse. 4 miles SSW. Butzbach, 14 N. Francfort on the Maine.

Munster, or *Masmunster*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. This town was formerly imperial. It was taken by Count Montecuculi, and fortified in the year 1633; but the Swedes taking it soon after, destroyed the fortifications, and put it in the hands of the French. 8 miles NW. Ruffach, 9 WSW. Colmar.

Munster Bilfen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 1 mile N. Bilfen.

Munster Eyffel, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 24 miles SE. Juliers, 34 NW. Coblentz. *Long.* 6. 41. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Munster Meinfeld, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 11 miles WSW. Coblentz, 42 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 19. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Munsterberg, a principality of Silesia, environed by the principalities of Schweidnitz, Brieg, and Neisse, and the county of Glatz. It is a good foil; and besides flax, hemp, and wood, produces all sorts of grain, and the neighbourhood of Munsterberg yields great quantities of hops. Here are likewise large breeds of good horned cattle and sheep. To the west and south, or near the county of Glatz, it is very mountainous; the Bohemian chain ending in those parts, and the Moravian chain of mountains beginning there. In this principality are three boroughs, and one market-town. Its first princes were of the line of the dukes of Schweidnitz. At the partition between Boleslaus III. and his

brother Henry V. or the Fat, sons to Boleslaus II. or Bald, the former obtained Munsterberg, and founded a distinct line there. His youngest son, Boleslaus, resided at the aforesaid town; and, in 1341, mortgaged Frankenstein to Charles, son to the king of Bohemia. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas the Little, who made an absolute sale of Frankenstein to the emperor Charles IV. His successor again was his son, Boleslaus IV. to whose lands succeeded his two sons, John and Henry. In 1653, the principality of Munsterberg, with the district of Frankenstein, was, by the emperor Ferdinand, conferred as a fief on John Weichard, of Auerberg, whose descendants still enjoy it.

Munsterberg, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Ohlau. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the culture of hops. 31 miles S. Breslau, 66 N. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 56. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Munsterberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 18 miles ENE. Marienwerder.

Munsterberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 12 miles NNW. Marienburg.

Munsterberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 16 m. SW. Heilberg.

Munsterdorf, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 2 miles ESE. Itzehoe.

Munsterlingen, a town of Switzerland, in the Turgau. 3 miles SE. Constance.

Munsterrentz, a town of Pomerelia, on the Motlaw. 5 miles SSE. Dantzick.

Munsurabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 12 miles NW. Allahabad.

Munterkingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Danube. 35 miles SSE. Stutgard, 16 SW. Ulm.

Munterloney Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 10 miles SE. Strabane.

Muntissur, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NE. Burdwan.

Munzenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 19 miles SE. Wetzlar, 17 N. Hanau.

Muodgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 18 m. NNW. Ganjam.

Munio, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, and passing southerly through Swedish Lapland, joins the Tornea in *Lat.* 67. 12. N.

Mur, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles W. Loudeac, 21 S. Guingamp.

Mur de Barres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveyron. 30 miles N. Rhodéz, 30 NE. Figeac. *Long.* 2. 44. E. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Mura, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, nearly opposite Mureka.

Mura, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 15 miles S. Modica.

Murach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Schwarzach, at Schwarzhofen.

Murach, a town and castle of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 7 miles E. Nabburg.

Muradal, a pass of Spain, in the Morena Mountains, between New Castile and Andalusia, where the Spaniards obtained a victory over the Moors, in the year 1202.

Murajama, a town of Japan, on the west coast of Niphon. 60 miles S. Achita.

Murakowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 28 miles W. Braclaw.

Murano, a small island in the gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, which is the see of a bishop, and contains 15 churches; a little to the north of Venice.

Murany, a fortress of Hungary. 18 miles SW. Kapsdorf.

Murarut, a mountain of Transilvania, on the borders of Servia. 48 miles S. Hunyad.

Murasson, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 13 miles SSW. St. Afrique, 30 ESE. Albin.

Muraszerda, a town of Hungary, on the river Mulra. 8 miles NNE. Ciakathurn.

Murat, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles E. La Caune.

Murat, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cantal. 7 miles WNW. St. Flour, 21 NE. Aurillac. *Long.* 2. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Murau, see *Muebrau*.

Murawa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 36 miles SW. Arrah.

Murazzo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles S. Fossano.

Murca de Panyya, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 12 miles SSW. Mirandela, 18 NE. Lamego.

Murch, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 45 miles N. Callinger.

Murcha, a town of Bengal. 11 miles NE. Moorshedabad.

Murchapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 20 miles NE. Akowla.

Murcia, a province of Spain, or, as it is called, a kingdom, is bounded on the north by New Castile, on the east by Valencia, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by Grenada and Jaen: the greatest length is about 115 miles from north to south, and 100 from east to west. The principal rivers are the Segura and Guadalentin. The air is healthy and pure, and the country produces wine and corn, which are both good; but being very mountainous, not in any great quantity, so that its chief commodities are fine fruit, such as oranges, lemons, &c. sugar, honey, silk, and grain,

such as rice, peas, &c. The kingdom of Murcia produces a great quantity of silk. The Moors, when they conquered Spain, are said to have brought thither the mulberry-tree, and to have taught the Spaniards the manner of cultivating it; as also how to prepare and weave the silk. The soil of Murcia is so favourable to this tree, that it more easily grows there than in any other part of Spain. The little kingdom of Murcia is said to contain 355,500 mulberry-trees, and to produce annually 40,000 ounces of the grain of the silk-worm; the result of which is 250,000 pounds of silk. Every kind of fruit produced in Spain is found in Murcia: it furnishes Castile, England, and France, with oranges, lemons, figs, &c. The mountains are covered with shrubs, reeds, and odoriferous and medicinal plants.

Murcia, a city of Spain, and capital of a province of the same name. Murcia was only a village till the time of the Romans; who, delighted with its situation, dedicated it to Venus Myrtia. It was in the fields of Murcia that Scipio, returned from his conquest, celebrated the obsequies of his father and uncle. Murcia remained 616 years under the dominion of the Romans. It was taken, dismantled, and sacked, by the Goths, who possessed it 310 years. The Moors, in their turn, came to besiege it, after having conquered Cordova, Malaga, Grenada, and Jaen; and the inhabitants went to meet and fight them. The two armies met in a plain, still called *Sangonera*, on account of the bloody battle that followed, in which the Murcians behaved so gallantly, that most of them remained upon the field. In this extremity the governor of the city ordered all the women to be clad in armour, and drawn up on the rampart, whilst in the character of an ambassador he went to the Moorish general to capitulate. The Moors, believing the city to be still strong and full of soldiers, granted him very advantageous terms; but what was their astonishment, when, upon entering the gates, they found only an army of women! The same circumstance is related of the taking of Orihuela. At length, after 527 years' possession, the Moors lost it, in 1247, to Don Ferdinand, son of Alphonso the wise, and it has ever since remained under the dominion of Spain. Murcia contains six parish churches, endowed by Alphonso the wise, ten convents of monks, and six nunneries. A late traveller says, this city, although considerable and well peopled, has not one inn; the only lodging to be had is as wretched as those found upon most of the great roads of Spain, in the places called inns, generally kept by Gitanos, or Gypsies. 96 miles SSW. Valencia, 115 miles ENE. Grenada. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Murcielagos, two small Philippine islands, near the north coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 28. E. *Lat.* 9. 13. N.

Murdugar, a town of Hindooستان, in the circar of Cicacole. 18 m. NNW. Ganjam.

Murderer's Bay, a bay on the west coast of Straten Land, or New Zealand; so called by Tasman, in commemoration of some of his crew being murdered there by the natives, in December 1642; between Cape Farewell and Rocky Point. *Lat.* 40. 49. S.

Murdgurry, a town of Hindooستان, in Mysore. 20 miles ESE. Sirpy.

Mure, a cape on the west coast of the island of Corfica. 13 miles SSW. Ajazzo.

Mure, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. 18 miles S. Grenoble, 19 NE. Die.

Mureka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tunguska. 192 m. E. Eniseisk. *Long.* 98. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Murenzkoi, *Stanitz*, an otrzog of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. *Long.* 114. 50. E. *Lat.* 60. 31. N.

Mures, a town of Spain, in Alituria. 17 miles NNW. Oviedo.

Muret, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. Peter of Aragon having taken the part of the Albigeois, in the year 1213, assisted by the Counts of Toulouse, Foix, and Comminges, laid siege to this town, with an army of 100,000 men. The bishop of Toulouse called to his assistance the Count of Montfort, who entered Muret with his forces, and making a sortie with 14,000 men, entirely defeated the besieging army, with the loss of the king, who was found dead in the field, and lies interred in a small chapel near the town. 9 miles S. Toulouse, 13 N. Rieux. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Murfah, a town of Hindooستان, in Bundelcund. 15 miles ENE. Callinger.

Murfreesborough, a town of North-Carolina, on the Meherrin. 50 m. NW. Edenton.

Murg, a river of Germany, which rises about 2 miles south-east Oppenau, runs south-south-east about 6 miles, to Lake Elp, near which it is joined by the Lorbach, when it changes its course, and runs northward to Gerspach: after passing this town, it runs north-west by Kuppenheim, Raftadt, &c. into the Rhine.

Murgah, a town of Hindooستان, in Gurry Mundella. 25 miles E. Mundella.

Murgaw, a town of Hindooستان, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles S. Calpy.

Murgenthal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 15 miles E. Soleure.

Murgian, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 30 miles E. Darnagan.

Murgian, a town of Persia, in the province of Kernau. 50 miles N. Sirgian.

Murgloor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 25 miles SSE. Combamet.

Murhard, or *Murhart*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Muhr. 22 miles NE. Stuttgart, 62 SE. Worms. *Long.* 9. 39. E. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Murbo, a river of Queda, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 100. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Muriatto, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Bormida. 5 miles E. Ceva.

Murjattab, a river of Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 89. 38. E. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

Muric, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 75 miles SW. Meaco.

Murichom, a town of Bootan. 48 miles N. Beyhar.

Murillo, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon. 16 miles S. Jaca.

Muripado, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 5 miles N. Tickely.

Muritz, a lake of Mecklenburg, a little to the south of Wahren.

Murkah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the Jumna. 50 miles WNW. Allahabad.

Murlavaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 21 miles S. Bangalore.

Murmanskoi Bereg, the north-east coast of Russian Lapland, in the government of Archangel, between *Lat.* 68. and 69. N.

Murnau, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles S. Weilheim, 14 SE. Schongau.

Murnig See, a lake of Carinthia. 10 miles NW. Welach.

Muro, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles NNE. Alessano.

Muro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Conza, 11 miles SE. Conza, 59 E. Naples. *Long.* 15. 32. E. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

Muro, a mountain of Portugal, which forms a western boundary to the province of Tra los Montes.

Murol, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 3 m. N. Beffe.

Muror, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mahur. 38 miles N. Neermul.

Murr, see *Muhr*.

Murr Islands, a cluster of small islands, near the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 8. W. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Murra, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 10 miles NW. Zebid.

Murray Frith, a large bay of the German Sea, on the east coast of Scotland, and north of the county of Murray, whence its name, anciently *Æstuarium Vavaris*.

Murray Harbour, a harbour on the east coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. N.

Murray's Islands, several small islands on

the south-west coast of the county of Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of Fleet Bay. 11 or 12 miles NNE. Burrow Head.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by an arm of the sea, called the *Frith of Murray*, on the east by Bamffshire, on the south by Aberdeenshire and Invernesshire, and on the west by Invernesshire and Nairnshire; being 30 miles from east to west, and nearly the same from north to south. Its air is salutary, and the winter milder than any other part in the north of the kingdom. The south side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 26,705; of which 4410 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 8131 in agriculture. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres. Murray, or Moray, formerly comprehended the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Bamff. It was anciently counted the granary of Scotland, and the oldest historians are lavish of their praises in favour of its fertility, climate, and salubrity; and it used to be a common saying, that it enjoyed forty days more of fair weather than most other parts of Scotland.

Murregow, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 14 miles S. Jionpour.

Mursange, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 4 miles E. Beaune.

Murschnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 9 m. NE. Coburg.

Murten, see *Morat*.

Murtezabad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles N. Angura.

Murthlach, see *Mortlach*.

Muru, a seaport town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. The harbour is narrow but safe, and screened by a mountain. 75 miles SW. Meaco.

Murua, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 33 miles N. Kairabad.

Murviadro, see *Morviadro*.

Murviel, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 miles NNW. Beziers, 10 S. Bedarrioux.

Murzinei, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 40 miles NNW. Tara.

Mus, a town of the island of Sardinia. 5 miles W. Cagliari.

Musa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. This town is a kind of market for fruit and fowls to Mocha. It is populous, and surrounded with walls. 18 miles E. Mocha.

Müsa, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meissen.

Musaccia, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 36 miles SSE. Albasano.

Musagata, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles SE. St. Joao da Pefqueira, 9 SSW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Musano, a town of Italy, in the Trevifan. 5 miles WNW. Trevigio.

Musay, a town of Hungary. 10 miles Munkacz.

Muscary, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 16 miles SSW. Junagur.

Muscat, see *Mascat*.

Muschlau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 20 miles S. Brunn.

Muschuof, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 8 miles NW. Damar.

Muscka, a town of Lufatia, on the river Neiffe; the chief place of a lordship, about 30 miles in circumference. 24 miles W. Sagan, 52 NE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 46. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Muscle Bank, a fishing bank on the east coast of Newfoundland.

Muscle Bay, or *Bahia Formosa*, a bay of the Indian Sea, on the coast of Africa. In it is a small island or rock, and some brackish springs and rivers. It is the best of all the bays hereabouts, but not to be made use of except in case of necessity, because the south-east and south-west winds make a greet sea. *Long.* 22. 40. E. *Lat.* 34. 10. S.

Muscle Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of an island in the Straits of Magellan. 8 miles W. Passage Point.

Muscle Canal, a strait leading into Carter's Bay, on the north-west coast of America. See *Carter's Bay*.

Musco, a town of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada. 70 miles N. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 73. 30. W. *Lat.* 5. 16. N.

Musconetunch, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, 6 miles S. Philipsburgh. *Long.* 75. 14. W. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Musconisi, or *Misconisi*, two small islands in the gulf of Adramytti, near the coast of Natolia. 15 miles SSW. Adramytti. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Muscooy, see *Russia*.

Musdoree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles SW. Rotasgur.

Muestre, a town of Italy, in the Trevifan. 8 miles ENE. Trevigio.

Musaken, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 35 miles NNW. Ispahan.

Muskiehine, a town of kingdom of Candahar. 60 miles W. Ghizni.

Muskegon Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the west branch of the Susquehannah. *Long.* 70. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Muslin, or *Mulin Ali*, a numerous

tribe of Arabians, on the borders of the Persian gulf, between Oman and Lachfa.

Musimpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the right bank of the Ganges. 14 miles SE. Patna.

Musitian, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 42 m. SE. Rioja.

Muskingum, a river of North-America, which rises near Lake Erie, and runs into the Ohio at Marietta. *Long.* 81. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 15. N. It is navigable 250 miles from its mouth.

Musmurreab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles W. Calpy.

Musniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 14 miles S. Wilkomierz.

Muso, a town of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada. 70 miles N. Sta. Fé de Bogota, 100 SSE. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Musolente, a town of Italy, in the Trevifan. 9 miles SE. Cismone.

Musone, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, a little to the north-east of Loreto.

Musquabaston Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 87. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Musquakies, Indians of America, inhabiting the southern shore of Lake Michigan.

Musquito, see *Mosquito*.

Musquatons, Indians inhabiting near Lake Michigan.

Musquitos, Indians who inhabit near the Outtagamies.

Mussalee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles WNW. Trichinopoli.

Mussaon, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 33 m. S. Damaun.

Mussara, a town of Bengal. 50 miles NW. Midnapour.

Mussaxo Cosa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 40 miles SW. Tecrit.

Musselburgh, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk. The suburb of Fisherrow, which is united to Musselburgh by a bridge over the Esk, is considered as forming a part of the borough, and is under the same magistracy. Musselburgh is a very ancient borough of regality, and was once named Musselburghshire. Before the reformation it belonged to the abbacy of Dunfermline, but was taken from it by King James VI. who gave the superiority of it to the earl, afterwards Duke of Lauderdale. In this family it remained till 1709, when it was purchased by the Dutchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh. It is now held by the Duke of Buccleugh as lord superior of the regality; and pays annually to that nobleman certain sums, as quit-rent and feu-duty. It is reported that it received its first charter about 1340, from the Earl of Mary, for their attention to the great Ran-

dolph earl of Murray, who died in the town in July 1332; but the most ancient charter now extant is dated 11th December 1562, and is granted by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the whole members of the convent. This charter narrates, "that the title-deeds belonging to the borough were burnt by their enemies the English, after the fatal battle of Pinkie; therefore they *de novo* grant, dispoise, and confirm to the present bailies, community, and inhabitants of Musselburgh, and to their successors," &c. This charter is confirmed by various charters and acts of parliament. In 1632, it was erected into a royal borough by a charter under the great seal; but the magistrates of Edinburgh found means to obtain a reduction of that charter before the privy-council, on the 30th November of the same year. It is governed by a town-council of 18 members, 10 of which are elected from Musselburgh, and eight from Fisherrow. Out of these, two bailies and a treasurer are annually elected; there are also seven incorporated trades. The annual revenue, arising from thore dues, feu duties, mill rents, &c. amount to about 1200*l*. The magistrates are empowered to hold a court of record, and to grant infeoffments; and upon the whole, it possesses all the privileges of a royal borough, except those of voting for the election of a member of parliament, and of sending a delegate to the convention of boroughs. Betwixt the sea and the town lie the extensive downs called *Musselburgh Links*, excellently adapted for the healthful exercise of the *golf*. The borough contains about 4000 inhabitants, of which number above 2000 of them reside in Musselburgh, and the remainder in Fisherrow. Near this town, at a village called Pinkie, in the year 1547, a bloody battle was fought between an army of 18,000 English, under the command of the Duke of Somerset, assisted by a numerous fleet, and the Scots, commanded by the Earl of Arran, in numbers far superior to the invaders. The Duke of Somerset, previous to the battle, it is said, made an overture for peace, on fair and reasonable conditions, which was not accepted. The English were supported by the ships, and the Scots were completely defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men; the number of the slain among the English was very inconsiderable. 4 miles N. Dalkeith, 5 E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

Mussin, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw. 10 miles S. Posen.

Musso, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 24 miles N. Como.

Mussy l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles SSE. Bar sur Seine. 15 S. Troyes.

Mustafa Pacha Kupri, a town of Euro-

pean Turkey, in Romania, on the Maria, over which is a celebrated stone-bridge, built by Mustapha Pacha. 18 miles NW. Adrianople.

Mustafa Pacha Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 56 miles WNW. Sofia, 22 SE. Nissa.

Mustan, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 32 miles NNE. Nattore.

Mustaphabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 7 miles N. Tannafar.

Mustaphabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles NNW. Manickpour. *Long.* 81. 36. E. *Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Mustaphina, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 12 m. S. Sterlitamatzk.

Mustarah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gooty. 33 miles SW. Gooty.

Muster, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 56 miles SE. Seelburg.

Musterfeld, a town in South-Carolina. 10 miles E. Kington.

Mustowah, a mountain of Algiers. 40 miles S. Constantina.

Mustyganimm, or *Mustiogannem*, or *Mos-tagram*, a seaport town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen, so called from the sweetness of the mutton that is fed in the neighbourhood. It is built in the form of a theatre, with a full prospect of the sea; but in every other direction it is closed up by a round of hills that hang over it. It is somewhat bigger than Oran, and ranks after Tremecen among the cities of this province. In the middle of it are the remains of an old Moorish castle, erected, as appears from the fashion of it, before the invention of fire-arms. The north-west corner that overlooks the port, which is very unsafe, is surrounded with a strong wall of hewn stone, where there is another castle, built in a more regular manner, with a Turkish garrison; but Mustyganimm being too much exposed to every troop of Arabs, who have courage to make themselves masters of the hills behind it, its principal strength and defence lies in a citadel erected upon one of these eminences, and which fully commands the city and country round. 8 miles NE. Tremecen, 110 SW. Algiers. *Long.* 0. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Musuma, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 65 miles W. Meaco.

Musuela, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, on the left bank of the Guadalquivir. 7 m. NE. Jaen, 50 N. Grenada.

Mut, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles S. Patna.

Mut-Bedr, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 4 miles SW. Mansfora.

Mut Kamar, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 23 miles N. Cairo. 26 S. Mansfora.

Mut el Koli, a town of Egypt. 12 miles S. Damietta.

Mutbunny, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles SSE. Bettiah. *Long.* 85. 2. *E. Lat.* 26. 28. N.

Mutbunny, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles NE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 16. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Mutchang, a town of Meckley. 104 m. SSE. Munnypour.

Mutegung, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 74. 12. W. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Muthill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, containing about 140 houses, and in the whole parish 2880 souls. 2 miles S. Crieff.

Mutiuschica, a bay or gulf in the Frozen Sea, on the north-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 57. 14. E. *Lat.* 75. 50. N.

Mutnang, a town of Bengal. 20 miles W. Toree.

Mutquin, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 miles NE. Fernando.

Mutschen, or *Mutzschen*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leiptic. In the neighbourhood is found a species of crystal, to which they give the name of Mutichen diamond. 22 miles W. Meissen, 20 E. Leiptic. *Long.* 12. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Mutscbour, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 35 miles N. Ispahan.

Mutschnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 9 m. NE. Coburg.

Mutt, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SSW. Arrah.

Muttaharrow, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, at the mouth of the Surfooty. 25 miles NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Muttamuskeet, a lake of North-Carolina, 20 miles long, and 5 wide. 3 miles N. Pamlico Sound.

Mutteah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NNW. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 35. E. *Lat.* 26. 55. N.

Mutteah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NNE. Bettiah.

Mutteary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles SE. Bettiah. *Long.* 85. 10. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Mutteary, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 36 miles NNW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 28. E. *Lat.* 26. 17. N.

Mutten, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Schwitz, situated in a valley called *Muttenthal*, watered by a small river, called also *Mutten*, which runs into the lake of the four cantons. 6 miles E. Schwitz.

Mutton Bay, a bay on the north side of the river St. Laurence, on the coast of Canada. *Long.* 69. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Muttia, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra, on the Jumna. In 1018, it

was taken by Mamood I. king of Ghizni, who found in it immense treasures. 36 m. Agra.

Mutty, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerah. 60 miles W. Noanagur.

Muttyara, a town of Bengal. 14 miles E. Kishenagur.

Mutuales, see *Metuales*.

Mutuapollam, or *Mooteapollam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. Near this town, in July 1781, a battle was fought between the British, under General Sir Eyre Coote, and Hyder Ally, at the head of a numerous army, in which the former were victorious. Hyder Ally lost 4000 men; his favourite general was mortally wounded, and many of his officers killed. The British lost between 3 and 400, with few officers. 5 miles S. Cuddalore.

Mutykara, a town of Bengal. 33 miles NNE. Purneah.

Mutza, or *Muzza*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adda, 8 miles SE. Lodi.

Mutza, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on a river of the same name. 3 miles SE. Lodi.

Mutzig, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles W. Straßburg.

Muxacar, see *Mujaxar*.

Muxadabad, see *Moorsshedabad*.

Muxillones, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

Muxoodpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Bahar.

Muxoodporum, a town of Bengal. 14 m. SE. Mahmudpour.

May, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles SSE. Draguignan.

Muyden, a town of Holland, situated on the river Vecht, near the Zuyder See; there is a sluice here, by means of which all the adjacent country can be laid under water. The chief trade carried on is making of salt. In the year 1672, this town surrendered to the French: three soldiers and a trumpeter being out marauding, accidentally came to Muyden, when putting on a bold face, they summoned the town to surrender, asserting that a numerous detachment of the army then at Naarden was advancing, and within half an hour's march of the town. The trumpeter returned with the intelligence that the magistrates had surrendered the keys, and the French soon after took possession of the town. 6 m. W. Naarden, 6 E. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Muydenberg, a town of Holland. 3 m. E. Muyden.

Muzillac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 7 miles NW. La Roche Bernard, 12 SE. Vannes.

Muzimbas, see *Zimbas*.

Mya, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about ten miles long and four broad. *Long.* 127. 27. E. *Lat.* 1. 14. N.

Myapour, a town of Bengal. 65 miles NW. Ramgur.

Myas, a town of Africa, in the country of Sennaar. 80 miles SSE. Sennaar.

Myconi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 21 miles in circumference. The soil is dry and mountainous, but the mountains are not very high. It produces little wheat, but plenty of barley, raisins, and figs, with some olives. Partridges, quails, turtle-doves, beccaficos, and rabbits, are in the greatest plenty. The number of inhabitants is about 3000; they are chiefly Greek Christians, and governed by a *cadi*. *Long.* 25. 23. E. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Mycone, a town on the west coast of the island of Myconi. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

Myda, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, near Stockerau.

Mydan, a town of Candahar, capital of a district in Cabulistan. 24 m. SW. Cabul.

Mydrecht, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht. 12 m. WSW. Utrecht.

Myedzyrzce, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 42 miles N. Constantinow.

Myers Town, a town of Pennsylvania. 17 miles W. Reading.

Mygenes, the most westerly and one of the smallest of the Faroe islands in the North Sea. *Long.* 10. 32. E. *Lat.* 61. 53. N.

Myhie, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Dhar, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, near the city of Cambay.

Myla, a river of Holstein, which runs into the North Sea, 2 miles W. Meldorp.

Mylau, or *Muklau*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Golsch. 3 miles SE. Greitz, 8 NE. Plauen.

Myles, a town of the island of Samos. 2 miles W. Cora.

Mynama, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 m. SE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 21. E. *Lat.* 26. 1. N.

Mynar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 4 miles NE. Bettiah.

Mynatnagar, a town of Bengal. 25 m. NNW. Boglipour.

Mynatpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles N. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 15. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Mynder, a shoal in the straits of Macassar, near the coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 118. 55. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Myndes, see *Mendes*.

Myuomanies, Indians inhabiting near the Chipeways.

Mynow, see *Monnow*.

Myo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, formerly inhabited; but the Dutch will

not suffer any person to live there, lest they should smuggle spices. It is subject to the king of Ternate. *Long.* 122. 20. E. *Lat.* 1. 23. N.

Myo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 110 miles NW. Culiacan.

Myory, see *Schouten's Island*.

Myra, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Mediterranean. 54 miles SSW. Satalia, 36 E. Eksenide.

Myrthe, a town of Hindoostan, which, in the year 1399, was taken and destroyed by Timur Bec. The men were slayed alive, and the women and children sold for slaves. 120 miles E. Delhi.

Myrtle Island, one of the Chandeleur islands in the gulf of Mexico.

Myssa, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muldau, a little above Prague.

Myssa, a river which rises in Bohemia, on the confines of Bavaria, and runs into the Muldau, near Prague.

Myslowitz, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Pleß, on the Brzemsa. 15 miles N. Pleß.

Mysel, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of a triangular form, about 100 miles in circumference, governed by a rajah. *Long.* 129. E. *Lat.* 20. S.

Mysoore, a province of Hindoostan, which takes its name from a town situated about ten miles south from the river Cauvery, formerly governed by an Hindoo prince. What is called the kingdom of Mysoore, includes the Mysoore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Coimbetore, Canara, and Dindigul, with some others, the whole forming an extent of near 500 miles from north to south, and near 300 where broadest from east to west, though in some places it is hardly 100, and towards the south narrowed almost to a point. Mysoore on the north is bounded by the countries of Viliapour and Golconda; on the east by the Carnatic; on the south by Madura, Travancore, and Cochin, and on the west by the Indian Sea. On the death of the last Hindoo king, Hyder Ally, a soldier of fortune, declared himself regent, and imprisoned the young prince, who was to have succeeded his father. Hyder had risen from a low rank to the supreme command of the army. On a complaint that the English had not kept their treaties with him, he made an irruption into the Carnatic. The war continued with various success during the years 1767, 1768, and part of 1769; when Hyder, with a strong detachment of chosen troops, chiefly horse, going the British army the slip, came within 10 miles of Madras, and dictated a peace to the government of that place. Some time afterwards hostilities were again commenced, and successively renewed, till the

of Hyder Ally, and even after his death, by his son Tippoo; till in the year 1792, after several defeats, Tippoo was compelled to make peace, on the humiliating terms of surrendering great part of his dominions to the English and their friends, and the payment of thirty lacks of rupees: and for the due performance of the articles of the treaty, two of the sultan's eldest sons were sent as hostages to Lord Cornwallis, the commander of the British army. But hostilities did not finally cease before the death of Tippoo, who fell at the capture of Seringapatam. The gross revenue of Tippoo has been stated at four crores of rupees, or as many millions sterling. His military establishment was very great, being no less than 72,800 regulars, including 740 Europeans, under the command of French officers; besides troops in the frontier garrisons, to the amount of 49,000. The remainder of his force consists of irregulars of various descriptions, and amounted to 33,000, and upwards; so that the whole force of Tippoo was reckoned at 155,000, of which near 73,000 were of a class much superior to any troops that had ever been raised and disciplined by a native of India. In the year 1600, Mysore was tributary to the rajah of Chickraipatam, the capital of a small Hindoo subahship, under the rajah or emperor of Anagoondy. Chickraipatam was on the north bank of the Cauvery, three miles west from Seringapatam. On the death of the rajah, in 1610, without issue, Raije Worrear, a petty poligar of Mysore, was nominated to the subahdri of Chickraipatam; and this is the foundation of the kingdom of Mysore. Raije Worrear died in 1618, and was succeeded by his grandson, who first built a fort on the island of Seringapatam; he died in 1638, and was succeeded by his son Immerie Raije, who died without issue; and a male relation, named Rama Canterwa-Narfa-Raije, was chosen.

This rajah improved the fort of Seringapatam, built the pagoda of Narfuma-Samy, coined the gold fanams, named after him Canteria or Canterwa fanams, and made several conquests; he died in 1660. His grandson Chick-Dewa Raije extended his dominions; and from taking nine forts in one day, was called Nou-Kottah-Narnā. The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, sent him the title of Rajah-Juggah Deoo. He constructed two great aqueducts in the vicinity of Seringapatam, for the purposes of cultivating the land, whose total length is supposed to be not less than 90 miles: he died in 1705. During the reign of Chiam Raije, who was elected in 1733, the government was managed by Dewa Rajahiah, the delaway or prime minister, and the rajah was confined like a prisoner: the same circumstance happened in the following reign, when Chick Kishna Raije became rajah, and Nunda Raije became delaway; during this time Dewanhully and Dindigul were added to the dominions of Mysore. In 1759, Hyder Ali usurped the government, and besieged Nunda Raije in the fort of Mysore. From this time the rajah became a state prisoner, and died in 1766, and his son was placed on the throne by Hyder's command. On the death of Chiam Rajic, who died in 1796, Tippoo Sultan did not nominate nor acknowledge a successor. The young Mysore rajah, placed on the throne since the capture of Seringapatam, is the only child of Chiam Raije; and the place of his residence is fixed at Mysore.

Mysore, a fortified town of Hindoostan, anciently the capital of the country so called. 10 miles S. Seringapatam.

Mystic, a river in the state of Massachusetts, which runs into Boston harbour.

Mysz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 36 miles S. Novogrodek.

N.

N A A

NAAMAN, a small island in the Red Sea.
Long. 35. 50. E. Lat. 36. N.

Naomanieh, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 18 miles N. Vafit.

Naaman's Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, at Marcus Hook.

Naarden, or **Narden**, a seaport town of Holland, situated at the south part of the Zuyder See, the capital of a small country called Goyland, which includes Naarden, Muyden, and Wesep, with sixteen villages. This city has undergone many misfortunes; it has been sacked, burned, pillaged, and drowned by the sea. It was first built in 996, and the remains of the ancient town may sometimes be discovered when the sea retires to a more than ordinary distance. It was rebuilt in the year 1355, by William duke of Bavaria, who bestowed on it many privileges. It is of very great importance, being situated at the head of the canals of the province of Holland, of which it is considered the key, particularly of Amsterdam; the fortifications are handsome and regular, with double ditches. David de Burgundy, bishop of Utrecht, having obtained a great victory over the Hollanders in 1481, surprised Naarden, by means of some soldiers disguised like market-women; but, in a short time afterwards, being beat in his turn, it was retaken; five years after that, it was burned down by a sudden fire. In the year 1572, Frederick de Toledo, son of the Duke of Alva, took it from the Prince of Orange, and to punish the inhabitants for their revolt, commanded them to assemble in the market-place, and after allowing them some time to prepare for death, he ordered them all to be massacred, without regard to age or sex, contrary to his word given to the citizens; only a very few were spared, among whom was the learned Lambert Hortensius: all the houses were burned, the walls were

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razed, and the dead bodies left exposed without burial for three weeks. The cities of Malines and Zutphen were served the same, which so enraged the people against the Spaniards, that it produced a general revolt. In the year 1672, Naarden was taken by the French, but retaken by the Prince of Orange the following year. In 1795, it was again taken by the French. 14 miles N. Utrecht, 11 E. Amsterdam.
Long. 5. 2. E. Lat. 52. 23. N.

Naarn, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, four miles above Grein.

Naas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the assizes are held alternately with Athy; formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster, and where, on account of the English, castles were built, and a parliament held: it was made a fortress during the civil wars. Before the union Naas sent two members to the Irish parliament. 26 miles NW. Wicklow, 17 SW. Dublin. *Long. 6. 42. W. Lat. 53. 13. N.*

Naar, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 34 miles SW. Fahlun.

Nab, a river of Bavaria, which rises from Mount Fichtelberg, in the principality of Bayreuth, and runs into the Danube, four miles W. Ratibon.

Nab, Schwein, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, at Weiden.

Nab, Wald, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, two miles S. Weiden.

Nabagana, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat. 29. 30. S.*

Nabal, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, situated on the south side of the peninsula of Dackhul, in the bay of Hamaniet. Dr. Shaw calls it a thriving and industrious town, much celebrated for its potteries. It stands, about a mile from the sea, and about a furlong to the west of the ancient Neapolis, which appears to have been a large city, exclusive of that part of it

which was swallowed up by the sea. Here is a great number of inscriptions upon stones, six feet in length, and three in breadth, but they are unfortunately defaced, or filled up with rubbish and mortar. 10 miles NE. Hamam-et, 32 SSE. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 45. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Nab's Bay, a bay on the west part of Hudson's Bay, north of Cape Esquimaux.

Nabalia, a small island of Egypt, in lake Menzaleh. 3 miles S. Tennis.

Naban, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 5 miles SSW. Beniuef.

Nabar, or *Nabend*, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, near the gulf. 70 miles W. Lar. *Long.* 52. 20. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Naban, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 108 miles W. Julfar.

Nabari, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 15 miles S. Iga.

Nabburg, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Nab. In the year 1431, this town was pillaged by the Bohemians. 10 miles E. Amberg, 29 N. Ratisbon. *Long.* 12. 3. E. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Nabgin, or *Tumbo Namin*, a small island in the Persian Gulf. 5 miles SW. Tumbo.

Nabhana, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 40 miles Cairoan.

Nablous, a town of Asia, and capital of a country anciently called *Samaria*. This town, situated near Sichem, and on the ruins of the Neapolis of the Greeks, is the residence of a schiek, who farms the tribute, for which he is accountable to the pacha of Damascus, when he makes his circuit. The inhabitants are such zealous Mahometans, as not willingly to suffer any Christians among them. They are dispersed in villages among the mountains, the soil of which is tolerably fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. Their distance from Damascus, and the difficulty of invading their country, by preserving them to a certain degree from the oppressions of the government, enables them to live in more peace and happiness, than is to be found elsewhere. They are at present even supposed the richest people in Syria; which advantage they owe to their political conduct, during the late troubles in Galilee and Palestine, when the tranquillity in which they lived, induced many persons to take refuge there. 90 miles SSW. Damascus, 24 N. Jerusalem. *Long.* 35. 22. E. *Lat.* 32. 16. N.

Nabobgunge, a town of Bengal. 14 miles E. Purneah.

Nabobgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges. 25 miles N. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 87. 26. E. *Lat.* 24. 34. N.

Nabobgunge, a town of Bengal. 26 miles S. Purneah.

Nabobgunge, a town of Bengal. 38 miles N. Dinagepour.

Nabobgunge, a town of Bengal. 3 miles SW. Bauleah.

Nabobgunge, a town of Bengal. 18 miles WSW. Silhet.

Nabobgunge, a town of Bengal. 21 miles E. Midnapour.

Nabobgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 10 miles E. Jionpour.

Nabobgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles S. Bahraitch.

Nabobgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles SSE. Bahraitch.

Nabofa, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 32 miles NE. Santa Cruz.

Nabobseraspour, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NE. Calcutta.

Nabusta, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles NNW. Currah.

Nabte, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 100 miles WNW. Medina.

Naca, a town of Japan, on the east coast of the island of Ximo. *Long.* 132. 6. E. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Nacaba, a town of Japan, on the south-east coast of the island of Niphon. 40 miles E. Awa.

Nacachez, a town of Louisiana, on the Red River. *Long.* 93. 26. W. *Lat.* 32. 29. N.

Nacanta, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 20 miles N. Mogani.

Nacameri, a town of New Navarre. 190 miles S. Casa Grande.

Nacas, a river of Mexico, which crosses New Biscay, and joins the Saucedo to form the Palmas.

Nacats, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 40 miles SE. Kokura.

Nachego, a lake of South-America, in the province of Quito. 60 miles S. Francisco de Borja.

Nachelo, or *Nakelo*, a seaport town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan, on the north coast of the Persian Gulf, inhabited by Arabs who are independent of the crown of Persia. Their chief employment is fishing for pearls. 170 miles S. Schiras. *Long.* 53. 20. E. *Lat.* 27. N.

Nachitecher, a French settlement of Louisiana, on Red River, near the borders of Mexico. 420 miles NW. New Orleans. *Long.* 93. 46. W. *Lat.* 32. 11. N.

Nacho, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 89. 20. W. *Lat.* 15. 38. N.

Nacho, or *Naco*, or *Puerto de Cavallos*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. 100 miles WNW. Comayagua, 30 N. Gracias a Dios. *Long.* 89. 36. W. *Lat.* 15. N.

Nachod, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 15 miles NE. Konigia-gratz. *Long.* 15. 57. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Nachshab, or *Nasaph*, a town of Bukharia. 25 miles SW. Samarcand.

Nackelo, or *Naklo*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 10 miles SE. Oppeln.

Nacktigael, an island in the gulf of Tonquin, about 16 miles in circumference. *Long.* 107. 42. E. *Lat.* 20. N.

Nacogo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Nacori, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Sonora. 50 miles SE. Pitquin.

Nacori, a town of New Navarre. 250 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Nacosari, a town of New Navarre. 180 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Nacou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 13 miles SW. Tche-li-leou.

Nacri, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about six miles in circumference. 5 miles ESE. Patino.

Nacivan, or *Naxivan*, or *Nacshivan*, a town of Asia, in Persian Armenia, supposed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and one of the largest cities of the East. It was ruined by Abbas I. who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia: it began insensibly to recover, and, in the last century, contained 2000 houses; it once contained 40,000 houses. In it are some considerable bazars, caravanferas, public baths, and other buildings, more useful than magnificent. 85 miles SE. Erivan, 230 E. Erzerum. *Long.* 45. 25. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Nacz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 20 miles NW. Lidla.

Naczchradetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 10 miles S. Beneschow.

Nackizowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 36 m. W. Braclaw.

Nadugong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellichpour. 9 miles E. Omrautty.

Nadamur, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochinchina. 36 miles E. Cochinchina.

Nadan-seere Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 126. 26. E. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Nadarzyn, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 10 miles S. Warfaw.

Nadast, a town of Hungary. 18 miles E. Ziget.

Nadder, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and joins the Willy, at Wilton.

Nadec, a town of the kingdom of Burmah, on the Ava. 35 miles W. Ava.

Naden, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 53 miles E. Kabis.

Nadental, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 7 miles W. Abo.

Nader, see *Narawa*.

Naderbar, a circar of Hindoostan, in Candesh, lying on each side of the Taptee; north of Baglana, and east of Guzerat.

Naderbar, a town of Hindoostan, which

gives name to a circar, in Candesh. 152 miles NW. Aurungabad, 55 E. Surat.

Naderspach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Bielach, about three miles NE. Frankenfels.

Nadgong, a town of Hinpoostan, in Goondwanah. 10 miles N. Nagpour.

Nadheh, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 80 miles NNE. Sirgian.

Nadin, a river of Russia, which rises in lake Toromlar, and runs into the gulf of Obikaia, *Long.* 73. 44. E. *Lat.* 66. 25. N.

Nadimskoi, a town of Russia, in the gulf of Obikaia, and government of Tobolsk. 148 miles E. Obdorskoi, 524 NNE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 68. 26. E. *Lat.* 66. N.

Nadin, a fortress of Dalmatia, situated on a mountain. The Turks were never able to make themselves masters of this place, till the year 1539. In 1682, they lost it; and in the year 1684, it fell into the hands of the Venetians, and now belongs to Italy.

Nadir, a town of Egypt, situated on the west branch of the Nile. 28 m. NNW. Cairo.

Nadsne, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, on the Beya. 30 miles SE. Nagorkote.

Nador, a town of Africa, situated in the south-west part of Algiers, inhabited by Arabians. 80 miles SE. Oran.

Nadout, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 16 miles S. Champaneer.

Nadrama, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid. 45 miles S. Beni Mezzab.

Nadsar, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 87. 29. E. *Lat.* 27. 26. N.

Nadum, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochinchina. 30 miles E. Cranganore.

Naedt, a river of France, which runs into the Moselle, two miles below Alcken.

Naefels, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. In the year 1388, a celebrated victory was gained near this place by the inhabitants of this canton, over the Austrians. Only about 350 troops of Glaris, assisted by fewer than 50 Switzers, withstood 15000 Austrians; and after a terrible slaughter, compelled them to retire. In memory of which glorious transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in the year 1779. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. 4 miles N. Glaris.

Nafta, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid.

Naftonian, an island in the Caspian Sea, in the gulf of Balkan. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Nafvelin, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 33 miles SE. Jonkioping.

Naga, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 5 miles N. Nangasaki.

Nagai, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, so named by the Russians. *Long.* 199. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Nagacoil, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 20 m. NNE. Junaconda.
Nagabatzkaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ik. 32 miles NE. Bugulma.

Nagalaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 32 miles E. Coilpetta.

Nagamungalum, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 23 miles N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 40. E. *Lat.* 12. 59. N.

Nagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 20 miles E. Cottilah.

Nagara, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, near the Straits. 10 miles SW. Gallipoli.

Nagaritz, a town of Thibet. 42 miles S. Laffa.

Nagatch, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 9 miles NNW. Ramanadporum.

Nagavskaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don. 148 miles ENE. Azoph.

Nagaz, or *Nughz*, a town of Candahar, near the river Cowmull. This town was completely repaired or rebuilt by Timur Bec. 58 miles ESE. Ghizni, 85 SE. Cabul. *Long.* 69. 31. E. *Lat.* 33. 16. N.

Naged, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. 27 miles SSW. Schiras.

Nagelstadt, or *Negelstett*, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles E. Langen Salza.

Nagemal, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 30 miles NNW. Seringapatam.

Nagera, see *Najara*.

Nageran, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 10 miles NW. Saade.

Nagerilla, or *Laglera*, or *Aglera*, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which runs into the Ebro, six miles N. Calzada.

Naggera, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles W. Kairabad.

Naggery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles SE. Bomrauzepollam.

Naggur, a fort of the kingdom of Candahar. 70 miles W. Ghizni, 140 ENE. Candahar.

Naggur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles N. Lucknow.

Nagiah, a fortress of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 180 miles SW. Amanziriden.

Nagjuree, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Manzorah, 10 m. S. Darore.

Nagles, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 13 miles N. Cork.

Nagliano, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 4 miles N. Alba, 13 E. Carmagnola.

Nago, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the south-west coast of Finland. *Lat.* 60. 22. N.

Nagodin, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 16 miles WNW. Widdin.

Nagoja, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 80 miles E. Meaco.

Nagold, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on a river of the same name, in the Black Forest. This place anciently belonged to the counts of Hohenberg, who are now extinct. In the year 1736, a medicinal spring was discovered here. 22 miles SW. Stuttgart, 16 NE. Freudenstatt. *Long.* 8. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Nagone, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 26 miles SE. Pannah.

Nagordill, a town of Hindoostan. 10 miles SE. Travancore.

Nagorbussy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles S. Durbungah.

Nagorcote, or *Kote Kangrah*, a fortress and celebrated pagoda of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. This pagoda, which was immensely rich, was, in 1360, plundered by Feroze III. 86 miles NE. Lahore, 250 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 48. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Nagore, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of Birboon; called in some maps *Birboon*. 100 miles NW. Calcutta, 150 SE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 26. E. *Lat.* 23. 57. N.

Nagore, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere; bounded on the north by the subah of Delhi and Moultan; on the east by Mewat and Jyenagur; on the south by the circars of Agimere and Joodpour; and on the west by the circar of Bickaneer.

Nagore, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the subah of Agimere. 42 miles NW. Agimere, 180 SW. Delhi. *Long.* 74. 48. E. *Lat.* 27. 9. N.

Nagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles N. Negapatam, 15 S. Tranquebar.

Nagorpal, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 27 miles NNE. Jallindar.

Nagorskoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby. 92 miles SSE. Berezov.

Nagowra, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles S. Nidjibabad.

Nagpaur, a circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Toree and Ramgur; on the south by Silhee and Tomar, on the east by Orissa; and on the west by Orissa, and the circars of Chuta and Palamow; about 40 miles long, and 30 broad. Doefa is the capital.

Nagpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of the circar of Goondwana, in the subah of Berar. It is a city of modern date, large and populous, but meanly built, and only defended by a citadel. The country round is fertile, and well cultivated. 465 miles S. Delhi, 488 W. Calcutta. *Long.* 79. 45. E. *Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Nagraginskoi, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Tobolsk, on the Konda. 176 miles N. Tobolsk.

Nagree, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chandail. 32 miles E. Makoonda.

Nagrotah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 22 miles N. Jumnoo.

Nag's Head, a cape on the south end of the west coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 63. 33. *W. Lat.* 17. 20. N.

Nagualapa, or *St. Pedro*, a river of Mexico, which passes by Colima, in the province of Mechoacan, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

Naguarachi, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 140 miles ENE. Riochico.

Nagurkeary, a town of Bengal. 38 miles SSE. Curruckdeah. *Long.* 86. 36. E. *Lat.* 23. 53. N.

Nagybanja, a town of Hungary. This is a metal town, and one of the royal free towns. Their gold and silver mine works are of great produce, and the money coined here is distinguished by the mark N.B. 30 miles N. Zatmar.

Nagy Carls, a town of Hungary, with a castle. 12 miles SW. Zatmar.

Nagyfulu, a town of Hungary, near the Thevis. 3 miles ESE. Tokay.

Nagyfulu, a town of Hungary. 16 miles ENE. St. Job.

Nagygyhala, a town of Hungary. 18 miles WSW. Ungvar.

Nagyketsy, a town of Hungary. 8 miles NE. Gros Wardein.

Nagyrolos, a town of Hungary. 12 miles ESE. Munkacz.

Nahan, see *Nan*.

Nahant, a bay of the state of Massachusetts. 3 miles N. Boston.

Nahant Point, a cape on the north-east side of Boston Harbour. 9 m. NE. Boston.

Nahantik, a bay of the state of Connecticut. 3 m. W. of the mouth of the Thames.

Nahar el Berd, a river of Syria, anciently *Eleutherus*, which runs into the Mediterranean, nine miles N. Tripoli.

Naharlyk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 24 miles E. Bialacerkiew.

Nahar Malek, a town of the Arabian Irak, near the Euphrates. *Long.* 45. 30. E. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Nake, a river of France, which rises near Biddenau, in the department of the Sarthe, passes by Kinn, Sobernheim, Creutznach, &c. and runs into the Rhine at Bingen.

Nabel, or *Maham*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 50 miles NNW. Oman. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Nakel, a town of Egypt. 16 m. SE. Cairo.

Nabia, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. This town is said to be of great antiquity. 70 miles S. Sirgiam, 100 NNE. Gamroa.

Nahil, a river of Africa, which rises in the desert of Barca, and runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 40. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Nahr Aasi, see *Orontes*.

Nahr el Antar, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, the residence of an Arabian sheich. 5 miles N. Corna.

Nahr Eltemasieh, or *River of Crocodiles*, a river of Syria, in which some crocodiles of the smaller kind are found; it runs into the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. Tortosa.

Nahr Gibere, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles S. Latakia.

Nahr Ibrahim, a river of Palestine, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 6 miles from Gibelet. This is the ancient Adonis.

Nahr el Kell, a river of Syria, which divides the pachalic of Tripoli from that of Aere, and runs into the Mediterranean, 36 miles S. Tripoli.

Nahr Malka, a canal between the Tigris at Al Modain and the Euphrates at Mesayeb.

Nahr el Mechatte, a river of Palestine, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 miles N. Caifa. The banks are very sandy, and the mouth is sometimes choked up when the winds blow strong, at which time the waters overflow, and form a lake dangerous for travellers to cross, as there is no bridge. The English interpreter was drowned here with his horse, in 1761.

Nahr Saleh, the ancient bed of the Euphrates. 20 miles S. Bassora.

Nahr Teri, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 20 miles SE. Ahuaz.

Nakraim, Al, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Khabur. 40 miles NE. Kerkifich.

Nabte, see *Niette*.

Nabuapo, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. 45 miles W. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Nabunkeag, a small island in the river Kenebeck. 40 miles from the coast.

Najac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, on the Aveiron. In the year 1672, a copper mine was discovered in the neighbourhood. 9 miles S. Villefranche, 15 W. Sauve Terre.

Najara, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, containing three churches, and three convents. In the year 1365, a battle was fought here between Peter king of Castile, assisted by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Lancaster, the Prince of Majorca, &c. and his brother Henry, assisted by the French, in which the former obtained the victory. 36 miles E. Burgos, 32 W. Calahorra. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Nahby, a town of Nubia. 126 miles S. Syene.

Naid Chokey, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the coast of Coromandel. 25 miles N. Pellicata.

Naiden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. N. Wonfriedel.

Naillers, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles W. Fontenay le Comte.

Nailloux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SW. Villefranche, 18 SSE. Toulouse.

Naim, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 80 miles NW. Haffek.

Nain, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli.

Nain, a Moravian settlement, on the east coast of Labrador. Long. 61. 30. W. Lat. 57. N.

Nain, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, established in 1763. 50 miles N. Philadelphia.

Nain, a village of Palestine, situated at the foot of Mount Hermon, formerly a city, and celebrated by a miracle of our Saviour raising the dead son of a widow to life. 10 m. S. Nazareth.

Naina, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SSW. Calcutta.

Nainsook, a river of Lahore, which runs into the Behut, 22 miles E. Puckholi.

Naintre, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 9 m. SW. Chatellerault.

Najoo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Celebes. Long. 124. 25. E. Lat. 1. 29. S.

Nairn, a town of Scotland, and capital of a country of the same. The town originally being situated in a different place probably from where it now stands, was defended by a castle. As far back as the time of King Malcolm I. Buchanan informs us, that this castle was taken by the Danes, and that by them the keepers thereof were cruelly used. Since that period, however, the sea has made great encroachments, and the course of the river is greatly altered. Where the castle then stood, is entirely covered with water; and the river, which then ran hard by the castle, now flows into the Murray Frith, nearly half an English mile to the east of that place. The town is a royal burgh, and with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, returns one member to parliament. The number of souls in the town and parish is 2215. There are six fishing-boats in the town, and two in the country part of the parish, in each of which are seven men employed. The trade is not considerable; the chief exports are fish, corn, and yarn. 16 miles NNE. Inverness, 164 N. Edinburgh. Long. 3. 46. W. Lat. 75. 35. N.

Nairn, a river of Scotland, which separates the county of Murray from Inverness, crosses Nairnshire, and runs into the Frith of Murray, near Nairn. The house of Calder stands on this river, where strangers are shown the bed in which, tradition says,

Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. The draw-bridge too, which is entire, exhibits a curious specimen of antique architecture.

Nairnshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray, on the east and south by the county of Murray, and on the west by the county of Inverness, and the Frith of Murray. The greatest length about twelve miles, and breadth ten. It is populous and fertile, containing several lakes, which abound in fish, and some forests of firs. In 1801, the population was 8257, of whom 898 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 2901 in agriculture. Nairn is the capital.

Naiserra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles NNE. Champaneer.

Naistan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles N. Ispahan.

Naka Lakem, a town of Mingrelia. 20 miles NW. Cotatis.

Nakel, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 40 miles NNW. Gnesna.

Nakelo, see *Nachelo*.

Nakgivan, a town of Persia, in the province of Arokhage. 30 m. SSW. Arokhage.

Nakia, a town of Syria. 10 m. N. Acre.

Nakkila, a town of Sweden, in the province of Abo. 10 miles SSE. Biorneborg.

Naklo, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 36 miles NNW. Gnesna.

Nakra, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 9 miles NE. Herat.

Nakrash, a town of Egypt, on a canal formed from the Nile to the lake Maræotis. 10 miles NW. Shabur.

Nakray, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Nala Sunkra, a branch of the Indus, which divides from the main stream, 14 miles SW. Nufferpour, and runs into the sea, 30 miles W. Boogebooge.

Nalaboo, a seaport on the west coast of Sumatra. Long. 95. 5. E. Lat. 4. 16. N.

Naladidy, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 35 miles NW. Ramanadporum.

Nalda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 3 miles S. Logrono.

Naldourouk, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 120 miles W. Hyderabad, 76 E. Vifiapour. Long. 76. 45. E. Lat. 17. 27. N.

Nalikan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 32 miles E. Elki-Shehr.

Naliboki, a town of Lithuania. 25 m. NE. Novogrodek.

Nallabiga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles SW. Bahar.

Nallacond, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 21 miles S. Combamet.

Nallagange, a town of Bengal. 6 miles SW. Chinary.

Nallieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 6 miles E. Lognon.

Nalus, a country and people of Africa, between the rivers Nuno, Tristao, and Rio Grande, bordering on the country of Sierra Leona, not far from the Atlantic, [between *Lat.* 10. and 11. N.

Nalon, a river of Spain, which runs into the Pravia, 2 miles S. Oviedo.

Namacul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bar-ramaul country. 42 miles S. Darampoury, 62 ENE. Coimbatore. *Long.* 78. 5. E. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

Namagang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 132. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Namanda, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 32 miles SSW. Iga.

Namaquar, a people of Africa, near the west coast, north of the Cape of Good Hope.

Namasket, a river of Connecticut, which runs into Narraganset bay.

Namasket, see *Middleborough*.

Namballa, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. 40 miles NW. Jaen de Bracamoros.

Nambé, a town of New Mexico. 40 m. N. Santa Fé.

Nambioor, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 20 miles W. Errood.

Nambu, a seaport of Japan, on the east coast of the island of Niphon. 200 miles N. Jedo. *Long.* 142. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Namdo, an island in the Baltic, near the east coast of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 10. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Nametzký, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 miles NNE. Saar.

Namiest, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 10 miles W. Olmutz.

Namiest, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 30 miles N. Znaym.

Namingata, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 56 miles NW. Fitaqua.

Nammesta, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 28 miles SSE. Christiania.

Namunagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 58 miles SSW. Patna.

Namphio, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 15 miles in circumference, without harbour or town, containing a few villages, and some ruins, amongst which are distinguished the remains of a temple of Apollo. It is mountainous, and contains few plants, but some excellent springs of fresh water; a great quantity of honey and wax is collected, and partridges are numerous. *Long.* 25. 48. E. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Namphio Poulo, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, a little to the south of Namphio.

Namptwich, or *Nantwich*, a town of England, in the county of Chelter, situated on the river Weaver, which divides it into two parts, and by the Chester canal, which is

finished here, with a broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in salt and cheese; for both of which this town and its environs are celebrated. A cotton manufactory has lately been established; that of shoes has been of some continuance. The town is governed by a constable, &c. who are guardians of the salt springs. Here is a large weekly market for corn and cattle, held on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3463, of whom 434 were employed in trade and manufactures. During the civil wars of the 17th century, this place was taken by the parliament troops under Fairfax, when General Monck was made prisoner and sent to the Tower. 20 miles SE. Chester, 162 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 43. W. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Namsen, a river of Norway, which runs into a bay of the North Sea, to which it gives name, *Long.* 11. 25. E. *Lat.* 64. 35. N.

Namslaw, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslaw, with a strong castle, situated among morasses, on the river Weyda. This town once belonged to the dukes of Breslau, next to those of Glogau, and afterwards to the dukes of Liegnitz; till in 1348, Duke Wenceslaus sold it to the emperor Charles IV. who, in 1350, walled it in. The emperor Wenceslaus included it under the same government with the principality of Breslau. In 1619, it was destroyed by fire; and in 1741, after a cannonade of three days, taken by the Prussians. 12 miles SE. Oels, 27 ESE. Breslau. *Long.* 17. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Namuyos, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 120 miles SE. Chacaporas.

Namur, (*County of*;) lately a county and one of the Catholic provinces of the Netherlands, now a part of France, constituting the department of the Sambre and Meuse. The county of Namur constituted, in the tenth century, a part of the county of Lomme, as also of the country of Arnau; the former lay between the Meuse and the Sambre, the latter extended from the Sambre to the other side of Gemblours, along the Ornav. The first count of Namur, concerning whom we have a certain knowledge, is Robert; son to Beringer count of Lomme, to whom succeeded his son Albrecht, who died in the year 998. In 1189, the emperor Henry declared Baldwin count of Hainaut, who was sister's son to Henry count of Namur, and his appointed successor, margrave of the empire. Count John III. who had no legitimate children, sold the county of Namur, in 1421, to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, for 132,000 crowns.

Namur, a city of France, capital of the department of the Sambre and Meuse, late a city of the Netherlands, and capital of the

county of Namur, situated in a valley, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Sambre; the greater part on the right side of the Sambre, between two hills. It is said to take its name from an idol called *Nam*, supposed to be Neptune. The city was defended by a very strong castle, situated on a sharp rock on the opposite side of the Sambre; this castle was defended by Fort William, and many other very considerable forts, so as to make it supposed impregnable. In the year 1692, Louis XIV. being mortified at the defeat of his fleet off la Hogue, determined to lay siege to Namur, and having reviewed his army, which amounted to 120,000 men, he invested it on both sides the Sambre with one half of his army, while the other covered the siege, under the command of the Duke of Luxemburg. The Prince of Brabant commanded the garrison, which consisted of 9000 men. The place was well supplied, and the governor knew that King William would make strong efforts for its relief; notwithstanding which, the assailants carried on their attacks with such vigour, that in seven days after the trenches were opened, the town capitulated, and the garrison retired into the citadel. King William being joined by the troops of Brandenburg and Liege, advanced to the Meuse, at the head of 100,000 effective men, and encamped within cannon shot of Luxemburg's army, which lay on the other side of the river. That general, however, had taken such precautions, that the King of England could not interrupt the siege, nor attack the French lines, without great disadvantage. The besiegers, encouraged by the presence of their monarch, and assisted by Vauban, their engineer, repeated their attacks with such impetuosity, that the fort of Coehorn was surrendered, after an obstinate defence, in which Coehorn himself had been dangerously wounded. It was a noble spectacle to behold the two greatest engineers Europe had ever bred, Vauban and Coehorn, exhaust the whole science of attack and defence. Several sallies and assaults were made; the besieged performed wonders, but the fortune of the besiegers prevailed, and the citadel surrendered, in sight of King William's army. Namur remained in the possession of the French till the year 1695, when King William was determined, if possible, to retake it. On the 11th of July the trenches were opened, and the next day the batteries began to play with incredible fury, and the garrison defended the place with equal spirit and perseverance. On the 18th, Maj.-Gen. Ramsay and the Lord Cutts, at the head of five battalions of English Scots, and Dutch, attacked the enemy's advanced works on the right of the counter-scarp. They were sustained by six English

battalions, commanded by Brigadier-General Fitzpatrick, while eight foreign regiments, with 9000 pioneers, advanced on the left, under Major-General Salisch. The assault was desperate and bloody, the enemy maintaining their ground for two hours with undaunted courage; but at last they were obliged to give way, and pursued to the very gates of the town, though not before they had killed or wounded 1200 of the confederate army. The king was so well pleased with the behaviour of the British troops, that during the action he laid his hand upon the shoulder of the Elector of Bavaria, and exclaimed with emotion, "See, my brave English!" Count Guiscard, the governor, capitulated for the town on the 4th of August; and the French retired into the citadel, against which twelve batteries played upon the 13th. On the first day of September, the besieged having obtained a cessation of arms, that their dead might be buried, the Comte de Guiscard appearing on the breach desired to speak with the Elector of Bavaria; his highness immediately mounting the breach, the French governor offered to surrender the fort of Coehorn, but was given to understand, if he meant to capitulate, he must treat for the whole. This reply being communicated to Boufflers, he agreed to the proposal: the cessation was prolonged, and that very evening the capitulation was finished. It was observed that the French king had so much confidence in the strength of the place, that he caused this inscription to be put up over one of the gates:

Reddi, non vinci potest.

It may be surrendered, but cannot be conquered.

After the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French seized Namur, with the rest of the Netherlands. In the year 1704, the Dutch army, under General Ouwerkerke, or Overkirk, bombarded it from the 26th of July to the 29th, and destroyed great part of the city; but the French kept possession of it till the treaty of Utrecht, when the comté, town, and castle, were given up to the States General, to serve as a barrier against France; the Elector of Bavaria being to enjoy the sovereignty and revenues, and the town to contribute its quota to the maintenance of the Dutch troops and fortifications. In 1746, after the French had taken Huy, and cut off the communication of the allies with Maestricht, Prince Charles of Lorraine abandoned the defence of Namur, and it was immediately invested by the enemy. The trenches were opened on the 2d of September, and the garrison, consisting of 7000 Austrians, defended themselves with equal skill and resolution; but the cannonading and bombardment were so terrible, that in a few days the place was converted into a heap

of rubbish: and on the 23d day of the month the French monarch took possession of this strong fortress, which had formerly sustained such dreadful attacks. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was ceded to the emperor, and since that time the fortifications have been demolished, except the citadel, of which General Valence, with a detachment of the French army, made himself master, the 2d of December 1792. The French, however, evacuated it the following year. In the year 1794, after the defeat of General Clairfait, near Louvain, on the 15th of July, the Netherlands were found untenable by the allies. It was, at first, the intention of the commanders of the combined armies, to defend Namur, and to form a line of defence from that city to Antwerp; but the successes of the republicans, and their rapid movements, totally disconcerted this plan. Namur was abandoned by General Beaulieu on the night of the 16th, leaving behind him only 200 men, who surrendered both the city and citadel, on the first summons. A large quantity of artillery was found at Namur. On the 20th, the keys of the city were presented at the bar of the national convention. Namur is the see of a bishop, erected in the year 1559, by Pope Paul IV. It had, before the reformation begun by the late emperor Joseph, four abbeys of Benedictines, fourteen of Cistercians, one of the order of Premonstré, one abbey, and two priories of canons regular, seven chapters of canons, three chapters of noble canonesses, with a great number of other religious houses both for men and women, and many hospitals. 25 miles SW. Liege. *Long.* 5. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Namusa, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the cluster called Meanges. *Long.* 126. 58. E. *Lat.* 5. 1. N.

Namusso, a town of Mingrelia. 10 miles S. Anarghia.

Nananow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 miles S. Fyzabad.

Nanarsoak, a town of West Greenland. *Long.* 47. 30. W. *Lat.* 61. N.

Nanas, a town of Hungary. 4 miles S. Tokay, 25 N. Debreczin.

Nanas, a mountain of Carniola, between Wipach and St. Veit.

Nancaseram, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 7 miles S. Mangalore.

Nançay, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 18 miles N. Bourges.

Nanche, a town of the island of Formosa, on the west coast. *Long.* 119. 45. E. *Lat.* 23. 52. N.

Nan-com, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 miles SSW. Khi.

Nancy, a city of France, in the department of the Meurte, near the river Meurte,

alternately capital with Luneville, formerly the capital of Lorraine, and ancient residence of the dukes. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain, near the Meurte, and divided into Old and New Town. The first small and ill built: the latter is larger and better built; the streets wider, and in a straight line. Before the revolution, it contained three collegiate, three parish churches, seventeen convents, an university, an academy of sciences, a medical college, an hospital, and a commandery of Malta. This city was formerly fortified; but by an article in the peace of Ryfwick, the fortifications of the New Town were destroyed. Nancy is supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants. 41½ posts E. Paris, 18 W. Strasburg. *Long.* 6. 16. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Nandedurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 5 miles SSW. Chinna Balabaram.

Nandelstett, a town of Bavaria. 9 miles NW. Mosburg, 15 W. Landshut.

Nandenore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles NNE. Chittoor.

Nander, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 132 miles NNW. Hyderabad, 104 ENE. Perinda. *Long.* 77. 35. E. *Lat.* 19. 6. N.

Nandgeery, a town of Hindoostan, in Viapour. 14 miles NE. Sattarah.

Nandgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles ESE. Chandor.

Nandi, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Moorshedabad.

Nandigar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 15 m. NW. Condapilly.

Nandouly, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 30 miles WSW. Pattiary.

Nandrany, an ancient fortress of Hungary. 11 miles W. Arad.

Nandy-Allem, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles SSE. Canoul.

Nandyel, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 10 miles S. Goragot.

Nan-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 45 m. SSW. Kien-tchang.

Nanfri, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, on the south coast, *Long.* 14. 6. E. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Nanga, a seaport town of the island of Nippon, situated in a bay on the south coast. 55 miles SW. Jedo. *Long.* 139. 16. E. *Lat.* 35. 52. N.

Nangabusan, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 48. E. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

Nangally, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles N. Vencatighery.

Nanganjee, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ambravetty, 11 miles SW. Carroor.

Nangan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1192 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 101. 23. E. *Lat.* 24. 58. N.

Nangasaki, or *Nagasaki*, a seaport of Japan, on the west coast of the island of *Ximo*, situated at the end of a deep commodious bay. The mouth of the harbour, which lies north of the town, is narrow, and not deep, but grows wider and deeper as we sail farther in, till we come to a rocky island, where there is good riding. About half a mile from the town, are two imperial guards opposite to each other, enclosed with palisades, and consisting each of seven hundred men, including those that are upon duty. There are also several forts, built like bastions along the harbour, but without cannon. The haven is long and deep: the sea rises from four and a half to six or seven fathoms; and the bottom is a stiff clay, which affords a firm anchorage. The city lies at the farther end of the harbour, where it spreads itself widest; but is destitute of walls, castles, or any other defence. The streets are neither strait nor wide. Three rivers run through the town, which descend from the neighbouring hills; the middlemost of which is the largest, and crosses it from east to west: the misfortune is, that they have scarcely water enough during a great part of the year, to water their rice-fields and gardens; though these streams swell to such a degree, after heavy rains, as to sweep away whole houses with their rapid current. The place is divided into the inner and outward town; the former of which contains 26, and the latter 61 streets; in none of which strangers are suffered to dwell: they have particular suburbs allotted to them, where they are narrowly watched by the emperor's officers. The chief public buildings in and about it, are five *janaguras*, or large houses, built of timber, not far from the shore; where are kept three imperial jonks, or men of war, ready to be launched at command: the powder magazine, the palaces of the two residing governors, and other princes and grandees of the first and second rank, some of whom constantly reside there, and others only on particular occasions: about 62 temples within and without the city; most of them built on eminences, and serving not only for devotion, but also for recreation; the *goknia*, or common prison, standing near the middle of the town, and consisting of about 200 small and large huts, or cages, separate from each other; here prisoners are kept and punished according to their rank, or the nature of their crime; either put to the torture, or privately executed; the *brothel*, which consists of two handsome streets, shut up at each end by strong gates, where women are kept to be hired, either by natives or foreigners. The houses are low and mean, though well filled with inhabitants, who are mostly merchants,

tradesmen, shopkeepers, and handicraftsmen. Most merchandizes here sell dearer than in other ports, and so do their provisions, though they are plentifully supplied with all kinds; the country about furnishing them with fruits, pulse, and herbage; the sea with fish; and the neighbouring countries with cattle, grain, and other provisions: but their water, though clear and well tasted, is apt here as well as in most other parts of the empire to cause very violent and painful cholics. *Long.* 129. 52. E. *Lat.* 32. 45. N.

Nangaxima, a town of Japan, in the island of *Xicoco*. 20 miles NNE. *Tosa*.

Nang-su, a small island near the coast of China. *Long.* 119. 24 E. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

Nangiban Point, the southern extremity of the island of *Leyta*. *Long.* 124. 57. E. *Lat.* 10. 2. N.

Nangis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 13 miles E. *Melun*, 12 W. *Provins*.

Nangoia, a town of Japan, in the island of *Ximo*. 65 miles N. *Nangasaki*.

Nangu, a town of Hindoostan, in *Myfore*. 25 miles NE. *Rettinghery*.

Nanbo, a town of China, of the third rank, in *Pe-tche-li*. 10 miles ESE. *Chun-te*.

Nan-boang-tchin-tao, a small island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Sea. *Long.* 120. 44. E. *Lat.* 33. 18. N.

Nan-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in *Pe-tche-li*. 12 m. SSE. *Tay-ming*.

Nani, a town of *Candahar*. 8 miles SW. *Ghizni*.

Nanijar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of *Bursali*.

Naninan, a town of the island of *Cuba*. 75 miles WSW. *Havannah*.

Nanjemoy, a river of Maryland, which runs into the *Potomack*, near *Port Tobacco*.

Nanina, a town of *Abyssinia*. 70 miles E. *Miné*.

Nanka Islands, three small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of *Banca*. Wood for fuel, and excellent water, are easily obtained. *Long.* 105. 41. E. *Lat.* 2. 22. S.

Nan-kang, a city of China, of the first rank, in *Kiang-hi*, on the lake *Po-yang*. 637 miles S. *Peking*. *Long.* 115. 39. E. *Lat.* 29. 33. N.

Nan-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in *Kiang-hi*. 17 m. SW. *Kan-cheou*.

Nan-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in *Se-tchuen*. 30 miles N. *Pa*.

Nan-king, or *Kiang-ning*, a city of China, capital of *Kiang-nan*, said to have been formerly one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities in the world. When the Chinese speak of its extent, they say, if two horsemen should go out in the morning by the same gate, and ride round on full speed,

taking different directions, they would not meet before night. This account is evidently exaggerated; but it is certain, that Nan-king surpasses in extent all the other cities of China. We are assured, that its walls are 16 miles in circumference. This city is situated at the distance of 3 miles from the river Yang-tsekiang; it is of an irregular figure; the mountains which are within its circumference, having prevented its being built on a regular plan. It was formerly the imperial city: for this reason, it was called *Nan-king*, which signifies *The Southern Court*; but since the six grand tribunals have been transferred from hence to Pe-king, it is called *Kiang-ning*, in all the public acts. Nan-king has lost much of its ancient splendour: it had formerly a magnificent palace, no vestige of which is now to be seen; an observatory, at present neglected; temples, tombs of the emperors, and other superb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deserted, but the rest is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous, and full of business. The streets are not so broad as those of Pe-king; they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich shops. Here are no public edifices corresponding to the reputation of so celebrated a city, except its gates, which are very beautiful, and some temples, among which is the famous porcelain tower: it is 200 feet high, and, divided into 9 stories, by plain boards within and without, by cornices and small projections covered with green varnished tiles: there is an ascent of 40 steps to the first story; between each of the others, there are 21. 500 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 24. E. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

Nan-liu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 20 m. W. Ning-koue.

Nan-ngau, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. 895 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 113. 37. E. *Lat.* 25. 29. N.

Nan-ngau-tching, an island near the coast of China, about 22 miles in circumference. *Long.* 116. 49. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Nanni, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 110 miles E. Ispahan.

Nan-ning, or *Nan-ning*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 44. E. *Lat.* 22. 44. N.

Nannuckloo, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Nanny Town, (Old,) a deserted town of the island of Jamaica. 16 m. ENE. Kingston.

Nanora, a town of Bengal. 28 miles N. Burdwan.

Nanova, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube.

Nan-pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 27 miles NNE. King.

Nan-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kialing River. 25 miles NW. Peh.

Nans, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 7 m. SSW. St. Maximin.

Nansa, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 18 miles SW. Santillana.

Nan-sa-che, a town of China, near the west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 120. 39. E. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

Nan-san, a small island, near the coast of China. *Long.* 119. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Nansemond, a country of the state of Virginia.

Nansemond, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, near its mouth.

Nan-shoo-fou: this in Sir George Staunton's account of the Embassy to China, is said to be the frontier city of the province of Quantong. The Chinese atlas places here a city of the first rank, called Nan-yong: one and the same place appears to be understood. I have thought it right to abide by the orthography of the Chinese atlas, not only here but elsewhere, as thinking it to be of the best authority. See *Nan-yong*.

Nant, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 10 miles SE. Milhau, 18 N. Lodeve.

Nan-ta-ki, a town of China, near the west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Nantasket Road, the entrance into Boston Harbour, in Massachusetts.

Nan-tan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 15. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Nan-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of Kiang-si. This city has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the neighbourhood of Jao-tcheou. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends in its district eight towns, seven of which are of the third class, and only one of the second. So much of the country is cultivated, that the pastures left are scarcely sufficient for the flocks. 695 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Nan-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 37 miles SW. Siang-yang.

Nan-tchouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 40 miles NNW. Tchi-ngan.

Nantebach, a town of Germany, in the county of Rieneck, on the Main. 4 miles E. Lohr.

Nanterre, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 5 miles W. Paris.

Nantes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Loire, here-

efore capital of a district, called Nantois, in Bretagne. It is situated on the Loire, and one of the greatest trading cities in the kingdom; being pretty large, populous, well situated, and containing four suburbs. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, the seat of an intendency, a collection, a chamber of accounts, a board of finances, a mint-office, a country-court, a bailiwick, a prévôté, an admiralty, a forest-court, and a consulate: exclusive of the cathedral, and a collegiate church, in it were eleven parish-churches, fourteen convents, two hospitals, one college, and an university, founded about the year 1460; a society of agriculture and arts, a school of anatomy and surgery, and a large rope manufacture. This city carries on a very large trade to the French colonies, to America, to Spain, Portugal, and other parts; though ships of burden can come no farther up the Loire than to Paimboeuf, a market-town, where the cargoes are put into smaller vessels, and carried to Nantes. In 1206, it was taken from the Duke of Bretagne by the King of France; and in 1341, it was again taken; and the duke John de Montfort made prisoner by Charles de Blois: in 1347, Charles himself was taken near the town. The city is famous in history, for the edict issued here, in the year 1598, by Henry the Great, for granting to the protestants the public exercise of their religion; but this edict Louis XIV. revoked in 1685. The number of inhabitants is said to be 77,162. 2 posts N. Bourdeaux, 47 SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 26. E. *Lat.* 47. 13. N.

Nanteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, between Meaux and Coätcau-Thierry.

Nanteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles N. Epernay.

Nanteuil le Haudouin, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, 9 miles ESE. Senlis, 7 S. Crespy.

Nanteuil en Vallée, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 6 miles SE. Ruffec.

Nanticoke, a town of the state of Maryland. 85 miles S. Philadelphia.

Nanticoke, a river of the state of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 3. W. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Nanticoke Creek, or *Wacomy*, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into Lake Erie.

Nanticokes, Indians who formerly lived in Maryland, on the Nanticoke river. These Indians are said to have been skilled in the art of poisoning. Their number is now few, and they are retired farther to the north.

Nan-ting-su, a small island near the coast of China. *Long.* 118. 6. E. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

Nan-tsin, a town of China, of the third

rank, in Fokien. 17 miles NE. Tchang-tcheou.

Nantua, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain. This town was called Nantuacum by the Romans, and was in their time a place of consideration, if we may judge from some medals and fragments of inscriptions which have been dug up at several times. There were, before the revolution, two convents existing in Nantua, one for women, and the other for men. There are manufactures for gauzes, taffetas, stockings, nankeen, and printed calicoes or chintzes. The lake of Nantua, though not more than four or five miles in circumference, is amply stocked with fish. Its depth, like all small lakes among the Alps, is considerable; and more especially so on its south-east side, where the steepness and abrupt elevation of the lateral mountains are more forcibly felt. Towards the northern extremity of Nantua, are quarries of different sorts of gypsum. 36 miles W. Geneva, 18 E. Bourg en Bresse. *Long.* 5. 41. E. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Nantucket, an island of North-America, situated in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts, about 10 miles E. from Martha's vineyard; it contains about 23,000 acres. The island is low, sandy, and unproductive. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by fishing; and several vessels are sent into the Pacific Ocean and Indian Sea, for the purpose of catching whales. *Long.* 70. W. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Nantucket, formerly *Sherburn*, a seaport town of Massachusetts, on Nantucket Island. In 1794, the exports amounted to 20,514 dollars. 124 miles SW. Boston.

Nantuxet Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 16. W. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Nantwich, see *Namptwich*.

Nantz, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 12 miles E. Milhau.

Nanui, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 54 miles NE. Isfahan.

Nan-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. The city is situated on the banks of a small river, but neither large, rich, nor populous, and is surrounded with mountains: in some of which lapis lazuli is found. The jurisdiction is great, and comprehends two towns of the second order, and six of the third. 462 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 112. 14. E. *Lat.* 33. 6. N.

Nan-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong. This is a large trading city, seated at the foot of a mountain, which separates the province of Quang-tong from that of Kiang-si, from which run two great rivers, one towards the south, and the other towards the north; this city has but two towns, of the third order, under

its jurisdiction. 902 miles S. Peking. *Long.*

113. 32. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Nanzoo, a town of Burmah, 16 miles W. Ava.

Naotlan, see *Almeria*.

Nasur, a town of Nubia, on the Nile. 15 miles NE. Mofcho.

Nagurs, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles N. Amiens.

8 S. Boulens.

Nap of Grayland, a cape on the west coast of the island of Yell. *Long.* 1. 31.

W. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Napabechie, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 160 miles NW. Parral.

Napacar, a town of the island of Calpenteen, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 79. 48. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. N.

Napashish, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 99. 50. W. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Napata, a town of Nubia, near the east coast of the Nile. 210 miles ESE. Dongala, 160 WNW. Suakem.

Napaul, a country or kingdom of Asia, tributary to Thibet, between the north-west part of Bengal and the Himmaleh mountains, to the north of Mocaumpour.

Napayol, or *Napayedla*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 8 miles N. Hradisch.

Naplack, a town of Carinthia, on the Moll. 5 miles E. Velach.

Napenfels, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 5 miles S. Aichstatt.

Naples, a country of Italy, bounded on the north-west by the province of Campagna di Roma, Umbria, and Marquise of Ancona; on the north-east by the Adriatic; and every where else by the Mediterranean. The form has generally been likened to the lower part of a leg and foot; the length, from the most northerly to the most southerly points, upwards of 300 miles; the breadth is various; in some places 90 miles, in others considerably less; in some parts of Calabria scarcely 30. This country is extremely hot, which disorders foreigners, unless they take great care of themselves. In the lower part of the kingdom, little of winter is felt; and in the plains it is very extraordinary to see ice, or even snow. The snow that sometimes falls in the mountainous parts, is gathered and kept for cooling liquors in summer-time, instead of ice. Even so early as April, the sun darts a very great heat; but the nights are cold. The fertility of the soil of this country is very extraordinary, being productive to an exuberance of all kind of grain, and the finest fruits and culinary vegetables, which may be cultivated and raised in any time of the year. Upon a calculation of 10 years, the average quantity of wheat sown in the kingdom,

amounts to little more than 2,500,000 tomoli: a tomoli is a sufficient quantity for a moggia: 2½ tomoli are nearly equal to 4 bushels English. 625,000 moggia are sown with barley and lent grain, and 250,000 with Indian corn and pulse; but it is supposed, by good judges, that 1,764,518 moggie more might be sown with wheat; 584,081 moggie with barley, oats, and other lenter corn; and with pulse and Indian corn, 112,724 moggie, or thereabouts. The usual produce of wheat, on an average of 10 years, comes to about 22,000,000 tomoli; reckoning at about 8 tomoli per moggia per annum, between the more and less fertile lands. For feed, there goes 2,500,000 tomoli; for consumption of the inhabitants, in number 4,487,628, at 5 tomoli a head, 22,438,140: in the whole, 24,938,140. If the 3,000,000 moggie of land fit for the plough, more than the quantity actually in tillage, were sown with corn, the kingdom might probably produce 32,000,000 tomoli of wheat, instead of 22,000,000; and the exportation of grain might then be always kept open, without danger, and to the great advantage of the cultivators. It is calculated that the culture of corn employs 10 persons; that of the vine, at least 20. The chief exportation of corn is made from the provinces of Capitanara, Bari, Otranto, Abruzzo, Molise, Calabria, and Basilicata: they supply the internal consumption of the kingdom, and foreign markets. The product of the Terra di Lavoro, and Salerno is reserved for the use of the capital. The exports of the kingdom of Naples are wheat, barley, legumes, Indian corn; hemp, linseed, cummin, fennel, and anniseeds; wool, oil, wine, cheese, fish, salt flesh, honey, wax, fresh and dry fruit, manna, saffron, liquorice, feccia brucciata, gums, locust beans, capers, lupins, paste, macaroni of various sorts, salt, potash, brimstone, nitre, argal, pitch, tar, sumach, skins, cattle, oranges, lemons, brandy, vinegar, metals, minerals, marble, silk, hemp, flax, cottons, and divers sorts of manufactures. All these products might be sent out in very great quantities, if proper encouragement were given; and both horses and cattle might become valuable articles of exportation, if the breed were attended to. The provinces most abundant in oil, are Bari, Otranto, Calabria, and Abruzzo. The product upon 10 years average, has been esteemed at 600,000 salme. The consumption of the whole kingdom, including the capital, rarely exceeds 300,000 salme; yet the exportation of late years, has seldom amounted to 40,000 salme. The city of Naples consumes annually 37,500 salme of clear and about 3000 of dirty oils. The produce of silk in the kingdom is computed at about 200,000 pounds weight annually, of

which half is supposed to be worked at home, and the other half exported raw; double the quantity may be fold unwrought, and double might be manufactured, were it not prevented by the high duties on exportation and importation into the capital, together with the tyranny and exactions of the excise officers of the provinces. The exportation of thrown silk, upon an average of many years, amounts to 148,217 pounds. The exportation of raw silk from the Calabrias, through the custom-house, is about 53,000 pounds; but perhaps double that quantity is smuggled by Leghorn, and other parts. No small quantity of cotton is gathered in the Terra di Bari, and the districts of the cities of Turin, and Gravina; but the best is in the province of Otranto. Venice takes off annually a considerable quantity of cotton, also of wool: almonds abound in the territories of Bari, Otranto, and the Abruzzi; but the best come from Bari, whence they are exported to Venice and Trieste; a high duty ruins this trade. In Calabria, there are natural mountains of salt, stronger and more active than sea salt; but the mines are shut up not to hurt the revenue, which reaps great benefit by the high duties upon that article. At Naples the gabel is almost five times more than the first cost of the commodity in Sicily. Among the chief articles of merchandise imported into Naples, are, from England, woollen goods of all sorts, silk and worsted stockings, hats, tanned hides, lead, tin, pepper, hardware, linens, handkerchiefs, fans, canes, gums, dying woods, drugs, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, household furniture, salt cod, pilchards, herrings, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, and occasionally callicoes, and East-India goods. From Holland, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, medicinal drugs from the East and West-Indies, fine cloths, particularly the black, called Segovia, linen for shirts and other uses, muslins, chintz, callicoes, several sorts of cocoa, whalebone, tobacco, silk stuffs, and velvet. From France, an immense quantity of sugar, indigo, coffee, dying woods, verdigris, Levant drugs, cocoa, hardware, silk stuffs, gold and silver says of Le Mans, duroys, cloths of Elbeuf, and all sorts of women's apparel. From Spain, cochineal, dying woods, cocoa, hides salted and in the hair, medicinal American drugs, Jesuits bark, sarsaparilla, jalap, balsam of Peru, ipecacuanha, cloths of divers sorts, wine, tobacco, snuff of Seville and Havana, lead, gun-barrels, honey, &c. From Portugal, Brazil sugars, tobacco, cocoa, drugs, hides, &c. From Venice, books, cordovans, looking-glasses, chrystals, and glasses of all sorts, lustres, coach and window glasses, Padua cloths, called Venetian says, for the consumption of the provinces, fine Verona cloths,

equal to English scarlet, stockings, caps made of wool, fine hats, used in the provinces, wax candles, white loaf sugar, fine linen, medicinal and Levant drugs, all sorts of paints, sublimate, cinnabar, quicksilver, turpentine, dragons blood, copper, iron of divers sorts of the manufactures of Germany and Brescia, paper, &c. From Genoa, American goods from the Spanish Main, and the Portuguese East-Indies, velvets, iron in great quantity, nails, ordinary hats, wax from Tunis, and the African coast. From Leghorn, all sorts of goods, at second hand from the Levant, Barbary wools, linens of Egypt, wax, and many silk manufactures. From Petersburg, hides, wax, iron, furs, &c. From Sardinia, an immense quantity of tunny fish, and cheese. From Germany, Silesia linens of all sorts, white and painted, iron of divers manufactures, vitriol of Hungary, chrystals of Bohemia, large glasses for coaches and windows, hats and goods of the new Vienna fabrick, turpentine, quicksilver, hardware, manufactures of Osnaburg and Nuremberg, copper, tin plates, boards, cloth, &c. The duties in general upon goods imported into the city of Naples amount to about 25 per cent. upon the custom-house estimation, paying *ad valorem*; sugar and wax, by the new impositions, pay 40 or 50 per cent. upon the market price. The duty upon sugar produces about 80,000 ducats annually. Calabria affords great quantities of manna, and both there, and in other parts of the kingdom, saffron grows, and is deemed as good as that brought from the east. Here also are alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble quarries, and a variety of minerals. Glass-works make a very beneficial branch of trade, as do also the Neapolitan horses, which are much esteemed. The wool of the sheep is fine and good, and silk is exported to a considerable value. Of the filaments, or a kind of hair, or wool, of an olive green, growing on some shell-fish, (which are also met with at Malta, Corsica, Sardinia, and in the Gulf of Venice,) are made waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves, much warmer than wool, and though not so fine and soft as silk, yet always retaining a peculiar gloss. Among the natural curiosities of this country, the Phrygian stone, or the *pietra fungifera*, as it is called, may also be classed. It has neither the hardness of stone, nor the properties of earth, but consists of an indurated mixture of earth, rotten beech-wood, and fibres of several plants. From this stone, laid in a shady and damp place, mushrooms grow in a few days. The seed lies in the substance of the stone, and is distinguishable only by a good microscope, from dust. The Apennine mountains extend throughout the whole length of the country, and terminate at the Straits of Sicily. Earth

quakes, no small detriment to this kingdom, are chiefly felt in its lower parts, where are seen, with a kind of consternation, the ruins of many celebrated cities, of which now scarcely the name is preserved. Another inconvenience, but common to all Italy, are the swarms of lizards, whereof great numbers of the green kind are every where to be met with, but rather troublesome than hurtful, as they creep up and down the walls, and if a door or window be left open, make their way into the chambers. A much greater nuisance are the scorpions: but the tarantulas are most talked of; these are a species of spiders, so called from the city of Taranto, in which district they are in great number, and also more venomous, than elsewhere; but the poison of them is a matter of doubt. The Jews who came here about the year 1200, but in 1440 were expelled, in the year 1740 obtained here and in Sicily exemptions and privileges beyond what they enjoyed in any part for many centuries past. The Neapolitan nobility are very numerous, as may appear by a list of the king's vassals, taken several years ago; at which time they amounted to 9,35. In this kingdom are only two states, consisting of nobles and commons, the clergy not making a distinct class, but being intermingled with the other two. The parliament or general assembly of the states is summoned every two years, to meet at the capital, where the sessions are held in the Minorite convent, near St. Laurence's church. The chief business is to deliberate on the customary free-gift to the king, which has often amounted to upwards of 1,500,000 crowns. The Neapolitans have always resolutely opposed the introducing of the inquisition, besides which, no papal mandates or bulls can be acknowledged and made public, without the king's *exequatur*. The number of monasteries and convents is astonishing, and the clergy may be said to be all wealthy, but the laity poor. In this kingdom are twenty-one archbishoprics, and 123 bishoprics. The silk, woollen, and other manufactures, together with the improvement of arts, owe their first establishment to Ferdinand of Aragon, who patronized them in a very liberal manner. These manufactures, joined to the native produce, are a source of considerable trade to this kingdom. The provinces of which the kingdom of Naples consists, were formerly a part of the dominions of the Roman republic, and afterwards of the emperors. During the long and bloody war for his succession, Count Daun, in the year 1707, conquered this kingdom for Charles III. afterwards emperor, by the title of Charles VI. who in 1720, also acquired Sicily. In the year 1734, the Spaniards made themselves masters of both kingdoms for the Infant

Don Carlos; and in 1736, the emperor, by a formal instrument, ceded the kingdom of Naples and Sicily to him and his heirs, male and female; and in default thereof, to his younger brothers and sisters. The title of king of both Sicilies, which has lately been revived, was first used in the 12th century, when Roger II. earl of Sicily, was also king of Naples. The king, in acknowledgement of the pope's feudal right, sends every year to him a white palfrey, and a purse of 6000 ducats. The king's eldest son is styled prince of Calabria. The division of the kingdom into 12 provinces, called *guistizierati*, jurisdictions, which still subsist, is commonly attributed to the emperor Frederick II. These provinces are Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Capitanata, Molise, Abruzzo Citra, Abruzzo Ultra, Bari, Otranto, Basilicata, Calabria Citra, and Calabria Ultra.

Naples, a city and capital of the kingdom of Naples, situated in the country of Lavoro, partly on a mountain, and partly towards the sea. It is now large, its walls being nine Italian miles round; but including the suburbs, the entire circumference cannot be less than 18 or 20 Italian miles. Most of the streets are admirably well paved, and that of the greatest length and breadth, and in every respect the handsomest, is the Strada di Toledo. The houses in general are lofty, and of stone, with paved flat roofs, and a balustrade on them. The great number of stalls whereon eatables are exposed to sale, and of balconies with lattice windows, are a great impediment to the streets appearing to advantage; besides, they are left destitute of the conveniency and ornament of being illuminated at night. This city does not, indeed, rival either Rome or Genoa in stately palaces, yet it may justly boast of very fine ones, as also of the delightful embellishment of a considerable number of fountains, though the water in most of them is but indifferent. Water is also conveyed to the city from the foot of Mount Vesuvius, by a very grand aqueduct. Here are swarms of princes, dukes, marquises, and other nobility, to whom are appropriated five large piazzas. The commonality have also their peculiar piazza. Each of these six piazzas chooses its deputies, who superintend the police of the city, and hold a court for the examination of such public concerns as fall under their cognizance. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most august, but also of the newest architecture. The monasteries and convents, of both sexes, are computed at 149; besides which are 34 houses for poor boys, girls, and women; 11 hospitals, five seminaries for ecclesiastics, four capital churches, 32 parish churches, 70 other churches and chapels, and upwards of 130 oratories or chapels of religious frater-

nities. Most of the churches are deficient in good paintings and a fine front, and their marble monuments are not of those magnificent large dimensions which strike the eye with such surprise as the far greater part do in Rome; but every thing else in beauty and richness surpasses all of the kind in other Catholic countries; the value of the jewels and altar utensils being alone estimated at several millions of dollars. Naples is the see of an archbishop, whose cathedral, called *Il Duomo*, is a fine Gothic building. The greatest curiosity in it is the magnificent chapel, called *Il Tesoro*, where St. Januarius's head, and some of his blood, are kept; but his body lies under the altar. This dried blood is preserved in two small glass or crystal vials, and every year, on the first Sunday in May, is with great solemnity brought near, or made to touch the head of St. Januarius, when by a supposed miracle, it liquifies, and thereby is imagined to be a happy presage both to the country and government; but if the blood retains its dryness, the people are struck with terror, and make dismal lamentations. For the defence of the city, and at the same time to keep it in subjection, are five castles, but according to the old method, consisting only of very strong walls. The *Castello Nuovo* has a communication by a covered way with the king's palace, and on one side is contiguous to the sea. Its subterraneous works and mines are admirable. At its entrance stands a triumphal arch, of very curious sculpture. The arsenal is said to contain complete sets of arms for 50,000 men. The *Castello del Uovo*, so called from its oval figure, is of some strength, and stands on a rock in the sea. St. Elmo, or St. Eramo, is situated on a mountain, towards the west, and resembles a star of six rays, which are hewn out of the rock; its subterraneous works are wide, lofty, and bomb-proof. It has eight reservoirs for water. The harbour is spacious, and for its greater security has a canal, and a mole near 500 paces in length; but is by far less commodious and secure than that of Gaeta, especially in a hard gale at south-west. The city has good silk manufactures, and no inconsiderable trade, for the advancement of which the Jews were re-admitted in the year 1740. Its exports are silk, and silk-stuffs, oil, sulphur, manna, rosemary, anniseed, resin, tartar, figs, soap, essences, silk waistcoats, &c. Since the canal was made by Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy under Charles V. for draining the sea water out of the adjacent fens, the air is much altered for the better. If we may credit Diodorus Siculus, Hercules was the founder of Naples. This was likewise the notion of Oppian; others declare that it was built by Phocæans, and others again by Ulysseus, who named it

Parthenope. To give an air of the greater probability to this last story, we are told it was so called, in memory of one of the Syrens, who not being able to detain that Greek hero, by the harmony of her voice, was so fired with rage and despair, that she threw herself from a precipice, and was buried on the very spot, where now stands the church of St. Gio Maggiore. Other authors assert, that it took its name from Parthenope, daughter to a king of Thessaly, who conducted thither a colony from the island of Eubœa, now called *Negropont*. Dionysius Alexandrinus affirms, that it owes its origin to one Phalerus, tyrant of Sicily; which is confirmed by Tzetzes, the commentator on Lycophron. Strabo makes it much older; he laying it down as a fact, that Naples was founded by the Rhodians long before the institution of the Olympic games: be this however as it may, it seems clear that Naples was founded by Grecians, and that it existed long before Rome itself. This city, till a very few years since, had neither watchmen nor lamps; but of late years, darkness has been dispelled in many streets, by the piety of father Rocco, a Dominican, who has persuaded the people to subscribe oil for lamps, to burn before images; he fixes them up in the most convenient places, and thus turns their devotion to public account. Provisions are plentiful, and cheap: poultry, game, and fish, are abundant; fruit and vegetables are to be had all winter in so favourable a climate. The wants of nature are so easily satisfied here, that the lower class of people work but little; their greatest pleasure is to bask in the sun, and do nothing. Many of the streets are more crowded than even those of London or Paris: the people doing little or nothing, and having no public walks or gardens to resort to. In the midst of all this idleness, fewer riots or outrages happen than may be expected. This is owing partly to the national character of the Italians; and partly to the common people here being universally sober. The great luxury is iced water; and nothing would be so likely to raise a munity in Naples as a scarcity of ice. The king grants the monopoly of this commodity to certain persons, who are obliged to furnish the city all the year, at a certain price, which is about three farthings a pound. There is not, perhaps, a city in Europe, in which so few of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community by useful or productive labour, as Naples. The number of nobility, priests, monks, lawyers, musicians, footmen, and lazzaronis, surpasses all reasonable proportion. The religious are said to be about 10,000, the lawyers 8000, and the lazzaronis 40,000. The whole number of inhabitants is estimated at 350,000. In 1799, Naples was taken by

the French. 100 miles SE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

Naplouse, see *Nablous*.

Napo, a town of South-America, on a river of the same name, in the audience of Quito. 35 m. SE. Archidona, 200 SE. Quito.

Napo, a river of South-America, which rises about 20 miles south Quito, and after a fourth-easterly course of about 360 miles, runs into the river of the Amazons, *Long.* 71. 10. W. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Napoli de Romania, anciently *Naupliar*, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, hence called the *Gulf of Napoli*. This town was anciently called *Naupliar*, and was founded by Nauplius king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes, who fell a sacrifice to the malignant revenge of Ulysses. From the excellency of its harbour and situation, it obtained the epithet of *Navale*. The harbour is good and spacious, but the entrance narrow, and defended by a strong castle. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. The inhabitants are Turks, Jews, and Christians, who all follow their devotions as they like, without controul. This town was taken by the Turks in 1715. 8 m. S. Argos, 28 S. Corinth, 60 S. Livadia. *Long.* 22. 48. E. *Lat.* 37. 39. N.

Napoli di Makasia, see *Makasia*.

Nappa, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 27 miles S. Amedabad.

Naprun, a town of Meckley. 25 miles W. Munnypour.

Nar, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 80 miles E. Warfaw.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 24 miles Meaco.

Nara, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 28 miles SW. Indelavoy.

Naracally, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 53 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

Naraduconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mahur. 14 miles N. Neermul.

Naragansett Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of United America, which contains Rhode Island, and several smaller islands.

Naraguntla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles ESE. Chittoor.

Naraha, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles E. Bettiah.

Naraidipetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles S. Chittoor.

Naraingum, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles SE. Junere.

Narainpour, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Koonda.

Narakapally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 4 miles S. Chittoor.

Narampukry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SE. Bettiah.

Naran, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 42 miles E. Hajypour. *Long.* 86. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. 41. N.

Narangabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles NW. Kairabad. *Long.* 80. 55. E. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

Narangunge, a town of Bengal, on the Dulkasery. 7 miles SE. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 38. E. *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

Narangur, a town of Bengal. 18 m. S. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. 30. E. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Narangpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 24 miles W. Comillah.

Naranja, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. 75 miles N. Fez.

Naranja, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 12 m. SE. Guayaquil.

Naranjal, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 2. 28. S.

Naranjo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 15 miles S. Chacapoyas.

Naranjos, two small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. *Long.* 79. 58. W. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Naranjos, a cluster of small islands among the Philippines. 12 miles NE. Mabate. *Long.* 123. 54. E. *Lat.* 12. 29. N.

Naranpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SSW. Arrah.

Naranpour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Kishenagur.

Naranpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles NNE. Manickpour.

Naranpour, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Dacca.

Narapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 45 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

Narapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles E. Hydrabad.

Narbeth, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1530 inhabitants. 22 miles W. Caermarthen, 220 W. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Narbinskci, a lake of Russia, 36 miles in circumference. 220 m. NNE. Turuchansk.

Narbonne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude, situated on a canal, which communicates with the Aude. This was a flourishing town when the Romans first entered Gaul; they made it a Roman colony, and called it *Narbo Martius*. About 116 years before the Christian Æra, Julius Cæsar sent a new colony of the veterans of the 10th legion. Under Augustus, it was the capital of a territory, called *Gallia Narbonensis*. Under the kings of France it was the see of an archbishop, the seat of an admiralty, and the residence of a governor: it contained two collegiate churches, besides the cathedral, a college, two seminaries, 13 convents, and several hospitals. It was formerly the capital of a vicomté, whose lords were power-

ful; and strongly fortified, but at present a wall, flanked with bastions is its only defence. It is not populous in proportion to its extent; neither is it a rich or commercial town. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000. 3 posts SW. Beziers, 104½ S. Paris. *Long.* 3. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Narborough Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili; discovered by Sir John Narborough. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants. *Long.* 76. 12. W. *Lat.* 45. 12. S.

Narcea, a river of Spain, in the province of Asturias, which runs into the Pravia, about a mile above the town of Pravia.

Narcondam, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference. It is a barren rock, rising abruptly out of the Ocean, uninhabited, and destitute of vegetation. 75 miles S. from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 94. 40. E. *Lat.* 13. 23. N.

Nardeck, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi, bounded on the north by Hisar, on the east by Ballogistan, on the south by Nagore, and on the west by Moul-tan: it seems to be woody, with few towns.

Narden, see *Naarden*.

Nardo, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Brindisi, but exempt from his jurisdiction. 22 miles W. Otranto, 184 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 18. 0. E. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Nardole, a town of Hindoostan, in circar of Rajamundry. 12 m. SW. Rajamundry.

Nareea, a country of Africa, situated in the southern part of Abyssinia, but governed by its own princes.

Naredcotty, a town of Thibet. 28 miles S. Gangotri.

Narella, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles NNW. Delhi.

Narenda, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 9 miles NE. Roopnagar.

Narenza, anciently *Narenta*, a town of Dalmatia, on a river of the same name, formerly the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its principal fortresses. It was governed by a Roman proconsul and council, and under its jurisdiction were comprehended many distant places. In succeeding times, the Sclavonians seated themselves here, and under the title of Narentani, molested the navigation of these parts till the year 987, when the Venetians made themselves masters of the town. They had their own chiefs for a long time; but in the year 1479, became subject to the Turkish yoke. Of the ancient town, not the least trace is said to remain; but in this neighbourhood is another, called *Narenza*, from the river of the same name, which the Venetians fortified, but dismantled again in the year 1716. 68 miles SE. Spalatro, 36 NNW. Ragusa. *Long.* 18. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

Narenza, a river of Dalmatia, which rises near Mostar, and runs into the Adriatic. The land bordering on the river is exceedingly fertile: notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, and the convenience of the situation, in regard to the trade with Turkey, the territory of Narenza is very thinly inhabited, and very little frequented by seafaring people, who dread the effects of the air from which perhaps is derived the expression of *Niretsaad Boga proclata*, "Narenta, cursed by God," which is become a proverb in Dalmatia. The celebrated Dr. Giuseppe Pugati, who died a professor of physic in the University of Padua, tells us that the water which stagnates in some places becomes pestilential to such a degree as to kill the fish that swim in it; and Pugati assures us, that the birds that frequent marshes, of which there are many thereabouts, often fall down poisoned by the exhalations. He reckons the Narentine autumnal fevers, a species of plague very difficult to cure.

Narestbad, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 120 miles E. Kabis.

Narew, a river which rises on the borders of Lithuania, and runs into the Bug, near Serolzeck, in the duchy of Warsaw.

Narew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 12 miles NE. Bielsk.

Narghin, a small island in the Caspian Sea, near the west coast. 10 m. SE. Baku.

Narghis, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan. 100 miles SW. Schiras, 30 NE. Bender Rigk.

Nargon, a small island in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 24. 36. E. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Narhai, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 35 miles N. Cotputly.

Nariga, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the Frozen Ocean, near the mouth of the Petchora. 168 miles NE. Mezen.

Narim, a town of Russia, at the conflux of the Ob and Ket, in the government of Tobolsk; defended with pallisades and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, black white and grey, ermines and fables. 400 miles E. Tobolsk, 1520 E. Petersburgh. *Long.* 81. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

Narimani, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Batoun. 45 miles WNW. Kars, 57 NE. Erzerum.

Naringa, a town of Bengal. 60 miles WNW. Midnapour.

Nariparidurga, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 22 miles WSW. Cuddapa.

Nariz, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 90 miles SSW. Tabris.

Narksalik, a town of West Greenland. *Long.* 48. W. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Narksarsaak, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 44. 30. W. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Narnalla, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar. 35 miles WNW. Ellichpour, 72 E. Burhanpour. *Long.* 77. 34. E. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Narnacervam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 m. ENE. Bomrauzepollam.

Narni, a town of the Poopedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto, the see of a bishop, under the Pope, on the Nera. It contains seven parish churches, and 12 convents. Narni was under the Roman republic, called *Nequinum*, from the word *nequam*, a rogue, on account of the tricks of the inhabitants. It was made a Roman colony in the year of Rome 452, in the consulate of T. Manlius Torquatus. In 1785, it was greatly damaged by an earthquake. 16 miles SSW. Spoleto, 38 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 34. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Narnol, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mewat country. 80 miles SW. Delhi, 25 NW. Coptutly. *Long.* 76. 28. E. *Lat.* 28. 50. N.

Naro, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 11 miles E. Gurgenti, 46 S. Termini. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Long.* 37. 24. N.

Narocz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 48 miles E. Wilna.

Narodicz, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 60 miles NNE. Zytoniers.

Narolly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles NE. Surat.

Narotchbat, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza. 84 miles W. Penza. *Long.* 43. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Narp, a river of Prussian Lithuania, which runs into the Pissa, near Gumbinnen.

Narraguagus, see *Stauben*.

Narraguagus Bay, a bay on the coast of Massachusetts, joining to Machias Bay.

Narricknee, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles ENE. Agra.

Narrows, *The*, a narrow channel between Long Island and Staten Islands, in sailing to New-York.

Narrows, *The*, a channel between the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis; about 3 miles broad.

Narrytamoe, a province of Thibet, north of Napaul.

Narapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore, on the Godavery. 40 miles ESE. Ellore.

Narapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 25 miles NW. Ellore.

Narapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles SSE. Damapetta.

Narapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 22 miles N. Bangalore.

Narjeray, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 10 miles S. Coptutly.

Narfinen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 4 miles E. Soldau.

Narsingapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in

the country of Cattack, near the coast of the Bay of Bengal. 45 miles S. Cattack.

Narsingur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 44 miles W. Midnapour.

Narsyzsk, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 64 miles NNE. Zytoniers.

Narva, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a river of the same name, near the Gulf of Finland, and on the borders of the government of Petersburg, supposed to have been built in 1224; on the river is a cataract, of about 20 feet, on which account goods must be carried by land during that space. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; and the principal imports are salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and grocery in general. Near Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the nineteenth year of his age, gained over the Russian army in 1700. 6000 Russians, including those who were drowned in attempting to pass the Narva, fell in this engagement; but the consequences were still more fatal to the Russian arms, as the whole artillery was lost, and the greatest part of the infantry surrendered to the conqueror. It then belonged to Sweden; but about five years after, it was taken by the Russians by storm, under the command of Peter the Great, who gave a great proof of humanity: the Russian soldiers were beginning to pillage, and to commit all the disorders usual when a town is taken by storm; Peter traversed the streets on horseback, with his drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, killed two who refused to desist, placed guards at the doors of different houses, and before the churches, and repaired to the Hôtel de Ville, where the magistrates and principal citizens had taken refuge, and throwing his sword upon the table, exclaimed, "It is not stained with the blood of the natives, but with that of my own soldiers, whom I have killed in order to save your lives." The principal trade is in flax and timber. There is not depth of water in the harbour for vessels of above 120 tons, so that larger vessels are obliged to lie in the road. 100 miles SE. Revel, 68 SW. Petersburg. *Long.* 28. 2. E. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

Narva, or *Narova*, a river of Russia, which runs from the Tchudkoi Lake, to the Gulf of Finland, below Narva.

Narungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the Ganges. 17 m. E. Gazypour.

Narwa, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, on the Sinde. Thevenot calls it *Nader*, and D'Anville *Narva*. 98 miles S. Agra, 92 SE. Rantanpour. *Long.* 78. 18. E. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Narvur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 21 miles S. Darempour.

Nas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 21 miles S. Upfal.

Nas, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 60 miles N. Christiania.

Nasadka, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 16 miles SE. Perm.

Nasacara, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles E. Kokura.

Nasagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 56 miles SE. Nagercote.

Nasas, a river of North-America, in the country of New Biscay, which joins the Saucedo, in *Long.* 102. 31. W. *Lat.* 25. 10. N. and with it forms the Rio Palmas, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 98. 46. W. *Lat.* 25. N.

Nasbinals, a town of France, in department of the Lozere. 12 m. NW. Marvejols.

Nasby, a town of Sweden, in Nericia. 12 miles N. Orebro.

Nasca, a seaport of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima, and jurisdiction of Ica, Pisco and Nasca; the territory is fertile in wine and sugar; the harbour is good, but the town is in a state of decay. 190 miles SSE. Lima. *Long.* 75. 6. W. *Lat.* 14. 48. S.

Nasca, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 14. 42. S.

Nascaro, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 17. 5. E. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Nascimento, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the south-west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 42. 6. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. S.

Nase, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 96 miles N. Christiania.

Nase, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 12. W. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Nasby, or *Navelby*, a village of England, in the county of Northampton; near which, in the year 1645, the royal army, under the conduct of the king in person, Prince Rupert, Lord Astley, and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, was defeated by the parliament forces, commanded by Cromwell, Ireton, Fairfax, and Skippon, who took all the king's cannon, baggage, and above 5000 prisoners. Among other things that fell into the hands of the enemy, was a casket, containing the king's private letters to the queen, some of which the two houses printed and published, as proofs of his insincerity with regard to the treaty of Uxbridge. 12 miles N. Northampton, 78 NNW. London.

Nasewitz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 8 miles NE. Bischofswerder.

Nash, a town of Virginia. 42 miles W. Richmond.

Nash, a county of North-Carolina; with 6975 inhabitants, including 2596 slaves. A large and valuable body of iron ore has been discovered.

Nash Point, a cape in the British Channel,

on the south coast of Wales, and county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Nasbaun, or *Nawshawn*, a small island in Buzzard's Bay.

Nasbuay, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, 3 miles N. Dunstable.

Nashville, a town of the state of Tennessee, on the south side of Cumberland River; boats of 20 tons are navigated between this place and New Orleans. *Long.* 84. 12. W. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Nashwaetish, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 66. 46. W. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

Naslow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 50 miles SE. Wilna.

Nasima, a town of Japan, on the south coast of Nippon. *Long.* 134. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 26. N.

Nasima, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Nippon and Xicoco.

Nasno, a town of Japan, the island of Nippon. 70 miles N. Jedo.

Naskow, a town of Denmark, situated on the west coast of the island of Laland, of which it is the capital; it was anciently well fortified, but is now only encompassed with a wall. It is a town of the middling size; and handsomely built. The inhabitants are wealthy, and trade in the produce of the country, which is very fertile. The Jews are allowed the public exercise of their religion, and have a synagogue. In this town are an hospital, and a grammar-school, both well endowed. Here is, also, a pretty good harbour. In 1420, Naskow suffered extremely by fire; in 1570, it was plundered by the Lubeckers; and in 1659, it surrendered to the Swedes, after a vigorous resistance of thirteen weeks. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Naso, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 9 miles W. Patti.

Nasova, an ostrog of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei. 320 miles NNW. Turuchansk.

Nasow, a town of Pomerania. 8 miles NE. Corling.

Naspatucket, see *Wanaspatucket*.

Nasas, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau Dietz, on the Lahn, the church of which is used in common both by the Lutherans and Calvinists. On the other side of the river facing the town, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and the original house of the Nassau family, but since a fief of Treves. 22 miles NW. Mentz, 12 SE. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Nassau, a principality of Germany, situated in the Wetterau, about 48 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. Though it is

for the most part woody and mountainous, yet it is not without fine arable and meadow lands. The house of Nassau is descended from Otho, lord of Lamenberg, who lived in the 10th century. The founder of the present princes of Nassau was Count Henry I. furnished the Wealthy, who equally left to his two sons, Walram and Otho I. the whole county of Nassau, with its feudal, patrimonial, and hereditary lands. In a compact of partition, made in the year 1253, they held the patrimonial house and prefecture of Nassau, with other family privileges, in an indivisible community; but the other part of the county they divided. Weilburg, Wisbaden, and Idstein, became Walram's part; and Otho I. had Siegen, Dillenburg, Herborn, Beilstein, Hadamar, and Ems, all which gave distinctive titles to each family. The present reigning princes are Nassau Weilburg, Nassau Dillenburg, and Nassau Saarbruck Ufingen. All the branches are named from the principal towns in the several districts.

Nassau Dietz. This county is situated, according to Busching, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; Berenger places it in the circle of Westphalia; it lies on the river Lahn. and was formerly called *the Golden County*, on account of its fertility. It was a fief of Treves, having been granted to the archbishop of that city by the emperor Frederic III. in so absolute a manner, that the possessor of this county was to hold it as a fief of the Elector of Treves, as it had before been held of the emperor and empire. This county constitutes a part of the style of the landgraves of Hesse; but whether they have any share at all in it, or whether Ems, Reichenberg, Nahstede, Hohenstein, and other places, in reality belong to it, is still matter of debate. Dietz is the capital.

Nassau, or Kempfstown, a town of Pennsylvania. 40 miles WNW. Philadelphia.

Nassau, a river of East Florida, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 81. 42. W. *Lat.* 30. 44. N.

Nassau, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, situated to the west of Sumatra; about 50 miles in circumference. This island and Pogy are sometimes called *Nassau Islands*, and sometimes *Pogy Islands*. The inhabitants are universally tattooed. *Long.* 100. W. *Lat.* 3. 0. S.

Nassau, a seaport town of Providence; one of the Bahama islands.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 4 miles N. Wieckertheim.

Nassau, a mountain of the island of Jamaica. 50 miles WNW. Kingston.

Nassau, a small island at the mouth of Byam's River, in Long Island Sound.

Nassau Bay, or *Spirito Santo*, a large bay on the west coast of East Florida, in which

are several islands. *Long.* 82. 35. to 83. W. *Lat.* 27. 45. to 28. 10. N.

Nassau Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Fuego, or Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 55. 38. S.

Nassau Road, a sailing passage on the coast of West Florida, west of Mobile Bay.

Nassenfusi, or *Mokronog*, a town of the duchy of Carniola. 5 m. N. Rudolfswerth.

Nassenfels, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 4 miles N. Neuburg, 5 S. Aichstatt.

Nassia, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 18 miles ESE. Jonkioping.

Nassig, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles S. Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Nassirabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles N. Manickpour.

Nassitza, a town of Slavonia. 17 miles N. Brod, 25 W. Eszek.

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 128 miles W. Aurungabad, 95 SSW. Surat. *Long.* 73. 49. E. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Nassurabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 6 miles S. Jionpour.

Nastadt, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Catzenelnbogen. 18 miles S. Coblenz, 22 NW. Mentz. *Long.* 7. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Nastistak, an island of Russia, in the mouth of the Lena, about 80 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. *Long.* 115. 40. to 119. 34. E. *Lat.* 71. 44. to 72. 50. N.

Nastola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 47 m. E. Tavasthus.

Nisudden, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 44. E. *Lat.* 64. 4. N.

Nata, a town of the island of Zante. 7 miles NW. Zante.

Nata, or *St. Jago de Nata de los Cavaleros*, a town of South-America, in the province of Panama, founded in the year 1517, by Gaspard d'Espinoza. The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians. The town is situated on the bay of Panama. 50 m. SW. Panama. *Long.* 81. 6. W. *Lat.* 8. 35. N.

Natachquin, a river of Labrador, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Natal, a country of Africa, on the south-east coast of Caffraria, so called by the Portuguese, who discovered it on Christmaseday, 1498. Several capes or promontories of this country are called *Point Natal*, the principal of which is situated, *Long.* 27. 19. E. *Lat.* 32. S.

Natal, a small island in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 47. 5. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Natal, a river of Africa, which forms the northern boundary of the country of Natal, and runs into the Indian Sea, *Long.* 29. E. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

Natangen, or *Old Natangen*, a province of Prussia, bounded on the north-east and east by the Pregel, on the south by Ermland, and on the west by the Frische Haff. This country is populous and well cultivated, and consists partly of arable, and partly of meadow land; so that agriculture and grazing turn to good account. Though the soil is in some parts very stony, yet it produces better corn than Samland or Little Lithuania. It is also well wooded, and yields all sorts of game and plenty of fish. Brandenburg is the capital.

Nataska, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 14 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

Natchez, a powerful nation of Indians, formerly inhabiting the east side of the Mississippi, about *Lat.* 31. Very few of them are now remaining: the French completed their destruction in 1730.

Natchez, a town of North-America, and capital of the Mississippi territory, on the east side of that river. 300 miles above New Orleans. *Lat.* 31. 32. N.

Natchikin, a town of Kamtschatka. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal spring. 30 miles E. Bolcheretsk.

Natching-tong, a town of Corea. 18 miles WNW. Han.

Natchitoches, an Indian town and settlement of Louisiana, situated on an island, in the river so called. *Long.* 93. 28. W. *Lat.* 32. 11. N.

Natchitoches, or *Red River*, a river of North-America, in Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 47. W. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

Natchus, a town of the state of Georgia. *Long.* 86. 40. W. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

Nateco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk. 100 miles SE. Galam.

Natenz, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 m. N. Ispahan, 50 E. Coufar.

Naternbach, a town of Austria. 8 miles WNW. Efferding.

Naternberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the Danube. 2 miles W. Deckendorf, 9 NNW. Osterhofen.

Naters, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. Near it are the ruins of a castle which formerly belonged to the family of Flue, or Super Saxo. This family, one of the most powerful of the republic, viewing with jealousy and discontent the bishop's ascendancy, raised against the see for a series of years much trouble and inquietude; till at last, having gained sufficient influence, it caused the famous Cardinal Matthew Schinner, the then bishop of Sion, to be expelled from the Valais, at the close of the 16th century. Nevertheless, this prelate, who was no less active than ambitious, possessing eloquence and a most intriguing mind, who had likewise unfortunately promoted the shedding

of much of the Valaisan blood in useless military expeditions in the Milanese, soon found means to reinstate himself in the diocese; and by way of retaliation, expelled in his turn this very family of the Flues, and took possession of their estates. These internal dissensions, added to the abuse of wealth and power enjoyed by many individuals of the country, frequently roused the people, and at last forced them to have recourse to violent measures, which were of some continuance; during which the following singular custom was for a time established:—to procure redress of their grievances, they first placed a figure representing the country, meanly dressed, and with a dejected countenance, in one of their most frequented streets or squares, round which the multitude assembled from every part, and addressing themselves to it with eagerness, inquired as to the cause of its wretched and miserable appearance; when a person styled *Procureur du peuple*, or the People's Advocate, previously instructed, in a long strenuous harangue, answered for the figure, pointing out the grievances under which the people laboured, the mode of redress, and the individuals who were the apparent authors of their calamities; during which time an immense billet (by them called maze or massue) of wood being erected, each malcontent as he approached, drove in a nail, by way of engaging himself to see public vengeance properly executed. This maze or massue was then carried and placed in the front of the house belonging to the magistrate or noble deemed culpable by the people, who, in general, from instruction being given him was so fortunate as to make his escape in time; when the populace, in order to make amends for not finding him, regaled themselves at his expence, and too often ended by demolishing the house, and every thing belonging to it. These arbitrary acts, and kind of ostracism, were soon after terminated by the mediation of the Swiss cantons, where no such custom existed. 29 miles E. Sion.

Natere, a town of the county of Tyrol. 6 miles WSW. Inspruck.

Nathan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles NNE. Ispahan.

Nathana Indians, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 121. and 125. W. *Lat.* 66. N.

Nati, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 65 miles NW. King-yuen, 420 SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 50. E. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Natick, a town of Massachusetts, on Charles River. 18 miles SW. Boston.

Natel, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 10 miles NW. Amol.

Natistagoet Harbaur, a harbour on the

fourth coast of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 55. W. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Natividade, a mine town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. *Long.* 31. 20. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Natividade, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of California. 14 miles SSE. from the island of Cerros.

Natividade, a seaport of Mexico, in New Galicia. 180 miles SW. Mechoacan. *Long.* 106. 16. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Natizone, a river of Friuli, which runs into the Lizonfo, 4 miles N. Palma Nuova.

Natolia, or *Anatolia*, or *Anadoli*, a province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the east by Caramania, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; about 400 miles in its greatest extent from east to west, and 350 from north to south. This country was anciently called *Asia Minor*, and contains the ancient Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia, Mysia, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Pydolia, Lycia, and Pamphilia. It is now governed by a beglerbeg, who resides at Kiutaja, under whom are several sangiacs. The soil is in general fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and fruits of various kinds; cotton and silk; and notwithstanding the indolence of the Turks, the commerce is considerable, particularly in carpets, leather, drugs, cotton, silk, and other articles of manufacture and produce. The greater part of the inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are many Christians, principally of the Greek church, governed by patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops, who are tolerated by the Porte. There are, likewise, many Armenians, and some Roman Catholics. *Natolia*, in a more extensive sense, is understood to include also Aladulia and Caramania.

Natolica, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece. *Long.* 21. 26. E. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

Nutra, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 35 miles NNE. Hernosand.

Natrapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 6 miles N. Allumbaddy.

Natrudacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Tinevelly. 16 miles E. Tinevelly.

Nattal, a town of the island of Sumatra, where the English have a factory. *Long.* 98. 24. E. *Lat.* 0. 39. N.

Nattam, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura. 45 miles SSW. Trichinopoly, 18 N. Madura. *Long.* 78. 18. E. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Nattam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 23 miles WNW. Trichinopoly.

Nattenat, an Indian town or village, in Nootka Sound.

Nattere, a town of Bengal, capital of the

circar of Bettooriah. 115 miles NNE. Calcutta, 90 NW. Dacca. *Long.* 89. 7. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Nattrow, a town of the kingdom of Burmah. 10 miles NW. Ava.

Natuna Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Chinese Sea, 60 miles west from the coast of Borneo. *Long.* 108. E. *Lat.* 4. N.

Natupa, a town on the west coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. E. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Nava, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 5 miles N. Brescia.

Nava, La, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 22 miles SW. Valladolid.

Nacace, La, a small island in the West-Indies, between Jamaica and Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 23. N.

Navacelle, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 13 m. NW. Uzès.

Navacotta, a town of Lamjungh. 150 miles N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 36. E. *Lat.* 28. 56. N.

Naval, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 8 miles S. Ainsa.

Navalcarnero, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 42 miles S. Segovia.

Navalpera, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 45 miles E. Bassien.

Navamorquenda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 37 miles S. Avila.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, situated at the conflux of the Blackwater and the Boyne. Here was formerly an abbey of regular canons, on the site of which horse-barracks are now erected. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 7 m. NE. Trim, 23 NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 41. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Navapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 15 miles SE. Barcelore.

Navardun, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 27 miles W. Jaca.

Navaredonda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 50 miles ESE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Navaredonda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 21 miles E. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Navaretta, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on a mountain, where a battle was fought in the year 1366, between Don Pedro and Henry de Transmare. 9 miles W. Logroño.

Navarin, a seaport town on the west coast of the Morca, situated on the gulf of Zonchio. The harbour is large, and the most frequented in the Morea. It is fortified, and defended with a citadel. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. 72 miles SW. Argos, 23 SW. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 25. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Navarre, a province of Spain, and anciently a kingdom; bounded on the north-

east by France, on the east by Aragon, on the south by Old Castile, and on the west by Guipuscoa and Alava. The form is that of a lozenge. Its extent from north-east to south-west about 54 miles, and from north-west to south-east about 45. The climate is as pure and healthy, and withal as temperate and as pleasant, as can be desired, which may compensate for some defects in the soil; that, generally speaking, is none of the most fertile. In some of the vallies, however, they have very good corn, excellent wine, both white and red; the former equal to any in France, the latter very little inferior to Burgundy. It abounds in good pastures, exceedingly well stocked with sheep and goats. They have likewise tolerable black cattle, and a very good breed of horses. The mountains are covered with timber; and very few countries have venison and wild fowl in greater plenty. It can scarce boast of any great river, except the Ebro, and this serves only for its frontier. The north-east side is bounded by the Pyrenean mountains, through which there are ten passes into France, seven or eight of which are difficult and dangerous. The valley of Ronçevaux lies to the north-east of Pampeluna, and leads through a village called Burguet, which is the last in Navarre, to St. Jean Pie de Port, in France; this is the easiest and most frequented pass, and is famous for the defeat of the emperor Charlemagne. The King of Spain receives no revenue from this country, all the imposts and duties being by compact to be employed in the public services. Navarre, from the year 718 to 1512, had its peculiar kings, of different families: but in the last-mentioned year was reduced by King Ferdinand the Catholic, under the frivolous pretence, that John d'Albert its king, as ally of Louis XII. of France, with whom Pope Julius II. was at variance, had been declared an enemy to the church, and excommunicated by that Pope. This province is divided into five merindades or jurisdictions. Pamplona is the capital.

Navarre, or *Lower Navarre*. This country was originally one of the six merindads or bailiwicks which formerly composed the kingdom of Navarre, and by the Spaniards was called *Merindada de Ultra Puertos*, it being to them beyond the Pyrenees, and the road which leads over them, in their language called *Puertos*, i. e. *Gates*. Ferdinand king of Aragon and Castile, having, in 1512, possessed himself of the kingdom of Navarre; all that Catherine the lawful heiress, and her husband, John Albert could procure to be restored to them, was this little spot. John their son had no better success; his sovereignty being confined to this scanty remnant of Navarre, though

with the title of a kingdom. Johanna his daughter, by his spouse Margaret, in 1548, was married to Antony of Bourbon, to whom she brought the above-mentioned remnant as a dowry, together with the justest pretensions against the King of Castile. Their son Henry IV. arrived to be king of France, and his son Louis XIII. in 1630, annexed Lower Navarre and Bearn to the crown of France. St. Jean Pie de Port was the capital. It now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenées.

Navarre, (*New*), a province of New Mexico, bounded on the north by a country unknown, on the east by New Mexico Proper and New Biscay, on the south by Culiacan, and on the west by the gulf of California. This country was conquered by the Spaniards in the year 1552. The inhabitants consisted of divers tribes of Indians. St. Juan Cinaloa is the chief Spanish town.

Navarreins, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 10 miles NW. Oléron, 18 W. Pau.

Navarru, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 16 miles ENE. Visiapour.

Navas de Tolosa, *las*, a village of Spain, in the province of La Mancha, so called from a defile in the neighbouring mountains; where, in the year 1212, Alphonso IX. king of Castile, Peter II. of Aragon, and Sancho VII. of Navarre, with their joint forces, attacked and cut to pieces the army of Mahomet king of Morocco.

Navas del Marques, *Las*, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 15 m. W. Ecurial.

Navasque, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 22 miles SE. Pamplona.

Navasia, a small island in the windward passage, between Hispaniola and Cuba.

Navatir, a town of Arabia Petræa. 18 miles ESE. Adjerud.

Navazza, see *Navace*, *La*.

Naucelle, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 2 m. SE. Sauveterre.

Nauders, a town of the Tyrolese. In 1779, it was taken by the French. 8 miles N. Glurentz.

Naudowessies, see *Nawdowessies*.

Nave, a town of Africa, in Bondou. *Long.* 10. 40. W. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

Naveils, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 3 miles SW. Vendôme.

Naveniatslo, see *Neumark*.

Nauen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, anciently called *Fettport*. 18 miles W. Berlin, 14 N. Potsdam. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Nauenhof, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipfic. 7 miles W. Grimmer, 8 E. Leipfic. *Long.* 12. 31. E. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Naver, or *Navern*, a river of Scotland, which rises from Loch Naver, and runs

into the North Sea, *Long.* 4. 2. *W.* *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Naves, a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze. 3 miles N. Tulle.

Navesink Harbour, a port on the coast of New Jersey. 5 miles NW. Shrewsbury.

Navez, a river of France, which joins the Clarence, to form the Robek, about a mile from St. Venant.

Naugamunglum, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 28 miles N. Seringapatam.

Neugarden, or *Neugarten*, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 50 miles W. New Stettin, 16 N. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 5. *W.* *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Naugatuck, a river of Connecticut, which joins the Housatonic to form the Stratford.

Naughton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. 6 miles N. Cupar.

Naubeim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg, with salt-works. In 1792, this town was taken by the French. 13 m. N. Hanau, 1 N. Fridberg.

Navia, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the sea. 36 miles NW. Oviedo.

Navia de Suarna, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 20 miles SSE. Mondonedo.

Navigators' Islands, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean; they are ten in number, viz. Opoun, Leoné, Fanfoué, Maouna, Oyolava, Calinafsé, Pola, Shika, Oflamo, and Ouera. The seven first were seen by La Perouse, but of the situation of the other three he could obtain no satisfactory account; and he seems to think, that Cocoa and Traitor's islands might be two of them, though small; and the island of Handsome People the other. The name of Navigators' Islands was given by Bougainville. La Perouse is decidedly of opinion, that they are not the same with those discovered by Roggewein, and by him called Beaumont's Islands. "These islands," says he, "form one of the finest archipelagoes in the South Sea; and are as interesting in point of arts, productions, and population, as the Society and Friendly Islands, of which the English navigators have given a description highly satisfactory. As to the moral qualities of the natives, although our intercourse was but of a moment's duration, we had but too much reason to be acquainted with their disposition; and we have no hesitation in asserting, that it would be vain to endeavour to excite the sentiment of gratitude in their ferocious minds, which are only to be restrained by fear. They are the tallest and best made that we have yet met with. Their usual height is five feet nine, ten, or eleven inches; but their stature is less astonishing than the colossal proportions of the different parts of their bodies. Our curiosity, which often led us to measure them, gave them an opportunity of making fre-

quent comparisons of their bodily strength with ours. These comparisons were not to our advantage; and we perhaps owe our misfortunes at Maouna to the idea of individual superiority, resulting from repeated trials. Their countenances often appeared to express a sentiment of disdain, which I hoped to destroy by ordering our arms to be used in their presence; but my end could only have been gained by directing them against human victims; for otherwise, they took the noise for sport, and the trial for a diversion. Among these Indians a very small number is below the height indicated above. I have, however, measured several who were only five feet four inches, but these are the dwarfs of the country; and although their stature resembles ours, their strong and nervous arms, their broad chests, and their legs and thighs are of a very different proportion. The men have the body painted or tattooed, so that any one would suppose them clad, although they go almost naked. They have only a girdle of sea-weeds encircling their loins, which comes down to their knees, and gives them the appearance of the river gods of fabulous history, whom it is customary to depict with rushes round their waist. Their hair is very long: they often twist it round their heads, and thus add to their native ferocity of countenance, which always expresses their surprise or anger. The least dispute between them is followed by blows of sticks, clubs, or paddles, and often, without doubt, costs the combatants their lives. They are almost all covered with scars, which can only be the consequence of their individual quarrels. The stature of the women is proportioned to that of the men: they are tall, slender, and not without grace; but they lose, while yet in their prime, their elegant forms. Among a great number of women that I had the opportunity of seeing, I only observed three really pretty. The gross effrontery and indecency of the rest rendered them fit mothers and wives for the ferocious beings that surrounded us. These islanders manufacture very fine mats, and some paper stuffs. I remarked two or three of them whom I took for chiefs, with a piece of cloth tied round their waist like a petticoat, instead of a girdle of weeds: it is composed of real thread, prepared no doubt from some filamentous plant like the nettle or flax; and is manufactured without a shuttle, the threads being absolutely laid over one another like those of their mats. This cloth, which has all the suppleness and solidity of ours, is very fit for the sails of their canoes, and appeared to us far superior to the paper stuffs of the Society and Friendly Islands, which they manufacture also. We did not at first discover any identity between their

language and that of the natives of the Society and Friendly Islands of which we had vocabularies; but maturer examination convinced us, that they speak a dialect of the same language. It appears to me evident, that all these different nations are the progeny of Malay colonies, which, in some age extremely remote, conquered the islands they inhabit. The feudal government is also preserved here, which is the most proper to keep up a ferocity of manners, because the smallest disputes occasion wars of village against village; and because wars of this nature are conducted without magnanimity and without courage. Surprises and treachery are employed by turns; and in these unfortunate countries, instead of generous warriors, nothing is to be found but base assassins. The Malays are still the most perfidious nation of Asia, and their children have not degenerated, because the same causes have led to and produced the same effects. It is not without reason that M. de Bougainville has named them the *Navigators*. They do not go so much as from one village to another on foot, but perform all their journies in canoes. Their villages are all situated in creeks by the sea side, and have no paths except to penetrate into the interior of the country. The islands we visited were covered to the very summit with fruit-trees, on which wood-pigeons, turtle-doves of green, red, and of various other colours, were sitting. We saw also beautiful parroquets, a species of black-bird, and even partridges. It is by taming birds, that the natives charm away the tedium that results from their idle mode of life. All their houses were full of wood-pigeons, which they bartered with us by hundreds: they also sold us more than 300 gallinules, of the most beautiful plumage. These islands are exceedingly fertile, and most probably their population is in proportion. The eastern ones, Opoun, Leoné, and Fanfoue, are small, especially the last two, which are about five miles in circumference; but Maouna, Oyolava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful of the South Sea. *Long.* 169. *W. Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Naumberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Eider. 14 miles WSW. Cassel, 36 SW. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Naumburg, a city of Saxony, and capital of a bishopric. The foundation or bishopric is situated partly on the Saale and partly on the Elster, the former part of it being wholly surrounded by the circle of Thuringia, and the latter by Thuringia and the circle of Leipzig, the principality of Altenburgh, and county of Reufs. The emperor Otto I. founded this bishopric in the year 968, at Zeitz: and though in 1029, it

is true, that the cathedral church was removed to Naumburg, yet all the canons did not quit Zeitz, but there still remained there a collegiate church. Julius Pflug, famous for his learning and prudence, who died in the year 1564, was the last bishop hereof, and after him Duke Alexander of Saxony was postulated to be administrator of the bishopric, who died the year following; upon that his father, the elector Augustus, assumed the administration of it, which the following electors have also filled up. The bishopric of Naumburg, as well as those of Meissen and Merseburg, is united to the electoral house, by virtue of a perpetual capitulation. Naumburg, the head town of the bishopric, lies in a fertile and pleasant tract, not far from the Saale, which in these parts receives into it the Unstrutt. Naumburg consists of the town itself, which stands under the jurisdiction of its council, and contains a small citadel, with three churches and a town school. This place has many times sustained great damage by fire. 20 miles S. Halle, 80 W. Dresden. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Naumburg am Bober, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, on the Bober 12 miles N. Sagan, 35 WNW. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 15. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Naumburg am Queiss, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, at the conflux of the Ivenitz and Queiss. 34 miles W. Jauer, 70 E. Dresden. *Long.* 15. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Naums, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 114 m. NNE. Drontheim.

Nauna, a town of the island of Cuba. 15 miles SW. Spiritu Santo.

Naumbach, see *Nauenhof*.

Navelok, a cape on the north-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 54. 14. E. *Lat.* 76. 20. N.

Naur, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malka. 32 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Naurzim, a lake of Russia, about 48 miles in circumference. *Long.* 64. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Naus, a town of the county of Tyrol. 16 miles W. Bolzano.

Nawook, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 70 miles WNW. Kelveh.

Naupharah, a town of Hindooistan, in the circle of Cicacole. 5 miles NE. Tickely.

Naupent, a town of Hindooistan, in the circle of Guntoor. 8 miles S. Innacoda.

Nausa, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 30 m. NNE. Guayaquil.

Nausa, a seaport town situated in a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Paros, which was fortified by the Russians when they were in possession of the Archipelago.

Naustedal, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen. 70 miles N. Bergen.

Nautan, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles SE. Gooracpour.

Nautapool, a town of Bengal. 7 miles S. Burwah.

Nautpour, a town of Bengal, on the Coolah. 36 miles NNW. Purneah. *Long.* 87. 14. E. *Lat.* 26. 18. N.

Nawuk, a town of Persia, in the province of Meeran. 80 miles S. Arokhage, 250 NNE. Kidge.

Navy Hall, a settlement of Upper Canada, on the river Niagar, at its union with the lake Ontario, opposite Niagar Fort.

Navy Island, a small island on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Navy Island, an island in the river Niagar, about three miles in circumference. 20 miles NE. Navy Hall.

Nawdia, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SW. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 17. E. *Lat.* 25. 1. N.

Nawdowessie Indians, Indians of North-America, inhabiting the banks of the river St. Croix, and lands westward.

Nawverra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles E. Godra.

Naxi, a town of South-America, in Tucuman. 15 miles S. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 48 miles in circumference, anciently known by the names of *Strongyle*, *Dia*, *Dionysias*, *Callipolis*, and *Little Sicily*. It was first peopled by Thracians, and governed by kings; but afterwards became a flourishing republic. The Naxians being subdued, could not help sending some ships of war to their assistance in their expedition against Greece, but the officers who commanded them, at the persuasion of Democritus, the most wealthy and most powerful citizen of Naxos, instead of joining the Persians, went over with their ships to the Athenians. At the battle of Platæa the Naxians gave singular proofs of their valour. In the Peloponnesian war they declared for the Athenians, as did most of the other islands of the Ægean sea; but being treated by them more like subjects than allies, attempted to shake off the yoke. The Athenians sent a powerful fleet against them, besieged their capital, and forced them to accept what conditions Athens was pleased to impose. From this time they continued subject to the Athenians till they fell into the hands of the Romans, which happened in the Mithridatic war. After the battle of Philippi, Mark Anthony bestowed Naxos, Andros, and some other islands on the Rhodians; who oppressed them to such a degree that he was obliged to drive them out, and restore those islanders to their former state

of liberty, which they enjoyed till the reign of Vespasian. It is the most fertile island in all the Archipelago, and its wine still maintains its former excellence. Besides this, its plains are covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, apple, mulberry, and fig trees. It was also famed for a kind of marble, which the Greeks called Ophites, being green, speckled with white like a snake. Some mountains on the western coast afford emery of so much virtue, that the adjoining cape is by the Italians called *Capo Smeriglio*, or *Cape Emery*. The people on the whole island do not exceed 8000, Greeks and Latins, who have each an archbishop here. The inhabitants, like most of these islands, have the choice of their own magistrates; but sometimes a cadi takes a circuit among them, and to him appeals lie. It contains between 40 and 50 villages, and but one town, which stands on the south side of the island, and is defended by a castle. About a musket-shot from it, on a rock near the sea, stands a beautiful marble portal, amidst a heap of fragments of marble and granite, supposed to have been a temple of Bacchus. *Long.* 25. 32. E. *Lat.* 37. 6. N.

Naxia, a town of the island of the same name, and one of the most beautiful places in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 26. E. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Nay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 9 miles SSE. Pau, 15 E. Oleron.

Nay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 12 miles SE. Brioude.

Nay, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, between Saintes and Cognac.

Nay, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam. 25 miles S. Galam.

Naye, or *Nayennou*, a town of Africa, in Bondon. 12 miles SW. Fatteconda.

Nayland, or *Neyland*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the north side of the river Stour, which divides it from Essex. The principal manufacture of the town is soap. It has a weekly market on Friday, and 881 inhabitants. 6 miles N. Colchester, 56 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Nayo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 24. E. *Lat.* 1. 24. N.

Nayres, (*Country of the*) Calicut so called. The Nayres are nobles and soldiers of the country, whose daughters are said to have the privilege of marrying seven or twelve husbands, on the condition only that they belong to the same tribe or cast. The husbands are represented to agree very well, and cohabit with the lady each in their turn. See *Calicut*.

Nayret, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 6 miles E. Aleppo.

Nays, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, on the Ornain. 3 m.S. Ligny.

Nazagunge, a town of Bengal. 45 m. SSE. Nattore.

Nazareth, or *Nasra*, a town of Palestine, remarkable for the residence of CHRIST, for the first thirty-three years of his life; once the see of an archbishop, removed to Monte Verde, in Italy. Nazareth held the third rank among the metropolitan cities dependent on the patriarch of Jerusalem. The Hebrews continued to inhabit it in the time of the Romans, till the reign of Constantine; and after that epoch it passed alternately from the Christians to the Saracens. At present it forms part of the domains of the chief of Acre. This ancient city, destroyed by fanaticism, was after its ravages nothing but a miserable hamlet, consisting of a few Arab huts. In the beginning of the last century it was imagined that it would revive from its ruins under the protection of Facardin, prince or emir of the Druses, who permitted the Monks of the Observance to erect a monastery in it. The weakness however of that emir, whose death was fast approaching, gave the Turks an opportunity of recovering Nazareth; and besides enduring the tyranny of the Ottomans, it suffered a great deal also from the incursions of the Arabs. When it fell into the hands of Daher Omar, it was suffered to recover a little of its former tranquillity. The houses are built of beautiful stone. In the eastern part there is a very beautiful church, dedicated to the Virgin, which was formerly destroyed by the Saracens, and rebuilt by the zeal of the Cenobites. In the western part of the city there is a Christian church, built, as is said, on the site of the ancient synagogue where JESUS CHRIST shewed the Jews the accomplishment of the prophecies in his person. This place served a long time as a shelter for flocks; but at present it is in good repair. Nazareth is at this time but a small village.

Nazareth, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Lopez Gonfalo.

Nazareth, a town of Pennsylvania. This town is chiefly inhabited by Moravians; and was first founded, in 1772, in the centre of about 5000 acres of land, purchased by the brethren of the Rev. Mr. Whitfield. 47 miles N. Philadelphia.

Nazawa, see *Nissuwato*.

Naze Point, a cape on the east coast of England, in the county of Essex, situated to the south of Harwich. Near this cape, a tower for a light-house, 80 feet in height, has been erected for the direction and safety of ships sailing that way. *Long.* 1. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Naze, see *Lindesness*.

Nazelles, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. 3 m. N. Amboise.

Nazimova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei. 68 miles N. Eniseisk.

Nazin, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 68. 20 E. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Nazzareto, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 130 miles SSW. Hamadan.

Nea, a river of Norway, which runs into the Sælbo Lake, in the province of Drontheim.

Neagedeyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 2 miles SE. Taus.

Neagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Conway, 6 miles below Llanrost, in the county of Denbigh.

Neakosnos, a town of Croatia. 4 miles N. Carlstadt.

Nealam, see *Cuty*.

Neals, a town of North-Carolina. 9 m. NNE. Fayetteville.

Neant, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles NNE. Ploermel, 4 SSW. Moron.

Neates, a town of North-Carolina. 23 miles SW. Exeter.

Neath, a seaport town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, situated on a river of the same name, a little way from the Bristol Channel, with a good harbour. It is a large and populous corporation town, governed by a portreeve, alderman, &c; and contains 2500 inhabitants. It had formerly a castle, small remains of which are now to be seen. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. This town exports annually from 60,000 to 70,000 chaldrons of coals to Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and other parts. Here are two extensive copper-works, manufactures of sugar of lead, vitriol, alum, &c. also iron-furnaces at Neath Abbey; at Ynifygerwin, three miles above the town, there are extensive tin-works. A navigable canal has lately been cut from Neath to the county of Brecon; the length of which is twelve miles, but will in all probability be extended farther, and open a communication with the north-west part of Glamorgan and Brecon. There are two constant traders from hence to London, and one to Bristol. 9 miles NE. Swansea. 200 W. London. *Long.* 3. 47. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Neath, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the sea, a little below Swansea.

Neatimeri, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 15 miles E. Anjenga.

Neauphle le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 5 miles NE. Montfort.

Neb, a river of the Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Peel Town.

Nebio, or *Nebio*, a town of the island of Corfica, and the see of a bishop, in ruins. 9 miles SW. Bastia.

Nebdanskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Sola. 24 miles S. Ust Sisolsk.

Neberyhis, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

Nebfleur, see *Frür*.

Nebi Abel, a village of Syria, where they pretend Abel was buried by his brother Cain. 16 miles NW. Damascus.

Nebi Einab, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 6 miles S. Helleh.

Nebi Shiit, a village of Syria, in which the inhabitants pretend to shew the tomb of the patriarch Seth. 16 miles NNW. Damascus.

Nebi Taran, a town of the Arabian Irak. 5 miles SW. Mendeli.

Nebio, a town of European Turkey, in the Morca. 20 miles W. Mifitra.

Nebitau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 5 miles S. Teufing, 22 WNW. Pilsen.

Nebousan, before the revolution, a province of France, of which St. Gaudens was the capital: now the department of the Upper Garonne.

Nebra, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1641, this town was set on fire by the Swedes. 12 miles NW. Naumburg, 4 S. Querfurt. *Long.* 11. 45. *E. Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Nebstich, a town of Moravia. 9 miles NE. Brunn.

Nebuschel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 6 miles NE. Melnik.

Necau, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid. 150 m. SE. Beni Mezzab.

Necaus, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 100 m. SW. Constantinople.

Nechanetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 8 miles W. Konigingratz.

Nechers, a town of France, in the department of the Pay de Dôme. 6 miles NW. Issoire.

Nechin, a village of France, in the department of the Lys; where the French were worsted in an attack they made on the Duke of York, on the 28th of November, 1793. 7 miles ENE. Courtray.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest; passes by or near to Rothweil, Sultz, Horb, Rothenburg, Ehingen, Tubingen, Nurtigen, Wendlingen, Eslingen, Constadt, Ludwigsburg, Marbach, Heilbron, Wimper am Berg, Neckar Gemund, Heidelberg, &c. and joins the Rhine at Mannheim.

Neckar Gemund, a town of the dutchy of Baden. In the year 1622, Count Tilly took this place by storm, plundered it, and put

the inhabitants to the sword. 5 miles E. Heidelberg, 42 N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 47. *E. Lat.* 49. 22. N.

Neckar's Ulm, or *Neckarsulm*, a town of Germany, on the east side of the Neckar, belonging to the grand master of the Teutonic order. 3 miles N. Heilbron, 23 SE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 9. 18. *E. Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Necker's Island, one of the smaller Virgin Islands, near the north coast of Virgin Gorda.

Necker Isle, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, which is little else than a rock, about 500 toises in length, and 60 in height, without a single tree; but on the summit a good deal of grass. The extremities appeared perpendicular, like a wall, to Monsieur La Perouse, who sailed within 3 miles of it; but the sea broke with such violence all round, as rendered it impossible to land. "If the sterility of this island," says M. Perouse, "be of little importance, its exact situation is very interesting to navigators; to whom it might be attended with fatal consequences. I had passed very near to the south part, without sounding, not to stop the ship's way. The breakers covered the whole coast, except the south-east point, where there was a little ridge of rocks, which might extend two cables' length: I wished, before I continued my course, to be convinced whether we could get ground. Both the frigates founded, the *Astrolabe* being nearly 3 miles to leeward; we found alongside of each frigate only 23 fathoms; the bottom of broken shells. M. de Langle and I were very far from expecting so small a depth. It seemed evident to me, that Necker Island is at this time only the top, or in some sort perhaps, the nucleus of a much more considerable island; which probably, from being composed of a tender and dissoluble substance, the sea by degrees has mined away: but the rock, which at present is observed to be very hard, will, during many ages, defy the tooth of time, and the efforts of the sea. As it was very material for us to know the extent of this bank, we continued to sound on board the two frigates, directing our course to the westward. In proportion as we left the shore, the depth gradually increased; and, at the distance of about 10 miles, we had no bottom, with 150 fathoms of line out; but over this space of 10 miles, we found no other ground than coral and broken shells." *Long.* 164. 32. *W. Lat.* 23. 31. N.

Necker Islands, a cluster of nine small islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America, about 3 miles from Cape Blanco. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Neckerau, a village on an island in the Rhine, fortified by the French, and taken

by the Austrians in September 1799. 4 miles S. Mannheim.

Neckerhausen, a town of the dutchy of Baden. Here was a skirmish between the French and Austrians, in which the Prince of Esterhazy was made prisoner, and Prince of Lichtenstein wounded. 5 miles E. Mannheim.

Neda, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 5 miles E. Ferrol.

Neda, or *Langarola*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the sea, 20 miles N. Navarin.

Neda, a river of Greece, which runs into the Mediterranean, 3 miles N. Arcadia.

Nedamore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 16 miles E. Ellore.

Neddagonta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 6 miles S. Pullumnaire.

Neddeek, a mountainous tract of Africa, narrow and steep; about 70 miles W. Augela, in the road to Mourzouk.

Nede, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles SE. St. Leonard.

Nedebe, a lake of Egypt, on the borders of Libya, abounding in natron. 60 miles NW. Cairo.

Nederes, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 24 miles NNE. Christianland.

Nediqui, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 30 miles S. Calberga.

Nedostrelva, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 32 miles NNE. Vitimskoi.

Nedrigailo, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 80 miles NW. Charkov. *Long.* 34. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Nedroma, or *Ned Roma*, a town of Algiers, situated near a small river, at the foot of a hill, in a charming country, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It was anciently called *Celame*, or *Salamium*. 50 miles WSW. Oran.

Nedsjed, a province of Arabia. This province is of vast extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia; bounded on the north by the desert of Syria, on the east by Lachfa, on the south by Hadramaut and Yemen, and on the west by Hedsjas. The soil is various; among the hills fertile, and bearing abundance of fruits, especially dates; but being bounded by arid tracts of country, its rivers are only short streams, which, after passing through the vallies, have their waters absorbed in the sandy plains, before they can reach the ocean. Upon this account, the inhabitants are in many places obliged to dig deep wells; and cultivation is there difficult, or almost impossible. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province. The remainder is mountainous, full of cities and villages, and parcelled out among so many

petty sovereigns, that almost every little town has its own schiech. Formerly, when the power of the sherifs was at its height, many of these schiechs, who were situated in the vicinity of Hedsjas, were obliged to pay tribute to the sherif of Mecca: at present they pay nothing. The inhabitants of this vast country resemble the other Arabs in their moral qualities; they are at once robbers and hospitable. As those petty sovereigns are so numerous in Nedsjed, it is impossible for any traveller to pass safely through this country; the first schiech whose territory he enters, will be sure to rob him, if it were only to prevent a neighbour, with whom he is at war, from profiting by this act of rapacity, if he himself should abstain from it. The caravan, indeed, travels safe between Oman and Mecca, because it consists of beggars, from whom nothing is to be gained. But the schiechs of Nedsjed levy a contribution upon the caravan from Bagdad on its way to Mecca, in the same manner as the schiechs of Hedsjas levy contributions upon those from Syria and Egypt. The people appear to be of a very warlike character, and are almost constantly in arms. It is said, that none of their young men are suffered to marry, till after they have performed some gallant action.

Nedsjera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 14 miles NW. Sana.

Nedsjeran, a principality of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, three days' journey north-east from Saade; founded, in the middle of the present century, by a schiech named Mecrami. This narrow territory is fertile in corn and fruits, especially in dates. It affords excellent pasturage; and its horses and camels are in high request through all Arabia. The capital of this small kingdom is Nedsjeran, an ancient city, famous in Arabian history. The other towns in it are places of little consequence.

Ned Thomas's Shoals, rocks in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 14. W. *Lat.* 14. 4. N.

Nedwesta, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 16 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

Nedwietitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 20 miles NW. Brunn.

Needham, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1348 inhabitants. 9 miles NW. Ipswich, 73 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 4. W. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Needham's Point, a cape on the west coast of Barbadoes, to the south of Carlisle Bay.

Needles, (*The*) rocks in the English Channel, near the western extremity of the Isle of Wight. There were formerly three of these rocks, but towards the end of the 18th century, the tallest of them, called *Lot's*

Wife, which arose 120 feet above low water mark, and in its shape resembling a needle, being undermined by the constant efforts of the waves, overfet, and totally disappeared. *Long.* 1. 33. W. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Needle Rock, a rock in the Mergui Archipelago, about half a mile NW. Cat Island.

Needscro Point, a cape of England, on the coast of Hampshire. 4 m. WNW. Cowes.

Needumaran, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles NE. Nattam.

Neesheshov, or *Oneeshov*, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Atooi. The anchoring place is laid down in *Long.* 160. 15. W. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Neekalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 10 miles E. Naderbar.

Neelagberry, a fort of the Myfore, destroyed by the British in 1791. 4 miles Oodeadurgam.

Neelgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 9 miles WSW. Balasore.

Neelgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 24 miles SW. Combamet.

Neemcur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SSW. Kairabad. *Long.* 81. E. *Lat.* 27. 20.

Neemdar, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra. 13 miles E. Kerowly.

Neemla, a town of Candahar, on the Kamah. 50 miles SE. Cabul.

Neeneeva, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 28 miles NNE. Annamooka. *Long.* 185. 22. E. *Lat.* 19. 47. S.

Neery, a town of Algiers. 10 miles ESE. Baggai.

Neep, a town on the west coast of the isle of Celebes. *Long.* 120. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. S.

Neer, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Meuse, 6 miles below Ruremond.

Neermul, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 70 miles N. Warangole, 35 SE. Mahur. *Long.* 79. 5. E. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

Neerwinde, or *Neerwinden*, a village of Brabant; near which, in 1693, the allies were defeated by the French; and a battle was fought on the 18th of March, 1793, between the French under General Dumourier, and the Austrians under the Prince of Saxe Coburg, in which the Austrians lost near 1500 men, and the French 4000, with 30 pieces of cannon. 16 miles E. Louvain.

Neesoly, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 4 miles NNE. Gooracpour.

Neeta, a town of Iltria. 12 miles E. Pedena.

Neetamundy, a town of Bengal. 16 miles W. Beyhar.

Neeval, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 m. SW. Madras, 28 E. Arcot.

Nesta, a town of Africa, in Biledulgerid.

on the Lake of Marks, anciently called *Negeta*. 60 miles S. Gafsa. *Long.* 8. E. *Lat.* 33. 30. N.

Nefas Musca, a town of Abyssinia. 90 miles SSE. Gondar.

Negala, see *Aneгада*.

Negamoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Coimbatore. 20 miles SE. Coimbatore.

Negapatam, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel. This is, in the language of the natives, the City of Serpents; so called, not only because the country behind it is very full of serpents, but likewise on account of a kind of religious respect that is paid them by the natives, who look upon it as a sort of impiety to kill them. When the Portuguese came into the Indies, this was very little better than a straggling village, or at most but an open town; but they quickly perceiving the uses that might be made of it, and more especially how conducive it would be to the security of their trade in the gulf of Bengal, not only erected walls, but improved it in other respects to such a degree, that it became a fair and beautiful city, adorned with several fine churches, and a superb college belonging to the Jesuits. They held it till they lost the island of Ceylon, and it became then a place of such consequence to the Dutch, that they practised upon the King or Prince of Tanjore, to abandon his old allies the Portuguese, and by his assistance became masters of it. The Portuguese knew the value of it too well to part with it easily, or to forget the loss of it soon; and therefore they made a great effort to recover it, in which they succeeded; but did not keep it long, for the Dutch were now grown so strong in the Indies, and had dispossessed the Portuguese of so many places, that it was impossible for them to relieve it when besieged: this was the reason that the Dutch became masters of it again. The Dutch fortified it, and kept it till the year 1782, when it was taken from them by the English. The streets are broad, and the houses convenient, but ancient; the churches are handsome, and in the environs are a great number of pagodas, some of which are ornamented with taste, and rich; others mean and dirty. It is at this time a place of very great trade, though the port is not extraordinary, and almost all the different nations in the Indies, Moors, Indians, and Armenians, are here settled, and trade, under the protection of the fort. 42 miles E. Tanjore, 150 S. Madras. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 10. 46. N.

Negapatla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 m. NNW. Bomrauzepollam.

Negar Parkar, a town of Hindoostan, in Cutch. 93 miles W. Radunpour.

Negara, a town of the island of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of Banjar Mafsim, situated on the east side of a large river, which runs into the sea. 100 miles from the sea, and 60 north from the town of Banjar Mafsim.

Negau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles SSW. Rackesburg.

Negelstadt, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 10 miles SE. Muhlhausen.

Negem, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 30 miles W. Giorash.

Negesabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles NW. Ispahan.

Neggadé, see *Nekkadé*.

Regioeszi, a town of Walachia, on the Artich, where the Russians had a garrison in 1773. 25 miles SE. Bucharest.

Negombo, a town and fortress of the island of Ceylon, built by the Portuguese, and taken from them by the Dutch. 12 miles N. Columbo, 60 SSW. Candi. *Long.* 79. 48. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

Negrals, an island near the south-east coast of Ava, in the mouth of the Perfaim River. In this island the English had a factory, chiefly for the purpose of purchasing teak timber. In the year 1759, on some dispute with the King of Birmah, the factory was intended to be evacuated, and great part of the company had left the island; but as it was intended to preserve right of possession, Captain Newton was sent back by the government of Bengal, to take care of the teak timber and naval materials, which were there collected for the use of the East-India Company. Under the pretext of a letter from the king, some Birmans entered the factory, assassinated Mr. Sotheby the resident, Mr. Hops, and Mr. Briggs, with about 100 others attached to the settlement; and it was with some difficulty that two vessels lying in the river escaped. *Long.* 95. 32. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Negraro, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 6 miles N. Verona.

Negrepelisse, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, on the Aveiron; formerly fortified by the Protestants; but in 1621, the fortifications were destroyed. 7 m. NE. Montauban, 21 S. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 36. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Negril Harbour, (*North*), a bay on the west coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 21. W. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

Negril Point, (*North*), a cape on the west side of Orange Bay, in the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 21. W. *Lat.* 18. 23. N.

Negril Point, (*South*), a cape on the west coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 23. W. *Lat.* 18. 17. N.

Negrillos, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 4. 40. S.

Negro, see *Rio Negro*, and *Fort Rio Negro*.

Negros, or *Island of Negroes*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea; about 240 miles in circumference. It is fruitful in rice, in which the inhabitants pay tribute; and it supplies Sebu, and other adjacent parts. The mountains are inhabited by blacks, with curled hair; who, by reason of their numbers, gave their name to the island, and who live in a kind of brutal liberty, like their forefathers. The land is divided among them, some living on the tops of mountains, others on the side; but they fight fiercely among themselves, if one party attempts to invade the territory of the other. This happens very often, for it is their custom that those above can have but one wife, and her they must take by force from those below; and so on the contrary, those below from those above: consequently every day there is bloodshed, and some or other killed, commonly with poisoned arrows: these are headed either with iron, flint, bone, or wood, hardened in the fire. At the mouths of the river, dwell a third sort of blacks, who have no commerce with the other two, and are such enemies to the Spaniards, that they give them no quarter; nevertheless, if the island happens to be invaded by pirates, they run with their arms to defend it; and this service being performed, they retire: they behave in this manner, as looking upon themselves to be the old lords of the island. The Bisays, it is true, as an acknowledgement for having been permitted by them to settle there, supply them with rice; and the blacks requite them with wax. These Bisays live in the plain, and they are most numerous on the west side, under the direction of the fathers of the society. In the island there are about 3000 that pay tribute, governed by a corregidor, and a military commander. Here grows a great deal of cacao, originally brought to the Philippines from New Spain, as also much rice, which the mountains produce without watering. *Long.* 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a name given to a vast extent of country, in the interior parts of Africa, and comprehending many great and populous kingdoms, extending from the 7th degree of west longitude to the 27th east, and from the 10th to the 25th north latitude; being bounded on the north by Sahara and the mountains which separate it from the states of Barbary, on the east by Nubia and Abyssinia, on the south by Guinea and countries unknown, and on the west by Guinea. The country to which the geographers of Europe have given the name Nigritia is called by the Arabs *Soudân*, and by the natives *Afron*; two words of similar import, that, like the European ap-

pellation, expresses the Land of the Blacks, and like that too are applied to a part only of the region to which their meaning so obviously belongs; yet, even in this limited sense, the word Soudan is often variously employed: for while some of the Africans restrict it to the empire of Cashna, which is situated to the north of the Niger, others extend it, with indefinite comprehension, to the negro states on the south of the river. Of this vast country, little is known more than the names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed. Some parts, particularly on the river Niger, are represented as exceeding fertile; other parts are represented as sandy and desert. That it is exceedingly populous, is evident, from the great supply of slaves it affords to the European traders.

Negropont, an island in the Grecian Archipelago; 96 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. This island was anciently called *Eubœa*; afterwards, from its capital, *Egripus*, whence the word *Negropont* seems to be derived. In the most ancient times, it was called *Chaledotis*, or *Calus Macra*, or *Macris*. It is divided from the continent by a strait, formerly called *Euripus*, but now so narrow at the capital, that a galley can hardly pass through; and it is joined to the continent by a bridge, being thought to have been once so by an isthmus. The *Euripus* was anciently much celebrated for the stated irregularities of its motions. The learned Jesuit Babin observes, that in the first eight days of the month, and from the 14th to the 20th, inclusively, and also in the three last days, it is regular both in its ebb and flood; but, on the other days of the lunar month, very irregular; the ebb and flood returning sometimes 11, 12, 13, and 14 times, within 24 or 25 hours. This irregularity, which has baffled the researches both of ancients and moderns, gave rise to a proverb among the Greeks. Such is the fertility of the level parts of this island, that it abounds in a very extraordinary manner in grain, wine, oil, and all kinds of excellent fruits. It has also several mountains, which, for a considerable part of the year, are covered with snow: of these, the highest is *Oche*. Among the capes, the most remarkable are *Capo d'Oro*, called *Capo Chimi*, *Capo Figara*, the ancient name of which was *Caphareus*, and *Capo Liter*, formerly *Cenæum*. In the first ages, when navigation was in its infancy, sailing round the list of these capes was reckoned dangerous, from the many rocks and whirlpools along the coast. This island had formerly many considerable cities; but the only places now worth notice are *Negropont* and *Castel Rosso*. It was taken from the Venetians in 1740, by Mahomet II. *Long.* 23. 10. to 24. 44. *E. Lat.* 38. 10 to 39. 10. N.

Negropont, or *Egripus*, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of the same name, in the Grecian Archipelago, probably situated on the ruins of Chalcis, the ancient capital of the island. The admiral of Turkey, who is also governor of the island and the adjacent parts of Greece, resides here; and the harbour is seldom without a fleet of galleys. It is also the see of a Greek bishop. *Long.* 23. 54. *E. Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Neguada, see *Nekkade*.

Nehavend, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, celebrated for a battle between the Caliph Omar and Jezdegird king of Persia, in the year 638, in which the latter lost his life and kingdom. Some suppose this town to have been built by Noah, and that it was first called *Nouhavend*. 60 miles S. Hamadan, 200 NW. Isfahan.

Nenheim, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 7 miles NNW. Arensburg, 48. NE. Cologne.

Nebém, or *Neme*, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 12 miles NE. Paderborn.

Nebenk, a river of Persia, which unites with the Makhid to form the Mend.

Neberpour, a town of Hindooستان, in Oude. 34 miles NE. Manickpour.

Nebla, a town of Hindooستان, in the circle of Jyenagur. 10 miles N. Jyenagur.

Nehogatoannab, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

Nebotman, a town of Cochinchina, situated on a river which runs into the Chinese Sea, forming a bay at its mouth. *Long.* 109. 9. E. *Lat.* 12. 55. N.

Nebringen, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 5 miles SSE. Tribsee.

Nebrawaleh, a town of Hindooستان, in Guzerat. 12 miles SE. Puttan.

Nebawischdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 14 miles E. Prague.

Neia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 8 miles SW. Bisignano.

Neila, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, 9 miles SE. Hardeburg.

Neidegg, a town of Austria. 8 miles WSW. Sonneberg.

Neidek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen. 8 miles S. Joachimsal.

Neidenau, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Jaxt. 9 miles N. Heilbronn, 23 ESE. Heidelberg.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 80 miles S. Königsberg, 75 E. Culm. *Long.* 20. 23. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Neidenstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 9 miles SW. Cassel, 6 E. Naumburg. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Niderbronn, a town of France, in the S 2

department of the Lower Rhine. 10 miles SW. Weiffemburg.

Neifeldn, a town of Austria. 10 miles SSE. Aigen.

Neiffen, or *Neuffen*, a town of Wurtemberg. 17 miles SSE. Stuttgart, 30 E. Altenstaig. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Neilsville, a town of Virginia, with a post office. 340 miles W. Washington.

Neimphy, a town of Meckley. 96 miles SSE. Munnypour.

Neindorf, a town of Holstein. 2 miles NE. Lutkenborg.

Neir ibn Marend, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 110 miles NE. Mecca.

Neira, one of the Banda Islands, and the first in rank, being the seat of government. It has a spacious and commodious harbour, but difficult to be entered. Ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. It supplies annually about 8000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2000 of mace. Here are two towns, one called the same as the island, the other Labetacka. *Long.* 130. 37. E. *Lat.* 4. 8. S.

Neisapour, or *Nessapour*, or *Nisabur*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. This town was destroyed by Jenghis Kan, with a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants. 150 miles NW. Herat, 365 NE. Ipahan. *Long.* 57. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Neischlot, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the Lake Saima. 40 miles N. Viborg. *Long.* 28. 24. E. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Neisidel, a town of Austria. 2 miles NNE. Siftersdorff.

Neisig, a town of Bavaria, in the bishoprick of Bamberg. 15 miles N. Bamberg.

Neiss, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Emmer, 4 miles SSE. Blomberg, in the county of Lippe.

Neisse, or *Neyse*, a principality of Silesia, sometimes, but improperly, called *the Principality of Grotkau*. The dignity of a prince which it had been in possession of long before being annexed to it, the circle of Grotkau was, by purchase, added to its territories. This principality, which is environed by those of Munsterberg, Brieg, Oppeln, and Jagerndorf, as also of Moravia and the county of Glatz, is one of the largest in all Silesia; and, among the mediate principalities, the first. The southern half of it is very hilly; but the northern half, as being less mountainous, is more fertile. The Neisse and Grotkau circles breed good horses. The latter also yields tobacco, and in the former is a great number of iron-mills. Its largest river is the Neisse. The whole principality of Neisse contains under it 11 cities. It belongs to the King of Prussia. At the peace of Berlin, in 1742, as well as at that of Dresden, in 1745, the part of this

principality lying contiguous to Moravia, was continued annexed to the crown of Bohemia. Though the Grotkau district of itself forms no dutchy, nor any distinct principality, yet is the Bishop of Breslau usually styled Prince of Neisse and Duke of Grotkau; and by virtue of this principality takes place of all the other places in Silesia.

Neisse, or *Neyse*, a city of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is a place of great strength, and situated on the side of the river Neisse, on the opposite side of which, on a hill, where Frederick II. at the siege of this city in 1741, raised his first battery, is a Prussian fort, erected in 1743, by order of the said prince, who himself laid the first stone of it. The king appoints a governor and commandant here; but the prince and bishop is possessed of the palace, with a treasury, a court of justice, a demesne, and consistorial office. This town was pillaged and destroyed in 1284, by Duke Henry IV. In 1525, one half of it was demolished by fire. In 1642, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1741, by the Prussians. In 1758, the Austrians having laid siege to it, it was fortunately relieved by the King of Prussia. In 1741, the Austrian commandant caused the suburbs to be set on fire; but, after the peace of Dresden, they were rebuilt, and a new suburb added, by the name of Friedrichstadt, lying between Prussia Fort and the Neisse, in which is held a court, in his majesty's name. 42 miles S. Breslau, 115 E. Prague. *Long.* 17. 13. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Neisse, a river which rises in the north part of Bohemia, soon after enters Lusatia, and passes by Hirschfeld, Goritz, Rothenburg, Priebus, Forste, Guben, &c. and enters the Oder, about 12 miles north-east from the latter town.

Neutist, a town of Austria. 16 miles SE. Steyr.

Neistrift, a town of Austria. 8 miles SW. Sonneberg.

Neitra, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles above Comorn.

Neitra, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name; the capital of a country, and the see of a bishop. The water is unwholesome, and the houses low. It contains two convents and a college, and is defended by a castle. In the year 1619, the town and castle were taken by Bethlem Gabor; and in the year 1623, they were given up to the Turks, but recovered the following year. 11 miles E. Serat, 34 N. Gran.

Neitsersoak, an island near the west coast of Greenland. *Long.* 49. 10. W. *Lat.* 63. 22. N.

Neira, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tura, 34 miles W. Tiumen.

Neivanskoï, a town of Russia, in the pro-

vince of Ekaterinburg, on the river Neiva, with considerable iron works. 40 miles W. Turinsk.

Nekail, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 4 miles SSE. Abutige.

Nekkadé, or *Negadé*, or *Neguada*, a town of Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, inhabited by Christians; the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends to the extremity of Egypt. The emerald mines of Egypt are supposed to have been situated near this town. 4 miles SW. Kous. *Long.* 32. E. *Lat.* 25. 38. N.

Nekavikban, a town of Persian Armenia. 35 miles SE. Erivan.

Nekké, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 4 miles S. Momfiot.

Nekouban Lake, a lake of Canada. 24 miles NW. Quebec. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Nekrese, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Kaketi. 65 miles NE. Teflis.

Nekshab, or *Karshi*, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles E. Bukhara. *Long.* 63. 40. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Nelavangole, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 15 miles NW. Bangalore.

Nelgond, a town of Hindooftan, in Vissapour. 30 miles W. Baddammy.

Nelisuram, a town of Hindooftan, and capital of a small country on the west coast, to the south of Canara. In 1799, this town and district were ceded to Great-Britain. 33 miles NE. Mangalore, 40 NNW. Telli-cherry. *Long.* 74. 57. E. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Nellembi, a town of the island of Ceylon. 14 miles S. Candi. *Long.* 80. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. 25. N.

Nellenburg, a landgraviate of Germany, purchased by the Austrian Archduke Sigismund, in the year 1465, of John count of Thengen, for 37,905 florins; and by the emperor Charles V. in 1542, of Count Christopher of Thengen, together with the feignory of Thengen, for 8310 florins. The whole landgraviate consisted formerly of the towns and prefectures named from it, viz. Stockach, Aach, and Thengen, and contained about 30 boroughs, villages, and a district of 32 miles in circuit. But after Thengen had been dismembered from it, and raised to a particular county, invested with princely dignity, the landgraviate became remarkably less; and it still wants, in particular, the land-court, which is held at Stockach, to be possessed of an extensive jurisdiction over the whole Hegau. The forests extend quite to Schaffhausen, Sigmaringen, and Tutlingen, on the Danube. The landgraviate is governed by a landvogt. It takes its name from Nellenburg, a town and citadel situated on a mountain. 16 m. NW. Constance, 15 NE. Schaffhausen.

Nellipilly, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Rajamundry, on the coast. 30 miles SE. Rajamundry.

Nellore, a town and fortress of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar river. 85 miles N. Madras, 98 N. Arcot. *Long.* 79. 57. E. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

Nelly, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 34 miles S. Harponelly.

Nelson, a county of Kentucky, with about 9087 inhabitants, including 1234 slaves. Bardstown is the chief place.

Nelson's Ferry, a town of South-Carolina. Here is a post-office. 50 miles N. Charlestown.

Nelson's Fort, a fort and settlement of North-America, in the country of Labrador, at the mouth of Nelson's River; originally built by some French adventurers, but now belonging to the English Hudson's Bay company, for the purpose of trading with the Indians for furs.

Nelson's River, a river of North-America, which runs into Hudson's Bay, *Long.* 92. 46. W. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

Nema, a river of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, which runs into the Vitchevga, at Utneimkoi.

Nemally, a town of Hindooftan, in Madura. 15 miles N. Coilpetta.

Nemaram, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 32 miles S. Combamet.

Nembra, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 4 miles NE. Bergamo.

Nembs, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 6 miles N. Segeborg.

Neme, see *Neheim*.

Nemea, or *Tristine*, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently celebrated for its games. 20 miles SW. Corinth.

Nemen, a town of Hindooftan, in Travancore. 15 miles NW. Travancore.

Nemersdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles NE. Bayreuth.

Nemesko, a town of Hungary. 6 miles W. Ziget.

Nemet, a town of Hungary. 2 miles SW. Korpona.

Nemeth-Ujavar, or *Glussingen*, a town of Hungary, on the borders of Stiria, a populous walled town, with a castle standing on a very high rock, which is wholly detached from all the other mountains. This place formerly belonged to Laurence duke of Sirmia, whose large possessions, upon his decease, devolving to the crown, King Louis, about the year 1523, conferred it on Francis Boltiani, then ban of Dalmatia and Illyria, in whose family it still remains. It is most delightfully situated among woods, corn-fields, and rising grounds, which are covered with vines. 45 miles SW. Raab, 26 S. Edenburg.

Nemet, a town of Transylvania, on the river Maros. 12 miles WNW. Hunyad.

Nemetz, a town of Hungary. 14 miles Cschau.

Nemetzka Hauszoka, see *Hause Teutsch*.

Nemi, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 2 miles S. Albano.

Nemipilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 16 miles NNE. Punganore.

Nemir, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 15 miles N. Terhiz.

Nemli, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 20 miles E. Anamlagur.

Nemorow, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg. 6 miles SW. Stargard.

Nemours, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 2 posts S. Fontainebleau, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 2. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Nemourt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the sea. 20 m. S. Adramiti.

Nemr, see *Nemir*.

Nemtschitz, or *Nemesice*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 15 miles Brunn.

Nemtchitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 12 miles S. Olmutz.

Nen, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 74 miles ESE. Bullaupour.

Nen, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into Lake Ontario.

Nen, or *Nine*, a river of England, which crosses the county of Northampton, and in part separates it from Cambridgeshire, and runs into the German Sea, 10 miles N. Wisbeach.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, where is an ancient castle, which held out against General Ginckle, at the head of 1500 men, 24 hours. 23 miles N. Cashel, 19 NE. Limerick.

Neneva, one of the Friendly Islands; a small low island in the South Pacific Ocean. 29 miles NE. Annamooka.

Neness, a cape on the south-east coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Nengengood, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 20 miles SSW. Seringapatam.

Nenne, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles NNE. Nehavend.

Nenortalik, an island on the south-west coast of Greenland. *Long.* 45. W. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.

Nenslingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 26 miles SE. Anspach.

Nentzenbrunn, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles NNW. Carlstadt.

Nenufar, a river of Natolia, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 6 miles east of Mikalidi.

Neocastro, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, at the mouth of a river which

runs into the Mediterranean, 32 miles N. Navarin.

Neacastro, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where is a strong garrison, and whither Christian prisoners of consequence are sent. 12 miles N. Constantinople.

Nedla, a country of Africa, situated on the north side of the Gambia, to the west of Dentila. *Long.* 11. 40. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Neola Koba, a river of Africa, which runs into the Gambia, *Long.* 12. 25. W. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Neominas, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Neone, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 28 miles N. Zeiton.

Neopatra, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 20 miles W. Zeiton.

Neopsc Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 19. W. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Neoundah, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, on the Irawaddy, which rose out of the decay of Pagham, to which it nearly joins.

Neoubengzeick, a town of Ava, on the Irawaddy. 15 miles N. Prome.

Nepal, see *Napaul*.

Nepean Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the south coast of Norfolk Island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Point Hunter.

Nepean Sound, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 127. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

Nephin, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 10 miles N. Castlebar.

Nepi, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, the see of a bishop, united to Sutri. It contains six churches and five convents. 20 miles N. Rome, 15 SSE. Viterbo. *Long.* 12. 24. E. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Nepiset, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. W. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Nepisinguis, see *Nipissing*.

Nepiss, a lake of Canada, on the borders of Main. *Long.* 70. 31. W. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

Nepolis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 3 miles S. New Biezow.

Nepotskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea. 24 miles W. Archangel.

Nepoumak, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 9 miles ENE. Klattau.

Nequitao, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela. 20 m. S. Truxillo.

Nequoniquia, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 66. 55. W. *Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Ner, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Aurungabad. 38 miles E. Aurungabad.

Nera, a river of the Popedom, which runs into the Tiber, 7 miles SW. Narni.

Nera, a valley of Moldavia. 8 miles S. Roman.

Nera, a town of the island of Banda.

Nerac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Blaise, which here becomes navigable. It is divided into Great and Little Nerac. The kings of Navarre, as dukes of Albert, had once a palace here. In the 16th century most of the inhabitants became Protestants; but in the year 1621, they were forced to surrender to Louis XIII. 12 miles WSW. Agen, 10 N. Condom. *Long.* 0. 25. E. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Nerai, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles E. Vipalanka.

Nerainkoi Serebrenoi Zavoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Argun, near the borders of China. 128 miles ESE. Nertchinsk. *Long.* 120. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Nerba, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt. 15 miles NW. Naumburg.

Nerbuddah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises from a lake in the southern part of the province of Allahabad, and after a course of 550 miles, almost due west, runs into the gulf of Cambay, 31 miles N. Surat.

Nerchau, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 3 m. NNE. Grimma, 16 E. Leipzig.

Nere, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellichpour. 30 miles ENE. Ellichpour.

Nereally, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 25 miles E. Anamagur.

Nerechna, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. 16 miles SW. Kostroma.

Nerenberg, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 26 miles W. Coblenz, 32 S. Cologne.

Neresheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Oettingen. Near it is a princely abbey, of the same name, which was rated 14 florins 6 kruitzers to the Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber at 9 florins. 12 miles SSW. Oettingen, 6 SSW. Nordlingen.

Neresi, a town on the south side of the Island of Brazza; so called by Greek derivation, from the reservoirs of water near it. This is the place of residence of the governor, and where the public meetings are held; the gentry of Brazza retire thither at set times from the maritime places, where they have their habitations. The situation of Neresi is not pleasant, though the only good lands in the island lie immediately before it. The road to it from the sea shore is exceedingly rough and wild; the air continues rigid after the spring season, and the winter, they say, is intensely cold. The country enjoys some beautiful points of view, but the pleasure they can give costs too dear. Neresi has been more considerable in the times of incursions and piracies; and hence it still preserves a kind of pri-

macy, because the principal islanders retired thither; but now, since the places near the sea may be safely inhabited, it has lost much of its population, and deserted houses are falling into ruins on all sides.

Neresthad, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 90 miles N. Maslih.

Nerestable, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 12 m. SW. Roanne.

Nereto, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 36 miles NNE. Aquila.

Nerfua, a small island, in the gulf of Finland. *Long.* 28. 9. E. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Nerhelbeno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 48 miles WNW. Kiev.

Neriabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 14 miles S. Mahmoodabad.

Nericia, or *Nerike*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Westmanland, on the east by Sudermanland, on the south by East and West Gothland, and on the west by Warmland. This province is about 60 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. In most parts of it the soil is fertile, and produces corn and pasturage. This country yields iron and sulphur mines, quarries of load-stone, alum, lime-stone, &c. consequently, it has iron founderies, with sulphur and lead works. Here are large woods, several high mountains, considerable rivers, and 23 lakes which abound in fish. Nericia is famous for several flourishing manufactures of all kinds of hard ware; and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, working in the mines and forges, hunting, and fishing. Orebro is the principal town.

Nerilkery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles E. Seringapatam.

Nerin, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Narenza.

Neringjipetty, a pagoda of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 8 miles SSE. Coveriporum.

Neris, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, with a medicinal spring. 3 miles SE. Montluçon.

Neron, or *Nerande*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 24 miles W. Lyons, 15 NNE. Montbrison. *Long.* 4. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Nerondos, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 17 miles ESE. Bourges, 10 N. Sancerre.

Nerpi, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 10 miles N. Christianstadt.

Nerstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 1 mile N. Oppenheim.

Nerstin, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 18 miles SSW. Seelburg.

Nertcha, a river of Russia, which runs into the Amur, near Nertchinsk.

Nertchinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Nertcha, near its union with the Amur, built in the year 1658, on the borders of China. On the fort, which was the first beginning of the town, are 32 brass guns, and one of iron. The town, besides some public edifices, contains 150 houses, most of which are very meanly built. The Chinese caravans formerly passed through this place, but now they take another road. However, the Russian envoys are received, and handsomely entertained by the Chinese; and the like compliment is paid to those of China, by the Russians, in this town. A treaty of peace was concluded at Nertchinsk, between Russia and China, in the year 1689. This town seems to derive its name from the two small rivers called *Nertcha*, and *Shinke*, between which it lies. The adjacent country is, indeed, very mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle. In this province are some considerable silver mines, which yield annually about 16,000 pounds weight. The silver contains, in 40,000 pounds, nearly 500 of gold, which is separated at Peterburg. The ores being generally very rich in lead, and extremely poor in silver, the latter is easily extracted. Many millions of pounds of lead remains useless on the spot, only about 14,000 or 18,000 being annually required for the separation of the silver from the copper, at the founderies of the Kolyvan; the carriage into the inner parts of the empire being too expensive; and the export to China being prohibited. 440 miles E. Irkutsk. *Long.* 116. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Nervi, a town of Genoa. 5 m. ESE. Genoa.

Nervieux & Grenier, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles N. Montbrison.

Nervio, a river of Spain, in the province of Biscay, called by the natives *Tbai-gabal*, which passes by Bilbao, and runs into the sea two miles below that town.

Neruka, a port in the island of Cape Breton, where the French had a settlement.

Nes, a river of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, which runs into the Baltic, 4 miles S. Næstved.

Nesa, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, on the borders of Charafin; and serving as a frontier town between the two countries. In the year 1221, it was taken by Jenghiz Khan, after a siege of about 15 days. The Mongols took it by storm, and the next day the inhabitants were drawn out into a plain and shot with darts and arrows, like wild beasts; strangers, natives, and peasants, without distinction, to the amount of 70,000. 200 miles N. Herat, 220 SW. Samarcand.

Nescopeck Creek, a river of Pennsylvania,

which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 17. W. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Nescopek, a mountain of Pennsylvania, on the coast of the Susquehanna river.

Nesenbach, a river of Wurtemberg, which passes by Stuttgart, and runs into the Neckar, near Cronstadt.

Nesigoda, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 8 miles W. Militsch.

Nesirbad, a town of Persia, in Faristan. 69 miles SSE. Schiras.

Nesle, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 miles S. Péronne, 25 E. Amiens. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Nesle, a town of Egypt, on the side of a canal, in a country remarkable for the forwardness of the harvest.

Neslou, a small island in the Persian Gulf. 180 miles WSW. Ormuz.

Nesmel, a town of Hungary. 6 miles SE. Comorn.

Nespa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 103. 36. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Nespereira, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 12 miles N. Tuy.

Ness, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus. 36 miles NNW. Christiania.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Ness to the Frith of Murray, a little below Inverness.

Nessa, a river of Germany, which runs into the Werra, 5 miles NW. Eifenach.

Nessa, or *Nesserland*, an island in the north part of Dollart Bay, on the coast of East Friesland, a little to the SE. of Emden. *Long.* 6. 59. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Nessebrod, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 3 miles S. Solingen.

Nesselwang, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Augsburg. 11 miles SE. Kempten, 45 S. Augsburg.

Nessuar, a town of Hindoostan, in Alahabad. 9 miles W. Gazypour.

Neste, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne at Montreal.

Nestes, before the revolution, a small country of France, now in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. La Barthe was the capital.

Nestier, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 4 miles E. La Barthe.

Nestosa, (*La*) a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 21 m. WSW. Bilbao.

Neston, Great, a township of England, in the county of Chester, on the Dee, with 1486 inhabitants. This is the same with Parkgate. 11 miles NW. Chester.

Nestore, a river which runs into the Tiber, 10 miles S. Perugia.

Næstved, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the river Nes, near the south

coast. The river divides the town into two unequal parts, which are called *Great* and *Little Nestved*, and then runs into the Baltic. This gives the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying on some little trade. Here are two parish churches. There were several convents in this town; and a piece of money is still extant, which was coined here. In the year 1259, a bloody and decisive battle was fought near Nestved; and in 1271, the town was much damaged by fire. 22 miles ESE. Corbeor, 38 SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 51. E. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Nesly, a town of Napaul. 18 miles NNE. Nogarcot.

Nethan, a river of Scotland, which rises near Lesmahagow, in Lanerkshire, and runs into the Clyde, about 5 m. below Lanerk.

Nethe, a river of France, which runs into the Dyle, 6 miles NW. Malines. A smaller river, called the *Lesser Nethe*, unites with the *Nethe* at Liere. The two Nethes give name to a department.

Nethes, (*Two*), a department of France, lately annexed to the republic from the Austrian Netherlands, and composed of the marquise of Antwerp, and lordship of Malines. Antwerp is the capital.

Netherbury, a town of England, in Dorsetshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1505, of whom 486 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 m. S. Beaminster.

Netherby, a village of England, in Cumberland, abounding in antiquities; supposed to have been a Roman station. 12 miles N. Carlisle.

Netherlands, (*The*), or *The Seventeen Provinces*. This country was bounded on the north by the German Sea; on the east by East Friesland, the bishopric of Munster, county of Bentheim, dutchy of Cleves, archbishopric of Cologne, and dutchy of Juliers; on the south by the bishopric of Liege, and by France; and on the west by the German Sea, and part of France. It extended from *Long.* 2. 30. to *Long.* 7. 20. E. and from *Lat.* 49. 25. to 53. 30. N. The name given to this country by the Romans was *Belgium*; by the Spaniards it is called *Pays-bas*; by the French *Pays-bas*; by the Germans *Niederlande*; and by the English *Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*. The modern name it owed to its situation with respect to High Germany. Some authors have called it *Lower Germany*, but improperly, as it never made a part of that country. In the time of the Romans, the inhabitants were Pagans, and worshipped several idols. Hiftorians are not agreed when Christianity was first introduced into this country. At the latter end of the third century, Pope Marcellin sent many ecclesiastics into France and this country, and many converts were made. In the beginning of the fifth century, the

Vandals overran the country, and committed great enormities. In the year 445, Clodio king of France rendered himself master of Cambray and Tournay, and subdued the country to the Meuse. In the year 451, Attila king of the Huns, with an army of 600,000 men, overran the country, and burnt most of the towns. During the latter end of this century, a bishopric was erected at Tournay, and, as Christianity began to flourish, churches were built at Cambray, Arras, Terouane, Maestricht, and many other towns. In the year 608, St. Amand preached at Ghent; and, in the latter end of the seventh century, St. Willebrord, with his companions, preached the gospel in Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. The Romans became masters of this country with considerable difficulty, as the people were the most warlike of all the Gauls. They were afterwards treated as friends, associates, and brothers. After the decline of the Roman power, it came under the power of the Franks, and gradually was divided into provinces, forming so many different states, the number of provinces are generally reckoned seventeen; viz. the dutchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Gueldres: the marquise of the empire, Antwerp; the comtes of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zutphen, Holland, and Zealand; and lordships of Malines, Utrecht, Overissel, Friesland, and Groningen; to these is added Cambresis: so that, in fact, there would be eighteen; but Guelderland and Zutphen being politically united to the Dutch states, they were called seventeen; and the United States are always called the Seven, although actually, according to the above statement, eight. The division of the Netherlands into so many states was derived from the earls and counts of Ardenne, descended from the sons of Clodio king of France. Philip, surnamed the Hardy or Bold, duke of Burgundy, and son of John king of France, married Margaret, the only daughter of Louis de Male, or Malain, earl of Flanders and Artois, and succeeded to these two earldoms after the death of Louis, who died in the year 1383. Antony of Burgundy, the second son of Philip, got the dutchies of Brabant and Limburg, the marquise of the holy empire, and the lordship of Mechlin, or Malines, in the year 1406, as heir to Jane, his aunt, by the father's side; the daughter of John III. duke of Brabant, and sister to Margaret, the wife of Louis de Male. He left two sons, John IV. who died April the 17th, 1426, and Philip, who died August the 4th, 1430. As they both died childless, Philip the Good duke of Burgundy, their first cousin, succeeded to those dutchies, to the marquise, and to the lordship of Maline: he had bought, in the year 1429, the county of

Namur of Thierry the last earl, leaving him, however, the titles and profit of it till his death. John, the son of Philip the Good, had married Margaret, the daughter of Albert, of Bavaria, earl of Holland, and sister to William, the father of Joan of Bavaria, countess of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and lady of Friesland. This countess had four husbands, but no children by any of them; so that Philip the Good, who was her first cousin, inherited all her estates, the administration and government of which she had been obliged to give up to him some years before she died. The same Philip, in the year 1443, seized upon the dutchy of Luxemburg, having driven out of it William duke of Brunswick, who had usurped it from Elizabeth, the widow of Antony duke of Brabant, and daughter of John of Luxemburg, duke of Gorlitz, who was brother to the emperors Wenceslaus and Sigismund. Charles, the son of Philip the Good, bought, in the year 1472, the dutchy of Guelderland, and the county of Zutphen, of Arnold of Egmond, the father of Adolphus, who was a prisoner at Courtray; but Charles being killed in the year 1476, Catherine, the sister of Adolphus, retook Guelderland for her nephew, Charles of Egmond. Mary, the only daughter and heiress of Charles duke of Burgundy, just now mentioned, married Maximilian of Austria, son of the emperor Ferdinand III. and brought him in marriage the dutchies of Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg; the counties of Flanders, Burgundy, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, and Namur; and the lordship of Friesland. Philip of Austria, son to Maximilian and Mary, married Jane, the daughter of Ferdinand king of Aragon, and of Isabella queen of Castile, by which means their son Charles inherited not only almost all Spain, and the great countries then lately discovered in America, but also those noble provinces of the Netherlands; and was chosen emperor, under the name of Charles V. Towards the latter end of the year 1527, he added to his dominions the temporalities of the bishopric of Utrecht, on both sides of the Yssel; and Henry of Bavaria, being distressed, through war with the Duke of Guelderland, and tired with the continued rebellion of his own subjects, surrendered to the emperor the temporalities of his diocese, which was confirmed by the Pope, and the states of the country. In 1536, Charles V. bought of Charles of Egmond the reversion of the dutchy of Guelderland, and of the county of Zutphen, in case that prince should die without issue. The same year, the city of Groningen took the oath of allegiance, and submitted to Charles V.; and in 1543, he put a garrison into the city of Cambray, and built a citadel there. Having thus united the seventeen

provinces, as it were, in one body, he ordered that they should continue for ever under the same prince, without being ever separated, or dismembered; for which purpose he published, in November 1549, with the consent and at the request of all the states of the provinces, a perpetual and irrevocable edict or law; by which it was enacted, that in order to keep all those provinces together, under one and the same prince, the right of representation, with regard to succession of a prince, or princess, should take place for ever, both in a direct and collateral line, notwithstanding the common laws of some provinces to the contrary. Charles had even a mind to incorporate these provinces with the Germanic body, and to make of them a circle of the empire, under the title of the circle of Burgundy, in order thereby to engage princes of the empire to concern themselves for the preservation of those provinces. But the Netherlanders, always jealous of their liberty, did not seem to like that incorporation; and when they were demanded to pay their share towards the expences of the empire, they refused it; whereupon the princes of the empire refused, in their turn, to take any part in the wars in Flanders, and looked upon those provinces as by no means belonging to the Germanic body. Philip of Austria, and his son Charles, who were born in the Netherlands, had for these provinces that natural affection which men used to have for their native country, and knowing how jealous the inhabitants were of their liberty, and of the privileges granted to them by their former princes, they took great care to preserve them, and suffered willingly that the states, who were the guardians of the people's liberty and privileges, should in a manner share the supreme authority with them. Philip II. son to the emperor Charles V. had not the same affection for the Netherlands, nor those generous sentiments which his father had endeavoured to inspire him with. Being born in Spain, of a Portuguese woman, he had no regard but for his native country; and when he removed out of the Netherlands, he left them to the weak government of a woman, to the proud and haughty spirit of Cardinal de Granville, and to the wild ambition of some lords of these provinces, who, availing themselves of the imprudent conduct and continual blunders of the council of Spain, found their private interest in the disturbances they could not fail to produce. Philip II. also, instead of the mild and moderate measures which his predecessors had successfully employed, on many occasions, as best suiting the genius and temper of the people, had recourse to the most violent and cruel proceedings; which, far from curing the evil, served only to exasperate it the more,

and render it incurable. The Spaniards whom he sent thither, being born and educated in an absolute monarchy, jealous of the liberties, and envious of the riches of the people, brokethrough all their privileges, and used them almost after the same manner as they had done the inhabitants of their new and ill-gotten dominions in America. This treatment occasioned a general insurrection; the Counts Hoorn, Egmont, and the Prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it; and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malecontents; whereupon King Philip introduced a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them, and many thousands were put to death by that court, besides those that perished by the sword; for these persecutions and encroachments had occasioned a civil war, in which several battles were fought. The Counts Hoorn and Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the Prince of Orange retiring into Holland, did, by the assistance of England and France, preserve Holland, and some of the adjacent provinces, which entered into a treaty for their mutual defence at Utrecht, in 1579; and they were afterwards styled the United Provinces. The seven united provinces were, Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overissel, Guelderland united with Zutphen, and Utrecht. The Spaniards continued possessed of almost eight of these provinces, until the Duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramillies. After which Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI. (afterwards emperor) their sovereign; and his daughter the late empress queen remained possessed of them, till the war that followed the death of her father, when the French made an entire conquest of them, except part of the province of Luxemburg; but they were restored by the peace of Aix-le-Chapelle, 1748, the French retaining only Artois, the Cambresis, part of Flanders, part of Hainaut, and part of Luxemburg. The soil is generally fruitful, but differs in the several parts. The climate also differs in the several provinces; in those towards the south it does not differ much from that of England, though the seasons are more regular. In the northern provinces the winter is generally very sharp, and the summer sultry hot; but the extreme cold and excessive heat seldom continue above five or six weeks. The air is reckoned very wholesome, but is subject to thick fogs in winter, through the moistness of the country, which would be very noxious were it not for the dry easterly winds; which, blowing off a long continent for two or three months in a year, clear the air, and cause very sharp frosts in January

and February; during which the ports, rivers, and canals, are commonly shut up. The face of the country is low and flat, for except some small hills, and a few rising grounds in the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland, and in the parts lying towards Germany, there is no hill to be seen in the whole seventeen provinces. The provinces towards the sea lie so very low that large parts of them have been many times overflowed by the eruptions of the sea, notwithstanding the strong banks which the inhabitants keep up at a great expence, almost all along the coast of Groningen, Friesland, North Holland, Zealand, &c. These banks and dykes are commonly 17 ells thick, and yet have been found not sufficient to resist the violence of the sea and land floods. The Netherlands were once the centre of the woollen manufactures, the materials for which, particularly the wool and the fuller's earth, they had from England. The Flemings being deprived of their fund of wool, were obliged to turn their hands to other things, which brought them to the making of lace and linen, to silk-weaving, and to other business of various kinds; so that the manufactures carried on in these provinces at present are lace, of which the finest and best of the kind in Europe is said to be made at Brussels; fine thread, linen, chiefly consisting of cambrics and lawns; woollen, which includes the tapeltry made at Arras and the adjacent country, and silk. In regard to industry, the Netherlands are an example to the whole world. Nothing can live where they starve, and nothing is idle among them that can sustain any degree of labour. The universal navigation of the rivers and canals passing through innumerable cities and populous towns, implies that there must be a great inland traffic; and this indeed, in proportion to the extent of territory, is prodigious. The trade of the French and Dutch Netherlands is much the same with that of the Austrian; and in regard to the Dutch particularly, it may said, that there is not a manufacture in Europe but is managed to advantage among them, nor a place in the world but they visit with their fleets. They have also some advantages in their traffic, which the rest of the world cannot rival them in, particularly in the sale of the fine spices, which they have long monopolized; and in the herring and whale fisheries, by which they acquire immense wealth. The great trade of Holland arose chiefly from the destruction of Antwerp, which, when the civil wars in the Netherlands broke out, was, and had long been, the centre of traffic in Europe. The troubles in France, the wars in Germany, and the religious persecutions set on foot in other parts of Europe, continued to fill the United Provinces with peo-

gle, merely because here they might enjoy a liberty of conscience, and the fruits of their industry, in peace. Those who resorted thither were such as had wherewithal to live upon, or were acquainted with some manufacture or mystery, by which a living might be obtained. Both were welcome, and both sorts of people were very soon at their ease; new manufactures were every day set on foot, and trades, too big even for a wealthy purse, were managed with great facility, and to great advantage, by joint stocks; the fisheries were annually improved; new branches of commerce were continually opened; and, in the compass of twenty years, their villages were swelled into fair towns, and those that were good towns before rose into rich cities. At first the inhabitants of those provinces carried on a large trade to Portugal, from whence they received great quantities of Indian goods; but when Philip II. became master of Portugal, he put an end to that trade, which, instead of proving a misfortune, was in reality of high advantage to the Dutch, by forcing them to attempt opening a trade to the East-Indies, which, in the compass of a few years, they did with success beyond their hopes; and this commerce being managed by a company with great prudence, frugality, and industry, soon produced prodigious advantages. This encouraged them to set up a West-India company, and that too became not less flourishing in a very short space of time. The subjects of the state, likewise, by the recommendation, and under the protection, of Henry IV. of France, obtained leave to trade in all the ports within the dominions of the Grand Signior; so that their commerce in the Levant became also very considerable. Taking, therefore, their fisheries, manufactories, and foreign trade together, we may easily account for the growth of their naval power, the increase of their wealth, and the possibility of their sustaining that infinite variety of taxes, customs, and excises, which were necessary to support so long and so expensive a war, as that by which their liberties were established and secured. Since the French revolution the name of Netherlands is lost; and except those which formed the Dutch states, now Holland, every province is united to France.

Nethy, a river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, and runs into the Spey, 3 miles SE. Grantown.

Netiss, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 11 miles NE. Schlan.

Neto, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 7 miles NNW. Cortona.

Netphe, (*Lower*), a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Siegen. 4 miles E. Siegen.

Netphe, (*Upper*), a town of Germany, in

the principality of Nassau Siegen. 5 miles E. Siegen.

Nettsbucktoke, or *Sandwich Bay*, a bay on east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Netschkau, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, situated on the Golfch. 3 miles SSE. Greitz, 12 SW. Zwickau.

Netschetin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 9 miles SE. Teufing.

Nettanger, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 6 miles S. Hudwickfwal.

Nette, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles above Andernach.

Nette, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 4 miles NE. Osnabruck.

Nette, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the Harz Forest, and runs into the Innerzce, 12 miles SE. Hilderheim.

Nette, a river which rises in the bishopric of Paderborn, and runs into the Wefer, 3 miles S. Corvey.

Nettlebed, a town of England, in Oxfordshire. 18 miles E. Oxford, 45 W. London.

Nettolitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 6 miles E. Prachatitz, 75 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 4. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Nettuno, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient Antium. 12 miles SW. Velettri, 25 SSE. Rome. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

Netze, a river of Luneburg, which runs into the Ilmenau, two miles SW. Burlingen.

Networzitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 18 miles SE. Beraun.

Neva, a river of Russia, which runs from Lake Ladoga, and passing by Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, it afterwards empties itself into the gulf of Finland.

Neva, a river of Genoa, which joins the Arosia at Bastia.

Nevalcotty, a town of Thibet. 18 miles W. Sirinagur.

Neubegau, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Vienna.

Neubendjun, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 80 miles N. Zareng.

Neubendjam, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 60 m. NW. Schiras, 125 S. Ispahan.

Neuberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 20 miles NE. Pruck.

Neuberg, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 4 miles N. Crainburg.

Neubrun, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles N. Eltman.

Neubrun, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. SE. Meinungen.

Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarza. 19 miles SE. Amberg, 24 NNE. Ratibon. *Long.* 127 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Neuburg, a city of Bavaria, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. The

principalities of Neuburg and Sultzbach were all that Robert count Palatine recovered of the estates of George duke of Bavaria, after an unfortunate war, which ended in the year 1507. They were afterwards divided, but are now united. Neuburg had a voice at the diet, in the college of princes. The Roman month was 88 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 340 rix-dollars 70 kruitzers. It enjoys a government of its own, together with a chamber of justice, and prefecture-office. In it, indeed, are still some Lutheran fiefs, but the prevailing religion here is the Roman Catholic. Neuburg, capital of the whole dutchy, and seat of the government, tribunal, and prefecture, stands in a good situation, on a hill, by the Danube; well built, and fortified, with a palace in it. At this place likewise is held a court, under the direction of the great huntsman of the dutchy. In the years 1632, and 1633, Neuburg was taken by the Swedes and Bavarians; in 1703, by the Bavarians, and in 1744, by the Austrians. In 1800, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and French, in which the former appear to have been worsted, as they retreated to Ingolstadt. The loss of the French was considerable, but none was more severely felt than that of a private soldier, Latour D'Auvergne, whitened with age, a man of letters, and a noble, who during the war had served in the ranks, refusing to accept the highest commission offered him; but on whom, for his eminent virtues and courage, Bonaparte had conferred the title of *first grenadier of the French Republic*. The French army was overwhelmed with grief at the loss of this respectable man, who was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Turenne. As a mark of the respect of the army, the drums were ordered to be covered for three days with black crape; his name was kept on the roll of his company, his place was not to be filled up; and at the roll-call, a soldier was appointed at the mention of his name, to answer, "*Dead, in fighting for the liberties of his country.*" A monument was erected to his memory on the spot where he fell. 24 m. NNE. Augsb. 15 W. Ingolstadt. Long. 11. 8. E. Lat. 48. 40. N.

Neuburg, see *Closter Neuburg*.

Neuburg, or Neuenburg, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Feldkirch, on the right bank of the Rhine. 5 miles NNW. Feldkirch.

Neuburg, or Neuenburg, a town of the dutchy of Baden, on the Rhine, formerly Imperial, but much injured by war. 16 miles N. Bâle. Long. 7. 38. E. Lat. 47. 49. N.

Neuburg, or Neuenburg, or Nowie, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula. In 1458, the burghers drove out the Polish

garrison, and submitted to the Teutonic Knights: but the Poles recovered it about seven years after. In 1626, and in 1655, it was taken by the Swedes. 32 miles S. Dantzick.

Neuburg, a town of Bavaria, on the left side of the Inn. In 1703, it was taken by the Elector of Bavaria, and the next year surrendered to the Emperor. 4 miles S. Passau.

Neuchâtel, or Neuschâtel, (*County of*), lately an estate in alliance with the cantons of Switzerland; bounded on the north-west by France, on the north-east by the bishopric of Bâle, and canton of Berne, on the south-east by the lake of Neuchâtel, and on the south by the bailiwick of Granfon. The county of Neuchâtel, and lordship of Valengin, united about two centuries ago, form a country about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It is every where hilly, and along its northern and western borders, runs the Jura chain. This mountainous part producing very little, except herbage for cattle. The inhabitants are mostly artificers, and procure themselves a comfortable subsistence by their labours. But the other eminences here, with the vales and levels, abound in a fine red and white wine, fruits, corn, hemp, and flax. In the whole principality are four towns, and 64 villages. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Protestants; but in the bailiwick of Landeron, Popery is the prevailing religion. Anciently, this country belonged to the last kingdom of Burgundy, with which, in 1032, it devolved to the German empire. In 1053, Ulrich I. count of Phoenix, or Fenis, was lord of Neuschâtel, but appears to have held it as a fief from Rodolphus III. His male descendants continued in possession of it till the year 1373; afterwards it passed into several different families, and among the rest, to the house of Châlons. In 1694, William III. king of Great-Britain, as heir to the lordship of the Châlons family, solemnly made over to Frederick elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Prussia, all his right of Neuschâtel and Valengin, which, in 1703, was notified by the latter to the states thereof. Mary dutchess of Nemours, who had hitherto enjoyed these territories, dying in 1707, several illustrious families put in their claims to them. The high tribunal, however, of the three states of Neuschâtel, after a mature and impartial examination of the several allegations of the respective parties, on the third of November 1707, passed a decree in favour of Frederick I. king of Prussia, who immediately took possession of it, and the usual homage was performed to him; he, on his part likewise, confirming to them all the liberties and privileges of the state, as also its alliances, and communities of rights with the neighbouring powers. At the peace of

Utrecht, concluded in 1713, between France and Prussia, the French monarch acknowledged the king of Prussia, as sovereign lord of Neufchâtel and Valengin, and farther promised not to molest him, either publicly or privately, in the possession of these countries; nor to permit his subjects to attempt any such molestation. The inhabitants also, in all parts of France, are entitled to the same rights and freedoms which are indulged to the natives of the Swiss cantons, or were granted to them, before the king of Prussia became their sovereign. In 1806, this principality was ceded by the King of Prussia to Marshal Berthier, one of the generals of France, and the grant confirmed by the emperor Napoleon.

Neuchâtel, or *Neufchâtel*, or *Nuenburg*, a town and capital of the principality so called. This town stands on two eminences adjoining to the lake of the same name, which at this place receives into it the river Seyon. It consists of four large streets, and an old castle, which serves as the governor's residence, with two churches, in one of which divine service is performed in the German language, and a gymnasium. Around the town on all sides are vineyards, gardens, and seats. Its regency consists of the lesser and the greater council; the former of which is composed of 24 members, and the latter of 40. These attend to the police and other public concerns. Their president is the first amtsburgher master, tho' the town meyer is also present at their meetings, by virtue of a mandate from the sovereign, and even gives his vote covered. The lesser council is possessed of the lower jurisdiction, in the first instance, throughout all the meycery. Criminal cases are tried by the minist'raux, a court composed of four burghermasters, assisted by the verner the town-clerk and the four schlusselmeisters. In the year 1530, this town declared for the reformation. In 1406, it entered into a perpetual community of rights with the city of Berne, which it renewed again in 1550, 1570, and 1616; and is exempt from all imposts and tythes. The town itself is said to have been built by the emperor Conrad about the year 1034, and to have stood within the territories of the old county of Burgen. 50 miles SSE. Bâle. *Long.* 6. 43. E. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Neuchâtel, a lake of a considerable size, which separates the county of Neuchâtel from the cantons of Berne and Friburg; 21 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is well furnished with fish, excellent and in variety.

Neuchâster, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Schwerin. 10 miles E. Wismar.

Neuchâster, a town of the duchy of Bremen. 3 miles SW. Buxtehude.

Neudenfels, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 2 m. N. Creilshelm.

Neudoma, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, 20 m. SW. Wardhuys.

Neudorf, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified. Part of the inhabitants are farmers, and part miners. 6 miles ENE. Kapsdorf, 27 NNW. Caffovia.

Neudorf, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Vienna.

Neudorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 12 miles NNE. Chrudim.

Neudorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 9 miles SE. Militsch.

Neudorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles SSE. Kirch Lamitz.

Neudorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles S. Markt Eilbach.

Neudorf, see *Schelleran*.

Neudorfgen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 7 miles SE. Marienwerder.

Neve Island, a small island of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the island of Ilay. 4 miles NE. Tonvore.

Nevel, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotfk. 64 miles NE. Polotfk. *Long.* 29. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Neuenborg, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 22 m. N. Oldenburg.

Neuenburg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 2 miles S. Hagenbach.

Neuenberg, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Feldkirch. 3 m. NW. Feldkirch.

Neuenburg, see *Neuburg*.

Neuenburg, a town of Wurtemberg. In some old pits in the neighbourhood of this town are found great quantities of those excellent iron stones, called glass heads or blood-stones, and from their size and figure, bohn-erze or bean-ore. 16 miles E. Rastatt, 22 W. Stuttgart.

Neuenburg, a town of the duchy of Courland. 18 miles WNW. Mittaw.

Neuendamm, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg. 9 miles N. Custrin, 13 S. Soldin. *Long.* 14. 52. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Neuendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles E. Gardeleben.

Neuendorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 10 m. S. Marienburg.

Neuendorf, *Böhmisch*, a town of the Upper Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, ppolite Potzdam, of which it may be considered a part: inhabited by a colony of Bohemians.

Neuenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe Lauenburg. 3 miles S. Ottendorf.

Neuenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 14 m. ESE. Rotenburg.

Neuenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Rietberg. 3 miles N. Rietberg.

Neuenkirchen, a town of Austria. 12 miles SW. Ebenfurth.

Neuenploss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Neuenrode, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. S. Saltzungen.

Neuenstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe, which gives a title of distinction to a branch of the house of Hohenlohe. 3 miles E. Ohringen, 10 SE. Meckmuhl.

Neverburg, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 17 miles NNW. Tieves, 22 NNE. Luxemburg.

Neuerdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. N. Smalkalden.

Neuerdorf, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 2 miles N. Lutkenborg.

Neveri, a river of South-America, in the government of Caraccas, which runs into the Caribbean Sea, near Barcelonetta. *Long.* 65. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 7. N.

Neuern, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 10 miles S. Klattau.

Neuern, a town of South-Wales, in Pembrokehire, on a river of the same name. 2 miles NE. Newport.

Neuern, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea, about two miles below Newport, in the county of Pembroke.

Nevers, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Nievre: formerly the capital of the Nivernois, situated on the Loire, where it is joined by the Nievre, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, the seat of an election, a *marechaussée*, and salt-office. It contained, besides the cathedral, 11 parish churches, and several religious houses. The principal manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about 8000. Nevers was taken by Edward II. king of England. 29 posts NNW. Lyons, 23½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Neverzin, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, on the Narenza. 8 m. NNW. Mostar.

Neufbourg, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 miles SW. Louviers, 12 NW. Evreux.

Neufchâteau, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, in the Ardennes. Before the peace of the Pyrenées, this was a fortress of great consequence, in the duchy of Luxemburg, but is now a mean place. 12 miles NW. Arlon.

Neufschâtel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Volges, on the Meuse. 16 miles W. Mirecourt, 30 W. Epinal. *Long.* 5. 48 E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Neufschâtel, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 11 miles ESE. Laon, 10 N. Rheims.

Neufschâtel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine. 23 miles NE. Rouen, 18 SE. Dieppe. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

Neufschâtel, see *Neuchâtel*.

Neufels, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 6 m. NE. Ohringen.

Neuffen, see *Neiffen*.

Neufmanil, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 3 miles NE. Charleville.

Neufmarché, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 miles N. Gisors.

Neufraich, a river of Bavaria, which rises near Walkenhofen, and runs into the Schmutter, one mile W. Augsburg.

Neufey, *St. Sepulchre*, a town of France, in the department of the Indré. 14 miles S. Châteauroux.

Neugarten, see *Naugardten*.

Neugedyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 30 m. SSW. Pilsen. *Long.* 12. 51. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Neugraben, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, at Brieg.

Neubaus, or *Hradecz Gindrzichu*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, taken by the Swedes in the year 1645. 27 miles SE. Bechin. *Long.* 14. 53. E. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Neubaus, or *Nienhaus*, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, at the conflux of the Alme and Lippe. The usual residence of the bishop. 2 miles NNE. Paderborn. *Long.* 8. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Neubaus, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. In this place was a palace, which Dagobert king of the Franks converted to a church, and Samuel bishop of Worms made it collegiate in 847. The foundation was afterwards suppressed, and the revenues annexed to the bishopric. 11 miles SE. Worms.

Neubaus, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. N. Burg Eberach.

Neubaus, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles WSW. Hof.

Neubaus, a citadel of Germany, belonging to the Teutonic knights. 1 mile S. Mergentheim.

Neubaus, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 m. NNE. Velden.

Neubaus, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Nao. 18 m. N. Straubing.

Neubausen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 3 miles N. Königsberg.

Neubausen, a town of the duchy of Courland. 18 miles S. Goldingen.

Neubausen, a town of Wurtemberg. 5 miles E. Tuttlingen.

Neubausz, a town of the duchy of Bremen, situated near the mouth of the Oste.

It has a safe harbour, and once drove so great a trade, that the number of foreign ships which came to it annually exceeded 100: but a sand-bank arising at the conflux of the Oſte into the Elbe, renders the entrance dangerous. It is viſited, therefore, at preſent by few foreign ſhips, notwithstanding buoys have been laid with the greateſt exactneſs for pointing out the bank. 19 miles NW. Stade. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Neuhausz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 10 m. E. Coburg.

Neubeusel, a town of Hungary, on the Neitra. This town was taken by the Turks in the year 1663, and retaken by the Imperialiſts in the year 1685. In 1704, it was blockaded by the malecontents, but ſoon relieved by Gen. Heiſter; and in the year 1724, it was diſmantled. 32 miles ESE. Preſburg, 64 E. Vienna. *Long.* 18. 3. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Neubeul, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 5 miles WSW. Lavamund.

Neubof, a caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer. 1 mile N. Schmiedeberg.

Neubof, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Fulda. 6 miles SSW. Fulda.

Neubof, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 m. SSW. Markt Erlbach.

Neubof, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 4 m. N. Nuremberg.

Neubof, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 10 miles N. Eger.

Neubof, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 12 miles N. Anſpach.

Neubof, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Bartenland. 3 miles W. Raſtenburg.

Neubofen, a town of Auſtria. 16 miles E. Steyr, 14 SW. Ips.

Neuvian, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 4 miles W. Narbonne, 10 ESE. Azille.

Neuil ſous Paſſavant, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles ESE. Villiers.

Nevil's Bay, a bay on the weſt ſhore of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. W. *Lat.* 61. 58. N.

Nevill's Croſs, a place of England, in the county of Durham, where David Bruce king of Scotland, was defeated by the Engliſh, led by Queen Philippa, and commanded by Lord Percy. 15,000 Scots were ſlain, and the king taken priſoner, with many of the nobility: near Durham.

Nevill's Holt, a village of England, in the county of Leiſceſter. Here is a medicinal ſpring, chiefly recommended in hæmorrhages. 3 miles SE. Hallaton.

Nevill's Island, ſee *Lord North's Island*.

Neuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 13 miles E. Mortagne.

Neuilly, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles NW. Paris.

Neuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 9 m. NNW. Auxerre.

Neuilly l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles NE. Langres.

Neuilly le Real, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 m. SSE. Moulins.

Neuilly St. Front, a town of France, in the department of the Aifne. 9 m. NNW. Château Thierry, 13 S. Laon.

Nesin, or *Newin*, or *Nefyn*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here Edward I. in 1284, held his triumph on the conqueſt of Wales; and perhaps to conciliate the affections of his new ſubjects, in imitation of our hero Arthur, held a round table, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourſe was prodigious, for not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers from foreign parts, graced the feſtival with their preſence. 6 miles W. Pulhely, 249 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Nevis, or *Nievis*, an iſland of the Weſt-Indies, ſaid to have received its name from Columbus, who diſcovered it, from an opinion that the top of it was covered with ſnow. It is a beautiful ſpot, and little more than a ſingle mountain, whoſe baſe is about 23 miles in circumference. That the iſland was the production of a volcano, is very evident, a crater being viſible on the ſummit, and fulphur frequently diſcovered in the cavities of the earth. It is well watered, and in general fertile, producing on an average one hogſhead of ſugar per acre, and about 4000 hogſheads in the whole; which quantity, when the iſland belonged to the French, was fixed on for the regulation of the taxes. The Engliſh firſt ſettled here in the year 1628, by a colony from St. Chriſtopher's; and by the wiſe management of the firſt governors, the iſland flouriſhed wonderfully, ſo that in the year 1640, there were 4000 whites. In the year 1706, it was taken by the French, but reſtored by the peace of Utrecht. In the year 1782, it was again taken by the French, but reſtored by the peace in the year 1783. 'Nevis' is divided into five pariſhes; and contains one town, Charles Town, which is fortified. The number of white inhabitants is reckoned to be about 6000; of negroes 10,000. *Long.* 62. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Neukalden, or *Neukablen*, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake. 28 m. SSE. Roſtock, 21 E. Guſtro. *Long.* 12. 46. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Neukirch, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland. 11 miles NE. Elbing.

Neukirch, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau. 10 m. E. Jagerndorf, 10 N. Troppau. *Long.* 17. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Neukirchen, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Schaffhausen; purchased, in 1520, of the bishop of Constance. 5 miles W. Schaffhausen.

Neukirchen, a town of Bavaria. 13 miles SSE. Nabburg, 22 NNE. Ratibon.

Neukirchen, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSE. Engelhartzel.

Neukirchen, a town of the principality of Hesse. 22 miles NNE. Marburg, 28 S. Cassel. *Long.* 27. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Neukirchen, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles SSE. Furt, 10 E. Cham.

Neukirchen, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 miles S. Chemnitz.

Neukirchen, or *Mark Neukirchen*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 10 miles SE. Oelnitz.

Neukrug, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles E. Culm.

Neula, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Selbitz. 3 m. SSE. Lichtenberg.

Ne Ultra, see *Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome*.

Neumagen, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, on the side of the Moselle. 11 m. ENE. Treves, 42 SW. Coblenz. *Long.* 6. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Neumark, see *Wasarkely*.

Neumarch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 6 miles S. Teusing.

Neumarch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 6 miles S. Taus.

Neumarch, a town of the principality of Culmbach. 10 miles N. Bayreuth.

Neumark, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles SW. Zwickau.

Neumark, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. This town was taken by the French in April 1797, after a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, having many men killed and 500 prisoners. 26 miles SW. Judenburg, 56 W. Gratz.

Neumark, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 10 miles N. Crainburg.

Neumark, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 10 miles SW. Stargard.

Neumark, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. In 1663, this town was taken by the Swedes; and in 1703, by the Imperialists. 12 miles NNE. Salzburg, 11 E. Lauffen.

Neumark, a town of the Tyrolese. In March 1797, this town was taken by the French. 21 miles N. Trent.

Neumark, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 35 miles SW. Pilsen. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Neumark, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 11 miles NNE. Plauen.

Neumark, a town of the principality of Weimar. 5 miles NW. Weimar.

Neumarkt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 19 miles W. Breslau. *Long.* 16. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria. 22 miles SW. Amberg, 31 NW. Ratibon.

Neumark, or *Novemiastro*, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 44 miles E. Culm.

Neumarkt, a town of Magdeburg, close to Halle.

Neumarkt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 19 miles W. Breslau, 22 N. Schweidnitz.

Neumarkt, a town of Bavaria, on the Roth. In 1703, this town was taken by the Imperialists, with a garrison of 1400 men. 41 miles ENE. Munich, 22 E. Aerding.

Neumunster, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 18 m. SW. Kiel, 28 N. Hamburg.

Neundorf, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 1 mile SW. Plauen.

Neunkirchen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. SE. Bayreuth.

Neunkirchen, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 8 miles S. Forcheim, 12 N. Nuremberg.

Neouiska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 92 m. NNW. Ilimik.

Neupeurn, a town of Bavaria. 38 miles W. Salzburg, 19 S. Wasserburg.

Neurode, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Glatz. Here are manufactures of cloth and ferges, with a considerable trade in snuff and tobacco. 10 miles NNW. Glatz. *Long.* 16. 19. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Neuse, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Pamlico Sound, 30 m. below Newbern. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

Neusaltz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the Oder. 12 miles NW. Glogau. *Long.* 15. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Neusatz, a town of Hungary, formerly called *Peter Wardein Schanz*, separated by the Danube from Peter Wardein in Slavonia, peopled by Rascians, and fortified. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and was made a royal and free town in 1751.

Neuschloss, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles E. Saatz.

Neuschloss, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 3 miles S. Leypa.

Neuschloss, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 9 miles WSW. Trautenau.

Neuschloss, a town of Silesia, which gives name to a lordship on the borders of Poland. 5 miles E. Militich.

Neusidl, a town of Hungary, on a lake of the same name. 16 miles NW. Altenburg, 24 SW. Presburg.

Neusidl See, a lake of Hungary, 13 miles long, and 3 wide. 20 m. SE. Vienna.

Neustling, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach. 7 miles E. Weissenburg.

Neusol, a town of Hungary. It is a royal

free town, and the best of the mine towns, situated on the river Gran. It is built much in the Saxon manner, has six churches, and a school, with about 5000 inhabitants, chiefly Sclavonians and Germans. It is noted for its weekly market, and the copper ore in the adjacent mountains. The smelting works give the air an unhealthy taint. 48 miles ENE. Leopoldstadt, 104 E. Vienna. *Long.* 19. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Neusorg, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles ENE. Kupferberg.

Neustadt, a town of the principality of Weimar. 10 miles NE. Weimar.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Stuhlingen. 16 miles NNW. Stuhlingen, 14 ESE. Friburg.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, belonging to the comté of Sternstein, on the Nab. 45 miles N. Bamberg, 46 ENE. Nuremberg.

Neustadt, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 12 miles NNE. Salzburg.

Neustadt, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland, in the Frisch Nerung. 30 miles S. Memel.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, formerly the see of a bishop, suppressed in the year 1784. This town was taken by Matthias Corvin king of Hungary in the year 1485, and retaken the following year. Here is a manufacture of China, and a military school. 10 miles SSE. Baden, 20 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 12 m. NE. Koniggratz. *Long.* 15. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Neustadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 10 miles N. Olmutz.

Neustadt, a town of the principality of Hesse. 12 miles E. Marburg, 54 NE. Mentz.

Neustadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, on the Hart. In the year 1579, this town was taken by John Casimir, by stratagem. 14 miles W. Spire, 30 E. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Neustadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia; where the treaty of peace was concluded, in the year 1721, between Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. 24 miles N. Abo.

Neustadt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Wolfenbittel. 24 miles SE. Goslar.

Neustadt, a seaport town of the dutchy of Holftein, with a spacious harbour on the coast of the Baltic. The castle has of late been used as a place for state-prisoners. In the year 1293, Count John II. confirmed this town in the enjoyments of the Lubeck rights. In the year 1644, it was taken by the Swedes. 17 miles NNE. Lubeck. *Long.* 10. 55. E. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. 16 miles E. Ingoldstadt, 40 N. Munich. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Neustadt, a town of Westphalia, in the comté of Hohenstein. 4 m. N. Nordhausen, 40 E. Göttingen. *Long.* 10. 56. E. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, united in the same lordship with Gimborn, situated at the foot of a mountain, on which formerly stood a citadel. Both the town and citadel were begun to be built in the year 1301, and finished in 1353. The magistracy of this place is changed yearly. Formerly it enjoyed a good trade, particularly in iron; but at present the burghers subsist for the greatest part by agriculture and breeding of cattle. In the year 1595, in 1717, and in 1742, Neustadt was almost consumed by fire. 26 miles ESE. Bonn, 25 E. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Neustadt, a town of Wurtemberg. 22 m. NNE. Stuttgart, 6 NE. Heilbron. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Neustadt or *Prudnik*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. Next to Oppeln, this is the best town in the whole principality. In 1474, it was destroyed by fire; and in 1749, some smart skirmishes happened in its neighbourhood between the the Prussians and the Hungarian insurgents. 14 miles SE. Neisse, 25 SSW. Oppeln. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Neustadt, or *Schelfe*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwerin. 18 miles S. Schwerin.

Neustadt am Aisch, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Aisch. 23 miles WNW. Nuremberg, 19 N. Anspach.

Neustadt am Culmen, or *Am Rauben Culmen*, or *Neustadt between the Culmen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. It takes its name from two mountains, between which it is situated. The citadel of Culmen, and some villages, were mortgaged by the landgrave Frederick of Leuchtenberg, and his son Frederick, in the year 1281, to the burggrave Frederick II. or III. for the sum of 400 marks of silver, who afterwards divested themselves of it; upon which, in 1282, the burggrave obtained the investiture of it of King Rudolph. In the year 1730, the emperor Charles IV. granted the burggrave Frederick V. the liberty of building a town between the two fortresses of the rough and slight Culm. 12 miles SE. Bayreuth, 12 SW. Wunsiedel.

Neustadt am Dosse, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Dosse, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glass. 36 miles NW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Neustadt Eberswalde, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Finow canal, which forms a communication between the Havel and the Oder. 36 miles NW. Franckfort on the Oder, 28 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 52. 54. N.

Neustadt an der Heyde, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg. 6 miles NE. Coburg. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Neustadt pres Hohenstein, a town of Saxony, in the maggravate of Meissen. 11 m. NNE. Königstein, 20 E. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Neustadt Mahrisch, see *Uniczow*.

Neustadt am Orla, a town of Saxony, and capital of the circle of the same name, on the Orla. The circle is bounded by the territories of Erzgebirg, Altenburg, Saalfeld, and Reufs; and includes nine towns, and above 220 villages; in the town of Neustadt is a citadel, two churches, with a court of judicature for the circle, and a mine office. 44 miles SSW. Leipzig, 80 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Neustadt in der Rosenau, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 18 miles SSE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Neustadt am Rubenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, situated on the Leina. 12 miles WNW. Hanover. *Long.* 9. 33. E. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

Neustadt am Saale, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Saal. 13 miles N. Schweinfurt, 32 NNE. Wurzburg.

Neustadt, or Neustadtel pres de Schneeberg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 17 miles SSW. Chemnitz; 10 SE. Zwickau. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Neustadt ober Wiesenthal, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, on the borders of Bohemia, founded in 1526. 11 m. SSE. Schwartzenburg.

Neustadt, see *Wilhelmstal*, *Nagybanja*, and *Nystadt*.

Neustadtein, see *Rudolphswerth*.

Neustadtel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 15 miles W. Gros Glogau, 16 NE. Sagan. *Long.* 15. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Neustadtel, or Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 32 miles W. Pilsen. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Neustadt, or *Norve Mestor*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 6 miles E. Saar.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolestaw. 14 miles ENE. Krottau.

Neustadter Torplitz, a celebrated warm bath, in the dutchy of Carniola. 6 miles Rudolfswerth.

Neustatt, a town of the principality of

Nassau Dillenburg. 6 miles WSW. Dillenburg.

Neustift, a town of the county of Tyrol. 13 miles SW. Inspruck.

Neuteich, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 6 miles NNW. Marienburg.

Neuteich, a town of Silchia, in the principality of Oels. 2 miles E. Militsch.

Neuve Lire, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 10 miles S. Beaumont le Roger, 15 NNW. Verneuil.

Neuvic, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles SW. Perigueux.

Neuwic, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 10 miles S. Ussel, 22 ENE. Tulle.

Neuville, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 7 miles NNW. Poitiers, 6 S. Mirebeau.

Neuville, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, on the Marne. 7 miles E. St. Dizier.

Neuville, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the Canche, opposite Montreuil.

Neuville, (La), or *Bonneville*, or *Neuenstadt*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, late in the bishopric of Bâle. This town, in 1367, held out a very vigorous siege of ten days against the forces of the city of Berne, who made divers assaults upon it; but in 1388, the times being critical and troublesome, with the consent of the bishop's meyer, it entered into a community of rights and defensive alliance with that city; which league, till the year 1615, was never opposed by its prelates. On the contrary, in 1633, it was acknowledged by them, and even still subsists, though some years since it has occasioned long and vehement contests between the town and the bishop, its sovereign. In 1758, by the mediation of the city of Berne, these differences were fully accommodated. Its government is composed of two burghermasters, and a small and great council, each consisting of twenty-four persons. In 1530, the inhabitants declared for the reformation, and have ever since firmly adhered to its tenets. 7 miles SSW. Bienne, 9 NE. Neufchâtel.

Neuville, a town of Canada, on the St. Lawrence. 14 miles SW. Quebec.

Neuville St. Colomb, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 miles N. Lyons.

Neuville aux Bois, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret. 12 m. N. Orleans, 10 SW. Pithiviers. *Long.* 2. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Neuville les Dames, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 9 miles W. Bourg en Bresse.

Neuville au Pont, (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 3 miles NW. St. Menchould.

Neuville le Roy, (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 9 miles NNE. Clermont.

Neuville sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 5 miles S. Bar sur Seine, 12 E. Chaource.

Neuviller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 7 miles E. Vezelize, 9 SW. Luneville.

Neuviller, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles N. Saverne, 15 W. Haguenau.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 7 miles N. Cosne, 10 SW. St. Fargeau.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 3 miles NE. St. Florentin, 19 SW. Troyes.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 9 miles W. La Châtre.

Neuvy sur Baranjon, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 16 miles NNW. Bourges.

Neuvy Paillou, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 7 miles SW. Issoudun, 7 NE. Châteauroux.

Neuvy le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 13 m. N. Tours.

Neuwalde, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 7 m. NNE. Ziegenhals.

Neunwarp, a town of Anterior Pomerania, on a lake communicating with the Frische Haff. 10 miles E. Uckermunde. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Neuwedel, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the Drage. 30 miles SE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 55. E. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Newwied, or New Wied, a town of Germany, in the county of Wied Runkel, on the Rhine. A late traveller who visited this town in the year 1794, says, that the general report that it is one of the most commercial places on the Rhine, appeared to be true from the cheerful neatness of the principal streets, which face towards the water. There were also about twenty small vessels lying before it, and the quay seemed to be wide enough to serve as a spacious terrace to the houses. The prince's palace, an extensive stone building, with a lofty orangery along the shore, is at the end of this street, which, as well as the greatest part of the town, was built or improved under the auspices of his father; a wife prince, distinguished by having negotiated, in 1735, a peace between the empire and France, when the continuation of the war seemed to be inevitable. The same benevolence led him to a voluntary surrender of many oppressive privileges over his subjects,

as well as the most careful protection of commerce and manufactures. Accordingly the town of Newwied has been continually increasing in prosperity and size for the last fifty years, and the inhabitants of the whole principality are said to be as much more qualified in their characters as they are happier in their conditions than those of the neighbouring states. In October 1796, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the French, with the loss of 4000 men. 4 miles below Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 28. E. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

New Bank, one of the banks of Newfoundland. 6 miles S. Cape Ballard.

New Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 76. 52. W. *Lat.* 34. 47. N.

New Forest, a large tract of England, in the county of Hants, about forty miles in circumference, which contained many populous towns and villages, and 36 mother-churches, till it was destroyed and turned into a forest by William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. built some castles in it, and it has now several towns and villages. It is situated in that part of Hampshire which is bounded on the east by Southampton river, and on the south by the British Channel. It possesses advantages of situation, with respect to the convenience of water carriage and nearness to the dock-yards, superior to every other forest, having in its neighbourhood several ports and places of shelter for shipping-timber, among which Lymington is at the distance of only two miles, Bewley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles; and the navigation to Portsmouth, the most considerable dock-yard in the kingdom, is only about thirty miles from the nearest of those places. This is the only forest belonging to the crown, of which the origin is known.

New Garden, a town of North-Carolina. 7 miles SW. Guildford.

New Inlet, a channel of the Atlantic, between Cape Fear Island and the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 78. 5. W. *Lat.* 33. 56. N.

New Inlet, a channel between two small islands on the coast of New Jersey. *Long.* 74. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

New Island, an island near the southern extremity of South-America. 21 miles NE. Evout's islands.

New River, a river of North-Carolina, which rises in the Iron mountains, and running to the Laurel Mountains, is then called *The Kanharwa.*

New River, an artificial river or canal of England, which rises from a reservoir near Ware, in the county of Hertford, and by means of embankments, arches, and other contrivances, is continued to another large

reservoir in Islington, for the purpose of supplying great part of the city of London with water.

New River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

New River, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 80. 56. W. *Lat.* 32. 11. N.

New River Inlet, a channel between two small islands, on the coast of North-Carolina, leading to New River. *Long.* 77. 38. W. *Lat.* 34. 27. N.

New Werkt, a small island in the German Sea, at the mouth of the Elbe, near the coast of Bremen. 7 miles W. Cuxhaven.

New Work Island, a small island near the north-east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 30. W. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

New Year Harbour, a good harbour on the north coast of the island of Staten Land. *Long.* 64. 25. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. S.

New Year's Islands, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land: on the most easterly Captain Cook landed on the 31st of December 1774, and killed a great number of seals and birds. These islands, says Capt. Cook, are in general so unlike Staten Land, especially the one on which we landed, that it deserves a particular description. It shews a surface of equal height, and elevated about 30 or 40 feet above the sea, from which it is defended by a rocky coast. The inner part of the isle is covered with a sort of sword-grass, very green, and of a great length. It grows on little hillocks of two or three feet in diameter, and as many or more in height, in large tufts, which seemed to be composed of the roots of the plant matted together. Among these hillocks are a vast number of paths, made by sea bears and penguins, by which they retire into the centre of the isle. It is nevertheless exceedingly bad travelling; for these paths are so dirty, that one is sometimes up to one's knees in mire. Besides this plant, there are a few other grasses; a kind of heath and some celery. The whole surface is moist and wet, and on the coast are several small streams of water. The animals found on this little spot are sea-lions; sea-bears, a variety of oceanic and some land birds. The sea-lions are not of that kind described under the same name by Lord Anson; but for aught I know, these would more properly deserve that appellation; the long hair with which the back of the head, the neck, and shoulders, are covered, giving them greatly the air and appearance of the lion; the other part of the body is covered with short hair, little longer than that of a cow or a horse, and the whole is of a dark brown. The female is not half so big as the male, and is

covered with a short hair of an ash or light dun colour. They live as it were in herds, on the rocks near the sea-shore. The sea-bears are not so large by far as the lions, but are rather larger than the common seal. They have none of that long hair which distinguishes the lion; theirs is all of an equal length, and finer than that of the lion, something like an otter's, and the general colour is that of an iron grey; this is the kind which the French call sea-wolves, and the English seals; they are, however, different from the seals in Europe and North-America. The lions may too, without any great impropriety, be called over-grown seals; for they are all of the same species. *Long.* 64. 28. W. *Lat.* 54. 41. S.

New York, see *York*.

Newark, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, situated on the Trent, whose stream divides and forms it into an island, uniting again below the town. The chief trade is making malt. It is a corporation and a borough town, sending two members to parliament. The market is on Wednesday. A magnificent castle was built here by a bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of King Stephen, which held out in the barons' wars for King John, who died here October 19, 1216; it also stood out for King Charles I. to the last; but after he put himself into the hands of the Scots' army, then before it, the governor by his order surrendered it; after which it was demolished. Lime-stones abound within one mile of the town, from an eminence called *Bacon Hill*; and at the depth of 20 feet from its surface, is collected a curious stone, which is burned upon the brick-kilns, and afterwards ground into a very fine powder, and put into tubs and barrels, and sent into the most distant parts, being a fine composition for stucco works, ornaments for ceilings, &c. The town-hall is a magnificent stone building, built of the money left by will in estates for the improvement of the town, &c. and cost upwards of 10,000l. On the 21st March 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the royalists under Prince Rupert, and the parliament troops commanded by Sir John Meldrum; the latter were compelled to capitulate and leave their baggage, fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition, only marching away with their swords, drums, and colours. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6730, of whom 931 were employed in trade and manufactures. 18 miles SW. Lincoln, 124 N. London. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Newark, a town of New Jersey. This town contains three churches, a town-house, and a jail. It is situated on the Passaic, and gives name to a bay. 65 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 12. W. *Lat.* 40. 13.

Newark, a town of the state of Delaware. 10 miles SW. Wilmington.

Newark, a town of Upper Canada, between lakes Erie and Ontario, opposite Niagara.

Newark Bay, a bay on the coast of America, at the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack, between the main land, and a peninsula of New Jersey, which extends from Paulus Hook to near Staten Island. It divides into two branches; one running to the east, between the continent and north coast of Staten Island, joins the Hudson; the other runs southerly between the continent and west coast of Staten Island.

Newbattle, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh; where is an abbey, formerly belonging to Cistercian monks, now the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. 1 mile S. Dalkeith.

Newbern, a town of United America, in the state of North-Carolina, on the south side of the Neuse. In 1791, a third of the town was destroyed by fire. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

Newbern, a district of North-Carolina, so called from the town; it includes the counties of Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Glasgow, Hyde, Jones, Johnston, Lenoir, Pitt, and Wayne; with 60,433 inhabitants, including 20,134 slaves.

Newbiggin, a fishing-town of England, in the county of Northumberland, with a bay for shipping, secured from the stormy quarter by high rocks, capable of receiving vessels of 60 tons; the church stands on a point of land projecting a considerable distance into the sea, and is a mark for seamen coming from the North and Baltic Seas, the depth of water in the bay is six or seven fathoms. 8 miles E. Morpeth, 295 N. London. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Newborough, or *Newburgh*, a town of the island of Anglesea, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and about 600 inhabitants. This town was anciently called *Rhos-vair*, and was once the residence of the princes of Wales; and after it was conquered by the English, sent representatives to parliament, after changed to Beaumaris. It now is principally supported by making mats and ropes of sea reed-grass. 19 miles SSE. Holyhead, 257 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 59. 12. N.

Newborough, for *Gorcy*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. In 1798, this town was set on fire and partly destroyed. 21 miles N. Wexford, 39 S. Dublin.

Newburgh, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, situated on the south-side of the Tay, containing about 1550 souls. Near it was formerly a cross called Macduff's

Cross, broken in pieces and carried away by the reformers in the year 1599. According to tradition, this cross was an asylum for casual homicides to any of the descendants of Macduff, if clearly proved within the ninth degree of kindred of the thane. Newburgh was erected into a royal burgh, but sends no member to parliament. 6 miles N. Falkland, 8 SE. Perth.

Newburgh, a town of New-York, in Orange county, on the right bank of the Hudson. 48 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 55. W. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Newburn, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, once a place of note. In the year 1640, Lord Conway, with an army of 3000 foot, and 1500 horse, opposed the Scotch army lead by Lesley, but was defeated with the loss of 300 men. 6 miles W. Newcastle, 172 N. London.

Newburn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. 8 m. SSW. St. Andrews.

Newbury, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the river Kennet, which is made navigable to Reading, and a little below it joins the Thames. Newbury is said to have flourished in the decay of Speen, which now appears as a suburb. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was greatly celebrated for its manufacture of cloth. One man, John Winchcomb, called Jack of Newbury, employed 100 looms in his own house; and in the expedition of Floddenfield marched against the Scots with his men, armed and clothed at his own expence. Newbury is a town of considerable trade, with a large weekly market on Thursday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4275, of whom 2806 were employed in trade and manufactures. Near this town were two obstinate battles fought at different times, between the royalists and the forces of the parliament, King Charles being present at them both; and both were fought almost upon the same spot of ground: the first on the 20th of September 1643, and the other on the 27th of October 1644. In the first of these battles the success was doubtful, and both sides claimed the advantage; in the last the king's army had apparently the worst of it. 51 m. E. Bath, 56 W. London. *Long.* 1. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Newbury, a town of Pennsylvania. 50 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Newbury, a town of Pennsylvania. 150 miles NW. Philadelphia.

Newbury, a town of the state of Vermont, on the west side of the Connecticut, opposite Haverhill, in New Hampshire, 130 miles NE. Bennington.

Newbury, a town of the state of Massachusetts, adjoining to Newbury Port, but distinct from it as a town corporate.

Newbury, a county of South-Carolina.

Newbury Port, a seaport of United America, in the state of Massachusetts, at the mouth of the Merrimack. The commerce with the West-India islands is very considerable. Some vessels are employed in the freighting business, and a few in the fishery. In November 1790, there were owned in this port six ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 28 sloops; in the whole 11,870 tons. A term of the courts of common pleas and general sessions is held here on the last Tuesday in September. 30 miles N. Boston. *Long.* 70. 52. *W. Lat.* 42. 48. N.

Newcastle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Before the union it sent two members to Parliament. 10 miles WSW. Dublin.

Newcastle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. It owes its origin to a castle built here by the Knights Templars; adjoining which a walled town gradually arose and became a corporation; but it is fallen to decay. 20 miles SW. Limerick.

Newcastle, a town of the state of Virginia, on the York River. 18 miles N. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 22. *W. Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Newcastle, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 66 miles NE. Portland, 192 NE. Boston.

Newcastle, a town of the state of Delaware, which gives name to a county, on the west bank of the Delaware river. It was first settled by the Swedes about the year 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam. When it fell into the hands of the English, it was called by its present name. It was formerly the seat of government. This is the first town that was settled on the Delaware river. The county is about 40 miles long and 20 broad, with a population of 25,361, including 1838 slaves. 30 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 35. *W. Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle in Emlyn*, a town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Towy, with a weekly market on Friday. 15 miles NW. Caermarthen, 219 W. London.

Newcastle Island, a small island in the Florida Stream. *Long.* 81. 40. *W. Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Newcastle, a town on the north coast of the island of Nevis. 6 miles NNE. Charles-town.

Newcastle Bay, a large open bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the north-east coast of New Holland, in which are some small low islands and shoals, south of York Cape.

Newcastle under Line, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, situated on a branch of the Trent, with a weekly market on Monday; first incorporated by Henry I. and last by King Charles II. under

whose charter it is governed by a mayor, two justices, &c. It sends two members to parliament. Here is a considerable manufacture of cloth, but hat-making is the chief business. In the neighbourhood are abundance of coal pits, and many manufactures of stone-ware; so that it is supposed the quantity annually sold amounts on an average to the sum of 100,000l. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4604, including 653 employed in trade and manufactures. 55 miles SE. Chester, 149 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 15. *W. Lat.* 53. N.

Newcastle upon Tyne, a seaport town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the north side of the river Tyne, with an excellent harbour to which ships of 400 tons may come up with safety; larger vessels generally stop at Shields. It is a very ancient town, supposed by Camden to have been called *Gabrosetum* by the Romans. The town has four parishes, and is governed by a mayor, sheriff, and 12 aldermen, and sends two members to parliament, being one of the first boroughs summoned to send representatives in the 10th year of Edward I., 1282. It was begun to be fortified in the reign of Edward I. and was completed in the reign of Edward III. the wall is rather more than two miles in circumference, and was defended by towers; it had seven gates. The castle was built by Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror. It was repaired by King John, who added a ditch to the fortifications. In the year 1737, the site and demesnes of the castle were granted to George Lyddell, esq; for 50 years, rent 100 chaldron of coals for Greenwich Hospital. The trade of this town is very great; the exports, principally coals, wrought iron, lead, glass, salt, bacon, corn, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. This town was taken by David I. king of Scotland, in 1135, but soon after restored to King Stephen. In the year 1209, a conference was held here between king John of England, and William the Lion king of Scotland; and another in 1235 or 1236, between the king of England, and Alexander king of Scotland. In 1292, Baliol did homage here to Edward I. In 1346, Newcastle furnished 17 ships and 314 mariners for the siege of Calais. In the year 1643, the Scotch laid siege to it, under the command of Lesley, and it was the year following taken by storm. Sir John Marley, the mayor, retired to the castle with 500 men, and held out till terms of capitulation were obtained. The inhabitants saved the town by paying a sum of money. The parliament disfranchised the corporation, and ordered the mayor to be tried by a court martial. In the reign of Henry III. 1249, the town suffered very much by fire. In the

year 1553, an Act of Parliament decreed, that there should be no more than four taverns or wine sellers to sell wine by retail in Newcastle. A battle is said by Froisart to have been fought here between the Scotch under the Earl of Douglas, and the English under the two sons of the Earl of Northumberland, in which the latter were victorious. The exports from Newcastle, in 1776, were 27,814 chaldrons of coals, 24,960 cwt. of lead, 271 cwt. of lead shot, 4619 cwt. of white glass, 8982 cwt. 2 qrs. green glass, 160 cwt. bar iron, 329 cwt. 1 qr. wrought iron, 47 cwt. 3 qrs. steel. 6 cwt. rice, 900lb. gunpowder, 1760lb. haberdashery, 657 gallons of ale, 34,850 pieces of earthen-ware, 60 reams of paper, 100 muskets, 10,000 gun-flints, 144 looking glasses, 1681 grindstones, 138 cwt. of tow, 2354lb. of worsted stuffs, 1466lbs. of flour-mustard, 251 dozen rubstones, 200 yards of silk gauze, 881 yards of velverets, 3980 yards coloured woollen cloths, 42,000 bricks, 25,000 pan-tiles, 1466 cwt. litharge, 2149 cwt. 2 qrs. copperas, 60l. value sadler's ware, 80l. ditto household furniture, four flagstones, 1238 quarters of wheat, 244 quarters of foreign ditto, 529 quarters wheat flour, 38 tons ten cwt. biscuit bread, 46 cwt. one qr. cordage, 20 cwt. one qr. butter, 147 firestones, 16 cwt. ham, 139 tons of salt, and sundry other articles, all in British bottoms: from the year 1785 to 1791, the coals sent from this port amounted to 448,000 chaldrons. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801, the population was 28,366, of whom 5705 were employed in trade and manufactures. 14 miles N. Durham, 100 S. Edinburgh, 271 N. London. *Long.* 1. 23. *W. Lat.* 55. N.

Newchurch, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5046, of whom 2913 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles W. Colne.

Newell, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. In 1653, this town was taken by the Russians; and in 1678 retaken by the Poles. 24 miles SW. Pinsk.

Neweklow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 17 miles SE. Beraun.

Newent, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated in the forest of Dean, on a river which runs into the Severn, navigable for boats. In this parish some valuable mines of coal have been lately discovered, and an Act of Parliament has been recently obtained for making a navigable canal from hence to Hereford, &c. The beds of coal appear to be of great magnitude, and the ore of excellent quality. Here is a market on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2354. 9 miles NW. Gloucester, 114 W. London. *Long.* 2. 24. *W. Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Newert, a small island in the North Sea, near the east coast of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 22. *W. Lat.* 58. N.

Newfoundland, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, separated from the continent of North-America by the Straits of Belleisle and the gulf of St. Laurence, of a triangular form, and without including the bendings of the coast, about 900 miles in circumference; first discovered by Sebastian Cabot in the year 1497. In the reign of Henry VIII. two Englishmen, of the name of Elliot and Thorn, traded thither, with leave from the crown; and to such advantage, that Mr. Hare, a gentleman of eminence in the mercantile way, proposed the scheme of making a settlement, and persuaded several of his friends to assist him in the execution. The expedition was extremely unfortunate; the adventurers were reduced to such wretchedness through famine, that they are reported to have devoured each other. For some years all thoughts of prosecuting the discovery were relinquished by the English, in consequence of which intermission the French and Portuguese contrived to gain a footing on the island, and to carry on a profitable trade in fish and furs. In 1579, Mr. Cotton, a merchant of Southampton, employed Capt. Whitburn, in a ship of 300 tons, to fish for cod on the great bank, but the excess of cold obliged him to put into Trinity Harbour, where he exerted himself so diligently, that with fish and other commodities, he cleared the expences of the voyage. The same officer was again employed by Mr. Crook, a merchant of Southampton, to repeat the voyage; and during his residence in Newfoundland, Sir Humphry Gilbert arrived with a small squadron of two ships and a pinnace, with a commission from Queen Elizabeth to take possession of the island for the crown; though he was afterwards obliged to evacuate it, and sail for England in the following year; but did not reach it, perishing in a storm. In the year, 1622, the English again returned to settle in this island, under the conduct of Mr. George Calvert, who, with more foresight than his predecessor, brought with him all kinds of seeds, grain, and pulse, and immediately set his followers to work in clearing those parts which seemed best adapted to culture; and accordingly the produce of his seeds contributed greatly to the comfortable subsistence of these new adventurers, besides affording a stock for the ensuing years. The French had for a long time been in possession of Placentia, and with it of the principal part of this island; but without any molestation to the settlements of the English on the eastern coasts of it: and the vessels of both nations quietly fished together. The English, however, long entertained a

desire of making themselves masters of Placentia, as the only fortified town in the island, as also of the whole southern part held by the French. They had tried force and negotiations to compass their ends; but all their endeavours ended in disappointment, till the peace of Utrecht, concluded between that nation and Louis XIV. of France; when they took advantage of the low state to which that monarch was reduced, and insisted on the entire and absolute cession of Newfoundland; and ever since that time no other nation has settled there; though with a reserve of the right of cod-fishing, both to the French and Spaniards. The country is very unequal, and covered with hills and mountains which appear more lofty in the interior parts than near the coast. They are every where overgrown with pines, so as to be practicable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. This species of pine seldom exceeds the height of 12 or 18 feet in the open parts; but in vallies, where they are sheltered from the frost and the piercing winds, they rise to a much greater height. In winter the cold is excessive here, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, all so spacious, and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that the vessels lie in perfect security; they all grow gradually narrower from their entrance, that at the end of them there is scarce room for a single vessel to anchor. Some of these harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and their greatest breadth about half a league. But there are also others much larger, and some less; into them run several rivers and brooks, which, besides the fineness of their water, afford great quantities of trout and other kinds of fresh-water fish; seeming to vie with the sea in fecundity. These harbours are complete anchoring places, being clear, and having a good bottom, that they may be safely sailed into without a pilot. Some there are with reefs of rocks, but these are generally visible; and those that are covered, are usually about the capes or points at the entrance of the harbours; and therefore, by keeping in the middle, all the danger is avoided. These harbours are so near each other, as to be only separated by a point of land which seldom forms a distance of above two leagues, so that the whole coast of the island is a succession of harbours. But it is not in all that the English have any town or village: and these which are to be found only on the larger bays, and where the nature and disposition of the country are most convenient for a settlement, are small, and the inhabitants but few. Cod-fishing is the uni-

versal business, and besides their dwellings, they have offices and store-houses for preparing and laying up their fish till the time arrives for sending it into Europe, on their own account, or selling it to vessels which come there to purchase it in exchange for European goods. None of these villages are without a fort or battery for their security in time of war, but these are so insignificant, that the most they could do would be to drive away some petty privateers. But the settlements of the English are only about the harbours, and in the country near Placentia, and along its bays eastward towards Cape Raze, and from thence to Capé Buena Vista: all the remainder, both up the country and along the coast, northwards towards the straits, and from thence westward, is entirely desert. This must, however, be imputed to the rigour of the climate, and the badness of the soil, more than to the neglect of the proprietors, who seldom are wanting in industry, when they have a probability of suitable advantages. The inhabitants relate, that it was formerly peopled by a race of savage Indians, who since have retired to the continent; nor do they often visit the island, and even when they do, they stay but a very small time, returning to the continent from whence they came. This was, indeed, their custom before ever the names of the French or English were known in the island. They are not without some horned cattle; but these are preserved with great care and difficulty. The inhabitants have also their little kitchen gardens for summer herbs; but all other species of provisions, as flour, salt meat, &c. they are supplied with from England and the continent of America. With regard to the goods of other kinds, they are brought from England. In the year 1785, 292 British fishing vessels, and 85 British trading ships, carried off 591,276 quintals of fish for foreign markets; and 24,008 seamen were said to be employed in these fisheries, in the year 1787. The principal towns are Placentia, St. John's, and Bonaville. Long. 52. to 59. W. Lat. 46. 40. to 51. 40. N.

Newfound Mills, a town of Virginia. 112 miles S. Washington.

Newhaven, or *Meeching*, a town of England, in the county of Suffex, situated on the English channel, having a small but convenient harbour, at the mouth of the river Ouse. There is a small fort at the entrance, and above that is the town. It is a good haven for ships to run into, when they are overtaken by tempestuous weather, as it possesses a good depth of water. This branch of the channel is navigable for small craft up to the town of Lewes, by means of the river Ouse, and the haven is generally made the station of a small sloop of war, to inter-

cept the smuggling trade, which some years ago was carried to a very great extent on this coast. 7 miles S. Lewes, 56 S. London. *Long.* 0. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Newhaven, a town of the state of Vermont. 145 miles NNW. Boston, 75 N. Bennington. *Long.* 73. 8. W. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Newhaven, a seaport town of the state of Connecticut, situated at the bottom of a bay in Long Island Sound, called *Newhaven Harbour*. Two small rivers bound it east and west. The town was originally laid out in squares of 60 rods. Many of the squares have been divided by cross streets. It carries on a considerable trade with New-York and the West-India islands, has several kinds of manufactures, and is flourishing. In 1779, some British landed here, and destroyed the batteries and naval stores, but did not hurt the town. 100 miles SW. Boston, 62 NE. New-York. *Long.* 72. 53. W. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Newhaven, a river of United America, which runs into the Otter Creek, five miles S. Newhaven, in the state of Vermont.

Newhaven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the Forth. It is a place for fishing, and of late has been much resorted to for sea-bathing. 1 mile S. Leith.

Newin, see *Nevin*.

Newington, or *Newington Butts*, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, united to Southwark. In the beginning of the 18th century the number of houses was about 660. In 1801, the number of inhabitants amounted to 14,847.

Newington, a town of the state of Georgia. 5 miles NW. Savanna.

Newland, a small island, near the north-west coast of the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Alan. 4 miles below Padstow.

Newland, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, with 2454 inhabitants, including 763 employed in trade and manufactures. 22 miles NW. Gloucester.

Newlands, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, once celebrated for a rich copper mine which supplied the kingdom, and for exportation; but in the civil wars the works were destroyed, and the miners killed or dispersed. 3 miles SW. Kewick.

Newman, a town of the state of South Carolina. 41 miles NE. Charlestown.

Newmantown, a town of Pennsylvania. 14 miles NE. Harrisburg, 72 WNW. Philadelphia.

Newmarket, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the borders of Norfolk, chiefly celebrated for horse-races, being the first meeting in the kingdom. It has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Thursday. In 1801, the number of inha-

bitants was 1792. 13 miles NE. Cambridge, 60 N. London. *Long.* 0. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Newmarket, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint. 4 m. NE. St. Asaph.

Newmarket, a town of Virginia. 20 miles SW. Woodstock.

Newmarket, a town of Virginia, on James River. 100 miles above Richmond.

Newmarket, a town of the state of Ohio. 465 miles W. Wallington.

Newmarket, a town of New Hampshire. 13 miles W. Portsmouth.

Newmarket, a town of Maryland. 13 miles WSW. Fredericktown.

Newmarket, a town of Maryland, on the Choptank. 9 miles NE. Cambridge.

Newmills, a town of Scotland, and burgh of barony, in the county of Ayr. 17 miles E. Ayr, 21 W. Hamilton.

Newmills, a town of New Jersey. 5 miles E. Philadelphia.

Newnham, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the Severn; with a weekly market on Friday, and 821 inhabitants. Here is said to have been the first fortification erected against the Welch. 12 miles SW. Gloucester, 112 W. London. *Long.* 2. 29. W. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Newnham Regis, a village of England, in the county of Warwick. Here are some medicinal springs.

Newport, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 2300 inhabitants. 41 miles SE. Chester, 140 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Newport, a borough of England, in the county of Cornwall. This is only a small village, and was formerly a part of Launceston, to which it joins, but sends two members to parliament.

Newport, a seaport town of the Isle of Wight, in the county of Hants. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is well seated on the river Medina, otherwise called *Cowes River*, from its falling into the sea, near the town and castle of Cowes, 17 miles below Newport. Vessels of small burden can come up to the very quay here, but the larger are forced to unlade at Cowes, and have their merchandizes carried up to it in boats or barges. It has one church and three streets, which extend from east to west, and are crossed in right angles by three other streets; they are spacious, paved, and clean, with foot-paths on the sides, and contain about 500 neat houses, built of brick and stone. Here are two elegant assembly-rooms. Over the marketplace is the town-hall. The number of inhabitants amount to about 2500. While

the castle of Carisbrook was inhabited by the lords of the island, and the priory retained its ecclesiastical dignity, the town of Carisbrook was in fact the metropolis of the island, and Newport no more than a poor fishing village. But when the lordship of the island was sold to the crown, the castle lost its consequence, and drew no resort to it; and in the ensuing wars with France, the priory was sequestered as an alien priory. The town of Carisbrook, thus deprived of its two principal supports, fell to decay; while Newport rose by the superior advantages of its situation. In the year 1648, a treaty was entered into between King Charles I. and the commissioners from the parliament. 6 miles S. Cowes, 92 SSW. London. *Long.* 1. 18. *W. Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Newport, a town of England, in the county of Essex. The market once kept here was removed to Saffron-Walden. 39 miles NNE. London.

Newport, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the river Usk; about four miles from its mouth. It is walled round, and was formerly defended by a castle; considerable remains of which are yet in being. In the year 1215, this castle was taken by Llewellyn prince of North-Wales. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1135, including 307 employed in trade and manufactures. Near it are the vestiges of a camp. 12 m. NE. Cardiff, 152 W. London. *Long.* 3. 5. *W. Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Newport, a town of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, on a bay of the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Nevern. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has a weekly market on Saturday. 23 miles E. St. David's, 235 W. London. *Long.* 4. 48. *W. Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Newport, a town of the state of Delaware. 3 miles W. Wilmington.

Newport, a town of Maryland. 11 miles SE. Port Tobacco, 94 SW. Baltimore.

Newport, a town of the state of Georgia. 8 miles W. Sunbury, 34 S. Savannah.

Newport, a town of the state of Tennessee.

Newport, a seaport town of United America, in the state of Rhode Island. This town was first settled by Mr. William Codrington, afterwards governor, and the father of Rhode Island, with seventeen others, in 1639. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect security. The town lies north and south, upon a gradual ascent, as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills, which lie westward upon the Main. West of the town is Goat Island, on which is a fort.

Between this island and the town is the harbour. Newport contained, in the year 1790, about 1000 houses, but chiefly of wood, and 5530 inhabitants. It has nine houses for public worship; three for Baptists, two for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and a synagogue for the Jews. The other public buildings are, a state-house, and an edifice for the public library. The situation, form, and architecture of the state-house, give it the preference to most public buildings in America. It stands sufficiently elevated, and a long wharf, and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour. The building for the library consists of one large room 36 feet long, 26 feet broad, and 19 feet high, where the books are kept, with two small offices adjoining. In the year 1747, Abraham Redwood, esq; gave 1204 volumes, valued at 500l. sterling, as the foundation of a library. This elegant building is now much out of repair, and one-third of the books in the library were either carried off, or destroyed by the British soldiers, during the war. 20 miles SSW. Providence. *Long.* 71. 15. *W. Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Newport, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 77. 5. *W. Lat.* 34. 43. N.

Newport Bay, see *Clew Bay*.

New Port Glasgow, see *Port Glasgow*.

Newport Pagnel, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Ouse: considerable for its manufacture of lace, for the sale of which here is a market weekly on Wednesday, besides another on Saturday for corn and provisions. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2048, of whom 415 were employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles SSE. Northampton, 51 NNW. London. *Long.* 0. 43. *W. Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Newport Pratt, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, situated on a river which runs into Clew Bay, near its mouth. 8 miles W. Castlebar. *Long.* 9. 21. *W. Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Newry, a seaport town of Ireland, on a river of the same name, which runs into Carlingford Bay; vessels carrying 200 tons can come up to the town, and, by means of a canal from Newry to the river Ban, an inland navigation is open for vessels of 70 tons burden. Here is a very considerable linen manufacture, and trade in shipping. The town of Newry stands about two miles above the mouth of the river, and was early fortified by the English, as commanding a very strong pass, leading through the bogs and mountains, between Dundalk and the remoter parts of Ulster. But it was Sir Nicholas Bagnal, knight-marshal of Ireland

in the reign of Elizabeth, who improved and raised it into consideration. It was ruined again in the great rebellion of 1641, in which its inhabitants suffered incredible hardships. After the restoration it was rebuilt, and began to make some figure; but in September 1689, it was again reduced to ashes by the Duke of Berwick. In consequence of the succeeding settlement of Ireland, the place revived, and, from its convenient situation, grew by degrees large and populous. The town spreads along the side of a steep hill, surrounded by mountains, except to the north and north-west, where it opens into a fine country, through which runs the new canal. Below the town lies the river, over which are two handsome stone bridges, one of six arches, on the road leading to Dublin, the other of ten on that to Armagh; the high road to the north passes directly through the town, which has a good market, and two annual fairs. It subsisted and thrived formerly, chiefly by its being a place of strength, and having a garrison, by its being a great thoroughfare, and by its inland trade; and though at the mouth of a river falling into Carlingford Bay, it was very little considered as a port. But of late years, and more especially since the opening of the new canal, it has made a very different figure. Newry sends one member to the Imperial parliament. 30 miles SSW. Belfast, 49 N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 16. *W. Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Newry Shelf, a shoal on the north-west coast of Riou's Island, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 220. 47. E. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Newton, a town of Massachusetts, on Charles River. 9 miles W. Boston.

Newton, a town of Pennsylvania. 22 miles S. Philadelphia.

Newton, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, with a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1455, with 356 employed in trade and manufactures. It sends two members to parliament. This place is usually called *Newton in Willows*. 6 miles N. Warrington, 189 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 32. *W. Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Newton, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 1225; of which 786 were employed in manufactures. 3 m. NE. Manchester.

Newton, a township of Cheshire. 7 miles NE. Stockport.

Newton, a township of Durham. 5 miles W. Stockton.

Newton, a town of the state of Virginia. 5 miles S. Norfolk.

Newton upon Ayr, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, adjoining to the town of Ayr, but a burgh of barony

distinct from it, incorporated by Robert I. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1724, of whom 1252 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Newton Bushe, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Teign, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 15 miles SSW. Exeter, 188 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 40. *W. Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Newton Douglas, or *Newton Stuart*, a town of Scotland, in Wintonshire, on the river Cree, containing about 1100 inhabitants. 7 miles N. Wigton, 49 WNW. Dumfries. *Long.* 4. 34. *W. Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Newtown, or *Newton*, a seaport town of England, situated on the north-west coast of the Isle of Wight. It was anciently called *Francheville*; and is supposed to have received its present name when rebuilt, after being destroyed by the French. It is governed by a mayor, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The harbour, at high water, is capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons, and affords the best shelter for vessels of any in the island, but is little frequented. It sends two members to parliament. 14 miles Southampton, 193 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 24. *W. Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Newtown, a town of New-York, in Long Island. 3 miles W. Flushing.

Newtown, a town of New-York, on the river Tioga. *Long.* 76. 50. *W. Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Newtown, a town of the state of Connecticut. 6 miles E. Danbury.

Newtown, a town of Pennsylvania. 18 miles NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. *W. Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Newtown, a town of Virginia. 7 miles S. Winchester.

Newtown, a town of New-York, on Staten Island. 9 miles SW. New-York.

Newtown, a town of the state of New-York, near the south coast of Lake Seneca.

Newtown, a town of New Jersey. 108 miles NE. Philadelphia.

Newtown, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Montgomery, on the Severn; with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 990 inhabitants, of whom 400 were occupied in trade and manufactures. The chief trade is in flannel. 8 m. SW. Montgomery, 169 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 10. *W. Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Newtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated at the northern extremity of Strangford Lough. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 9 miles E. Belfast, 17 N. Downpatrick.

Newtown Barry, a town of Ireland, partly in the county of Wexford, and partly in that of Carlow, on the Slaney. It is also called Buncloody. 10 m. NW. Enniscorthy.

Newtown Nutler, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh. In 1689, a battle was fought near this town between the Jacobites and the friends of the Prince of Orange, in which the former were defeated. 15 miles SE. Enniskillen.

Newtown Limavaddy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, situated on the river Roe, with a considerable linen manufacture. 11 miles SW. Coleraine, 14 NE. Londonderry.

Newtya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles E. Rungpour.

Newtya, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 40 miles NNW. Goa.

Nexapa, or *S. Yago de Nexapa*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 50 miles ESE. Guaxaca. *Long.* 97. 46. W. *Lat.* 17. 19. N.

Nexapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 10 miles SE. St. Salvador. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 13. 56. N.

Nexeloe, a small island of Denmark, near the west coast of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 19. E. *Lat.* 55. 47. N.

Nexlé, see *Nezle*.

Nexoe, a seaport town of Denmark, on the east coast of the island of Bornholm, with a harbour for small ships.

Nexon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 15 miles SSW. Limoges.

Nexpa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guasteca. 60 miles SSW. Panuco.

Neyba, a river of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Viana.

Neyba, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea, 25 miles W. St. Domingo.

Neyba, or *Neyva*, a town of South-America, and capital of a district in New Grenada, on the Madalena. 120 miles NE. Popayan, 75 SSW. Sta Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 74. 16. W. *Lat.* 3. 10. N.

Neydorff, a town of Austria. 7 miles WNW. Falkenstein.

Neyer, a district or circar of Hindoostan, between the sandy deserts of Cutch and the river Puddar, about 70 miles long, and 20 broad.

Neyering, a river of Carniola, which runs into the Save, 2 miles Ruckenstein.

Neyern, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 35 miles SSW. Pilsen, 75 SW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 2. E. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

Neyhaus, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSE. Putzeinstorff.

Ney-boam, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 miles N. Cay.

Neykirchen, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Neustatt.

Neykirchen, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Schwannastatt.

Neyland, see *Nayland*.

Neyleau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles W. Hof.

Neymarck, a town of Austria. 6 miles S. Ips.

Neymarkt, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. Efferding.

Neymarkt, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Freistatt.

Neyperg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles W. Hardeberg.

Neyrac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 miles N Rhodéz.

Neysidel, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Vienna.

Neysse, see *Neisse*.

Neystadt, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Ips.

Neystist, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles S. Pettau.

Neyva, see *Neyba*.

Nes de Jobourg, a cape on the west coast of France, in the English Channel, about a league S. Cape Anderville. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Nez de Querqueville, a cape on the west coast of France, in the English Channel. 3 miles NW. Cherbourg.

Nezenheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Limburg. 5 miles SE. Markt Einerheim.

Nezin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, considerable for its fur trade. 28 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 31. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Nezinskoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the north side of the Ural, in ruins. 20 miles E. Orenburg.

Nezitza, a river of Russia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, 28 miles S. Ponoï.

Nezle, a town of Egypt, the residence of a sheich. 2 miles S. Fayoum.

Nezlet el Gindi, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 7 m. N. Atfieh.

Ngan-chan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. The territory of this city is very mountainous, and contains three cities of the second order, and five of the third, with several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the neighbouring inhabitants, who are independent, and live on the mountains. The vallies and plains are well-watered, and would be very fruitful, if the people were industrious. 1005 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 31. E. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Ngan-cou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 10 miles NW. Pin-leang.

Ngan-fou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 30 miles SSE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 48 m. S. Tchang-te.

Ngan-ki, a city of China, of the second rank, in Tchekiang. 597 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 16. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Ngan-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 3 miles NW. Siuen.

Ngan-kiang-se, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 38 miles ESE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-kieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 40 m. SW. Ping-tou.

Ngan-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. 575 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 116. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 37. N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. This city stands upon the bank of the river Han, in a vast plain, equally pleasant and fruitful; its trade contributes greatly to the riches and welfare of its inhabitants. It has in its district two towns of the second order, and five of the third. 575 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 24. E. *Lat.* 31. 14. N.

Ngan-ngin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 38 m. S. Yao-tcheou.

Ngan-pin-tching, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the west coast of Formosa. *Long.* 119. 34. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

Ngan-sai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi, on the Yen river. 8 miles NW. Yen-ngan.

Ngan-su, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 13 miles NW. Pao-ting.

Ngan-tin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi, on the river Tlin-kien. 35 miles NNE. Yen-ngan.

Ngan-tin, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-fi. 1087 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 31. E. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

Ngan-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 40 miles NE. Ling-tao.

Ngan-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang. 18 miles NNE. Hoai-ngan.

Rgan-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 20 m. NW. Nan-tchang.

Ngan-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 23 miles SE. Fong.

Ngan-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 40 miles SSE. Kan-cheou.

Ngen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 20 miles S. Te.

Ngen-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 63 miles SSW. Tchao-king.

Ngin-hai, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, near the sea. 307 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 34. E. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Ngin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 13 miles N. Yen-tcheou.

Ngi-tcheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 33 miles ENE. Fou.

Nguianque, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Houal, and sometimes called the capital.

Nhing, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-fi. 675 miles S. Peking.

Long. 114. 3. E. *Lat.* 29. N.

Nhing-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 32 miles NNE. Ting-tcheou.

Nhing-koue, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. situated on a river, which runs into the Yang-tse. The country about it is very uneven, being surrounded by mountains; but its hills are very pleasant, and the mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. Here are many manufactures of paper, which they make of a sort of reed; it has six towns of the third order under its jurisdiction. 537 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 24. E. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Nhing-lou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 17 miles W. Kou-te.

Nhing-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 40 miles N. Fou-tcheou.

Nhing-tou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 60 miles SE. Ki-ngan.

Nhing-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 58 m. E. Tching-tcheou.

Nhing-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 15 miles E. Tao-tcheou.

Niab, a town of Arabia, near the coast of the Red Sea. 72 miles WSW. Saade, 58 N. Abu Arich.

Niabani, a river of West Florida, which runs into Lake Maurepas, *Long.* 90. 26. E. *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

Niabussan, a town of Bengal. 42 m. SW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 25. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Niagara, a town and fort of United America, in the state of New-York, on the south-side of Lake Ontario. This fort was built by the French, and was taken by the English, under Sir William Johnson, in the year 1759. Niagara contains about 70 houses, a court-house, goal, and town-house; and near the river is a new building called the Navy-Hall, for the accommodation of naval officers during the winter season, when the vessels are laid up. The fort is surrendered to the United States, but the town on the opposite side of the river remains to the British government. By order of the legislature, the name was changed to *Newark*, but the Indian name of Niagara still prevails. *Long.* 79. 1. W. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Niagara, a river of United America, which rises from Lake Erie, and runs into Lake Ontario at Fort Niagara. About the middle of the river are the celebrated falls of Niagara, which are reckoned one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The waters which supply the river Niagara, rise near 2000 miles to the north-west, and, passing through the lakes Superior, Michigan,

Huron, and Erie, receiving in their course, constant accumulations, at length with astonishing grandeur, rush down a stupendous precipice, of 150 feet perpendicular; and in a strong rapid current, that extends to the distance of eight or nine miles below, fall near as much more; the river then loses itself in Lake Ontario.

Niagaro, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SSW. Noony.

Niagee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 48 miles SSW. Patna.

Niagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circuit of Ruttunpour. 27 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

Niagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 28 miles NW. Rogonathpour. *Long.* 86. 25. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Niak, a town of New-York, on the right bank of the Hudson. 23 miles N. New-York.

Niak, an island on the south-west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 43. 30. W. *Lat.* 59. 45. N.

Niadelskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 62 m. NNW. Kola.

Nialma, a town of Thibet. 76 miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 27. E. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

Niana, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles W. Beder.

Niapagur, a town of Bengal. 25 miles N. Boglipoor.

Niapon, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 10 miles E. Sabi.

Niaran Kentchian, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 83. 44. E. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

Nias, a small island, near the west coast of the island of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of the women, who are purchased as slaves by the Dutch and Portuguese residing in Batavia, and other places. *Long.* 97. E. *Lat.* 1. N.

Niasabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, with a harbour on the Caspian Sea. 40 miles S. Derbend. *Lat.* 41. 18. N.

Nibbione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 8 miles SE. Como.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. 9 miles WSW. Aalborg.

Nibiano, a town of the dutchy of Piacenza. 16 miles SW. Piacenza.

Nibroeck, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland. 6 m. S. Deventer.

Nibs-Aae, a river of the dutchy of Sleswick, which runs into the North Sea, below Ripen.

Nibu, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 165 miles NW. Jedo.

Nicaracool, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 55 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

Nicaragua, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Honduras, on the East by the North Sea, on the south by

Costa Rica and the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Guatimala and the Pacific Ocean. The winter in this province is rainy and tempestuous; the summer excessively hot, but healthy. It is reckoned the most woody part of New Spain. It produces good flax and hemp, together with the wood used by the dyers in Europe, called Nicaragua wood; but little wheat. It abounds with black cattle and hogs, but sheep are scarce. Balm, cotton, sugar, American pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine, are here produced in very great plenty; with which, and the produce of their silver mines, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Panama and Nombre de Dios. It abounds in turkies; and parrots were so numerous, that they became a nuisance. The country itself is so pleasant, as well as fruitful, that it is considered as the garden of America; the hills and sands of the rivers abound with gold, and the fields and woods are perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers; so that when the Spaniards first visited it, they called it *Mahomet's Paradise*.

Nicaragua, a lake of Mexico, 100 leagues in circumference. The water in it flows and ebbs like the sea, is interspersed with several islands, and full of fish, but infested with crocodiles. The west end of it is only a few leagues from the South Sea, and it falls into the North Sea, at the port of St. Juan, by a pretty broad channel, called also Nicaragua.

Nicaria, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 18 miles long, and 3 wide; anciently called *Icaria*, and the sea between it and Mycone, the *Icarian Sea* from Icarus, the son of Dædalus; about 27 miles ENE. Mycone. *Long.* 26. 15. E. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Nicastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio. Here is an ancient castle, in which Henry, the rebellious son of Frederick II. was some time kept confined. In the year 1638, this place was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. 18 miles S. Cosenza, 66 NE. Reggio. *Long.* 16. 37. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Nicava, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 160 miles NW. Jedo.

Nicanar, a town of the island of Ceylon. 50 miles SW. Trinkomaly.

Nicca, a town of the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic. 20 miles W. Cherso.

Nice, a late county situated on the frontiers of Italy and France, now annexed to the latter, and forming the department of the Maritime Alps. It made a part of France, anciently a part of Narbonne Gaul; and, in after times, a part of the county of Provence; from which it was separated, and united to the county of Savoy in 1388; which was farther confirmed and ratified by Louis III. king of Naples, as count of Pro-

rence, in the year 1419. Most geographers placed it in Italy; but, surely if the Alps be the boundary of separation between Gaul and Italy; that could not be just, as the county of Nice is situated on the contrary side of the Alps from Italy. The county, including the counties of Tenda and Beuil, and principality of Barcelonetta, extended 90 miles from north to south; and was bounded on the north by the marquisate of Saluzzo, on the east by Piedmont, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by Provence. The immediate county of Nice was bounded by the marquisate of Saluzzo, the county of Tenda, the estates of Genoa, the Mediterranean, Provence, and county of Beuil, and included two towns, viz. Nice and Ville Franche.

Nice, a city and seaport of France, and capital of the department of the Maritime Alps, situated on a sharp rock, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Paglion or Paulon, and about half a league from the mouth of the Var; founded by the Phocæans, after they had built Marseilles, about 500 years before CHRIST, on their return from an expedition against the Sali, and the Ligurians; and named *Nicea*, i. e. victory. At this time, it is much declined from its ancient splendour, having suffered greatly by war, being in the passage of the armies from France to Italy. It suffered exceedingly in the year 1543, when the army of Francis I. besieged it by land; and the Turkish fleet, under Barbarossa, pressed on it by sea: it was taken, pillaged, and nearly reduced to ashes. It is defended by a strong citadel, built on a rock, and fortified with a wall and ditch towards the west. It was the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Embrun. Nice was anciently subject to the counts of Provence, kings of Naples. In the quarrel between Ladislaus and Louis II. the inhabitants took part with the house of Duras, against the Duke of Anjou: after about six years, Ladislaus permitted them to place themselves under the protection of what prince they chose, except only the Duke of Anjou. In consequence of this liberty, they took the oath of fidelity to Amadeus VII. count of Savoy, in 1388. The government was a species of democracy: the inhabitants are divided into four classes; the nobles, the merchants, the artisans, and the husbandmen, each class electing yearly a consul, and 10 counsellors. It had formerly large suburbs, but only ruins now remain. Besides the cathedral, there are three parochial and several other churches, and monasteries. In the year 1792, the French General Anselm crossed the Var; and on the 29th of September, being supported by Admiral Truguet with nine sail of the line, took possession of Nice,

which was evacuated by the Piedmontese garrison, on the appearance of the French; and the inhabitants appeared disposed, in every respect, cordially to unite with the French Republic; for, in the month of September 1793, when an English vessel arrived at Nice with a flag of truce, and a proclamation to the inhabitants, exhorting them to accept the royal constitution of 1789, the magistrates of Nice replied, "that French republicans would never become slaves, and that no farther answer would be made to royalists, except from the mouths of cannon." 125 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 7. 18. E. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Nice, see *Nizza de la Paglia*.

Nicea, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 18 miles ENE. Mistra.

Nicey, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 15 miles E. Tonnerre.

Nichaburg, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, famous for a mine of turquoise stones in its neighbourhood. 30 miles S. Meshid.

Nicholas, a county of Kentucky, with 2863 inhabitants.

Nicholasville, a town of Kentucky. 12 miles SE. Lexington.

Nicholas Island, a small island on the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Nicholas Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 105. 54. E. *Lat.* 5. 51. S.

Nichouan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles ENE. Confar.

Nickajack, a town of the state of Georgia, on the Tennesse River. *Long.* 85. 57. W. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Nickelbagen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 miles SE. Salsfeldt.

Nickelsdorf, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 12 miles N. Strasburg.

Nickelstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Liegnitz. 5 m. SSE. Liegnitz.

Nickenick, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 12 miles W. Coblenz.

Nickersfelden, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles NW. Munnerstatt.

Nickiöbing, a town of North Jutland, situated on the east coast of the island of Mors, with a good harbour in the Lymford Gulf. 38 miles NNW. Wiborg. *Long.* 8. 52. E. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

Nickiöbing, see *Nykiöbing*.

Nic-kowse, see *Ben-Cowse*.

Nicowita, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 10 miles N. Znaym.

Nicobar, a number of islands in the Eastern Sea, situated to the north-west of Sumatra, the largest, which gives name to the whole, is about 75 miles in circumference. *Long.* 94. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

Nicotot, a town of Africa, in the kingdom

of Cayor, near the sea. 40 miles NW. Amboul.

Nieckis, a small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Nicclau, or *Nikolowice*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor. 10 miles SW. Mydlowitz, 27 E. Ratibor.

Nicolayken, or *St. Nicholas*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 68 miles SSE. Königiberg. *Long.* 21. 43. E. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Nicolette, a river of Canada, which runs into lake St. Pierre, *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Nicolette, a town of Canada, on the south-east bank of lake St. Pierre, at the mouth of the river Nicolette.

Nicolzburg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, often taking during the wars of Bohemia. 22 miles S. Brunn, 118 S. Prague. *Long.* 16. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Nicsep, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 42 miles NNW. Ternova, 45 ESE. Nicopoli.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, said to have been built by Trajan, after a victory over the Dacæ. In the year 1396, a battle was fought here between Sigismund king of Hungary with the Marquis of Brandenburg, and Bajazet, in which the latter remained victor: the Christians lost 20,000 men, and the Turks 60,000. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sophia, and the residence of a Sangiac. 164 miles NW. Adrianople, 276 NW. Constantinople. *Long.* 24. 8. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Nicopoli, or *Gianich*, a town of Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey. 15 miles S. Erzerum.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Mesto. 90 miles ENE. Saloniki, 74 S. Filippopoli.

Nicosia, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 m. S. Cefalu, 32 NW. Catania.

Nicosia, a town and capital of the island of Cyprus, situated in the centre of the island, in the middle of a vast plain; and surrounded by hills and mountains, which bound it on all sides, at the distance of 10 miles. From the time of Constantine the Great, till 1567, the circumference of this city was 9 miles; but the Venetians found it too extensive, and reduced it to three, because they thought that this would render the conquest of it less easy. They fortified it also with 11 bastions, and 3 gates; all the rest they razed to the foundation, nothing was respected: they even demolished temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments; and the gloomy policy of these people, soon reduced it to a heap of ruins. There are still to be seen here, the found-

ations of a citadel, erected by King James, the first of the Lusignans; and the remains of a conventual church, dedicated to St. Dominic, in which are buried several sovereigns; and, among others, Hugo IV. to whom Boccace dedicated his book on the genealogy of the gods. The city of Nicosia, under the family of the Lusignans, was the residence of the kings, and the see of an archbishop, erected by Innocent III. in the year 1212, at the request of Alicia, wife to Hugo, first king of Cyprus. It contained a great many monasteries, 300 churches, Greek and Latin, and a number of palaces and public buildings. The city of Nicosia, and a great part of the kingdom, was, in the 15th century, in the hands of the Saracens. The King of Cyprus was carried prisoner to Egypt; and though his liberty and his crown were both restored to him, he remained tributary to the conqueror. The Porte having afterwards triumphed over the sultan, the king of Cyprus ceased to pay tribute to the sovereign of Egypt, only to make the same acknowledgement to the grand signior; and this he continued to do, till the island was taken by the Venetians. The year 1570 was fatal to the city of Nicosia, and to the whole island. Selim II. who then ruled the Ottoman empire, projected the conquest of Cyprus. In the month of June, of the same year, Mustapha, the Turkish general, entered it at the head of 100,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. The neighbourhood of Nicosia was laid waste with fire and sword; and, on the 26th of July, a memorable siege was commenced, which continued 45 days; at length reduced to the greatest extremity, the city was taken by a general assault, on Sunday, the 9th of September. Of 50,000 people, who had retired within the walls for shelter, 20,000 were massacred, and the rest put in irons. On the ramparts, there are different pieces of ordnance, ornamented with the arms of the republic of Venice. When the city was taken, they found in it 250 cannons; they likewise brought some along with them; and the rest were formed of the bells of the churches. This numerous artillery, however, is far from being formidable, as it is in very bad order. The most beautiful edifice here is the church of St. Sophia, where the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. The church of St. Nicholas is at present the bequest, a kind of hall, where all sorts of provisions are sold. The principal Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants, assemble here to transact commercial business. The bazar, or market-place, is extensive and lively, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. *Long.* 33. 2. E. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Nicotera, a town of Naples, in Calabria

Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Régio, near the coast of the Mediterranean. 32 miles NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 16. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

Nicouria, a rocky islet in the Grecian Archipelago, near the N. coast of Amorgo.

Nicoya, or *St. Lucar*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica, on a river which runs into the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants send from hence to Panama, salt, honey, maize, wheat, fowls, and the purple juice of a shell-fish found in the bay of Salinas; about 30 miles east of the town. The Spaniards have also a pearl fishery. 80 miles W. Carthago. *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 36. N.

Nicsara, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania; the see of an archbishop. 10 miles N. Tocat. *Long.* 36. 9. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Nictau, a river of Nova Scotia, which runs into the sea at Annapolis.

Nicuesa, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras. *Lat.* 13. 42. N.

Nid, a river of England, which passes by Ripley, Knaresborough, &c. and runs into the Ouse, 7 miles above York.

Nida, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 12 miles WSW. Lick.

Nidau, see *Nydau*.

Nidda, a town of the principality of Upper Hesse. 38 miles ENE. Mentz, 20 NE. Franckfort on the Maine. *Long.* 9. 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Nidda, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mainë, at Hochst.

Niddycorda, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 30 miles NE. Coilpetta.

Nidecken, or *Niedecken*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, situated on a rock, and surrounded by rocks. 13 miles SSE. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Niden, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the Frisch Nerung. 25 miles S. Memel.

Nidenstein, a town of the principality of Hesse. 7 miles S. Cassel.

Niderehnheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles SW. Strasburg.

Niderdorff, a town of Austria. 12 miles NNW. Grein.

Nider-Viller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 2 miles E. Sarrebourg, 6 SW. Phalsbourg.

Niderwasser, a small river of Germany, which runs into the Wutach.

Niderwoltz, a town of the dutchy of Suria. 8 miles NE. Muehrau.

Nidjibabad, or *Nidjibgur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude. This place was built by Najab-ud-Dowlah, as a convenient mart between Hindoostan and Cachemire. 80 miles NNE. Delhi, 96

NNW. Bareilly. *Long.* 78. 41. E. *Lat.* 29. 35. N.

Nidoisau, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 3 miles NW. Segré.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the river Tinta, containing 3 parishes and a convent, with about 3000 inhabitants. Thought to be founded on the site of an ancient town, called *Cunistorges*. It was the capital of a small Moorish kingdom, and taken by the Christians in the 13th century. 11 miles NNE. Moguer. *Long.* 6. 46. W. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

Niebolow, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 32 m. SW. Halitsch.

Niebudschen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 5 miles NNE. Gumbinnen.

Niechorossza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 56 miles WSW. Kiev.

Niechoroz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 64 miles SW. Kiev.

Nied, a river of Norway, which runs into Drontheim Bay, near Drontheim.

Nied, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, near Hochst.

Nied, a river of France, which rises near Château Salins, in the department of the Meurte, and runs into the Sarre, near Siersberg, in the department of the Moselle.

Niedenberge, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 4 miles WSW. Ziegenbruck.

Nieder, a river of Germany, which rises about 5 miles NE. Gedern, and runs into the Nidda, 6 miles W. Windecken.

Nieder-Aula, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hersfeld. 6 miles SW. Hersfeld.

Niederbronn, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles NNW. Haguenau, 12 SW. Weissemburg.

Niedernhall, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 7 miles NE. Ohringen, 12 ESE. Meckmuhl.

Niedernhall, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Kocher. 8 miles ESE. Meckmuhl, 10 SSW. Mergentheim.

Niederwanger, or *Schönwengern*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark. 4 miles E. Blankenstein.

Niedzwiedzoze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 26 miles WSW. Sluck.

Niehte, or *Nakte*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, 8 m. W. Zerbst.

Niebus, or *Neubausz*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Saxe Lauenburg. 8 miles W. Thonndamm.

Niel, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 32. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Nielwolske, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 124. 17. E. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

Niemanowicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 48 m. N. Grodno.

Niemburg, see *Nimburg*.

Niemek, a town of Saxony. 4 miles SE. Belzig, 18 N. Wittemberg. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Niemek, a town of Saxony. 2 miles SE. Bitterfeld.

Niemecz, or *Nimiec*, or *Nemes*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, situated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs a river of the same name, which joins the Moldava. 76 miles WNW. Jassi, 284 NE. Belgrade. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

Niemeczyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 12 NF. Wilna.

Niemen, a river which rises a few miles south of Minsk in Lithuania, passes by Grodno, and Kowno where it joins the Wilna; it soon after enters Prussia, changing its name to *Memel*. In Prussia it passes by Ragnit and Tilsit, seven miles below which latter town it divides into several branches, the two chief of which are the Ruffe and the Gilge.

Niemersat, a town of Prussia, in Samland, near the Balic. 8 miles N. Memel.

Niemi, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 44 miles N. Tornea.

Niemudlin, see *Falkenberg*.

Niemurow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 36 miles SW. Belcz.

Nien-becken, or *Neuen-Beiken*, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 2 miles SE. Lippispring.

Nienberg, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 6 miles SSE. Wipperfurt.

Nienborg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, on the Dinckel. 21 miles NW. Munster. *Long.* 6. 51. E. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Nienburg, a strong town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, on the Weser. 12 m. SSE. Hoya. *Long.* 9. 21. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Nienburg, or *Munch Nienburg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Cothen, seated on the Saale, containing a palace belonging to the prince, erected out of a convent of monks, and having a particular church of its own. In this place formerly stood a castle, mentioned so early as in a record of the year 975. In 1577, a synod was held here, consisting of the Anhalt clergy, relative to a concordate. 8 miles NW. Cothen, 3 NE. Bernburg. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Niendbrok, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 2 miles NNE. Krempe.

Niendorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles ESE. Gluckstad.

Nienhoff, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 11 miles NNW. Arensboek.

Nienhus, or *Nieuhaus*, a town of Ger-

many, in the county of Bentheim, situated on the Dinckel, which, not far from this place, falls into the Vechte. The strong citadel which formerly stood here, is at present quite fallen to ruin. Count John II. first founded a citadel at the close of the 13th century, which gave occasion to the erecting of many houses, out of which at length a town arose, which obtained its first town privileges from Count Bernhard, in the year 1376. The citadel here was taken in 1417, by bishop Frederick of Utrecht, with the assistance of the towns of Deventer, Campen, and Zwoll; and on its being restored again, the count was obliged to acknowledge it as a fief of Utrecht; and the whole country was afterwards wanted to be given up. 17 miles SE. Covorden, 16 NW. Bentheim. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

Nienhufe, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 10 miles SE. Rendsburg.

Nienkirchen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 3 miles NW. Krempe.

Nienkirchen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 4 miles NE. Oldeburg.

Nienkirchen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, 4 miles ENE. Wessingburen.

Nienrade, or *Drechroide*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark. 2 miles NE. Werdohl, 20 S. Dortmund. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Nieou-tchuang, a town of Chinese Tartary. 300 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 122. 18. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

Niepa, a town on the north coast of the island of Cuba. 55 miles N. St. Yago.

Nieper, see *Dnieper*.

Niepolomice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 10 miles E. Cracow.

Niers, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the Suire, 5 miles SW. Clonmell.

Nieredowa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 10 miles N. Birza.

Niers, a river of France, which rises near Gueldres, and runs into the Meuse near Gennepe.

Niesaway, or *Nieszwia*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, with a harbour, on the east coast of the Caspian Sea. 45 m. SSE. Deibend, 54 E. Schamachie.

Niesolone, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 34 miles NW. Zytomiers.

Niest, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Fulda, 2 miles below Cassel.

Niester, see *Dniester*.

Niesuchwieschorwza, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 33 miles NW. Lucko.

Nieswicz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. A palace in this town was destroyed by the Swedes in the year 1706. 24 miles NW. Sluck.

Niesyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 44 miles NE. Minsk.

Nietro, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 17. 24. *E. Lat.* 39. 12. N.

Nieuil, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 3 miles N. Rochelle.

Nieuil, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 7 miles NW. Limoges

Nieva, an island south-west of Mistake Bay, in Hudson's Straits.

Nieukerk, a town of Guelderland, near the Zuyder See. 8 miles SSW. Harderwyck, 6 NNE. Amersfort.

Nieuport, a town of Holland, on the Leck. 7 miles NNW. Gorcum, 15 E. Rotterdam.

Nieuport, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lys, whose ancient name was *Santbooft*, but changed when Philip comte of Flanders built a harbour, in the year 1168. It lies near the sea shore, on a branch of the river Yperlee, which, joining with the river Colme, forms a canal which runs into the sea. The harbour is dry at low water. The principal defence of the place consists of its sluices, by which they can lay all the country under water. In the year 1383, the town was burned by the rebels of Ghent. In 1488, it sustained a siege against Philip duke of Cleves, in which the women shewed a wonderful degree of courage. It took part in the revolt of the Netherlands, but was reduced in the year 1583, by the prince of Parma. On the 22d of July 1600, a famous battle was fought here between the Archduke Albert and Prince Maurice of Nassau, who commanded the army of the States, then besieging the place; the Spaniards lost 130 standards and colours, 600 prisoners, and 2000 men killed in the field of battle. The Prince of Orange at the commencement of the battle ordered his fleet to stand out to sea, to shew his soldiers that their safety depended on their courage; he also commanded his brother, Prince Frederick, to retire on board the fleet, that he might not at one time expose two persons of so much consequence to the States-General; but this the young prince obstinately refused, being resolved to share with his brother the glory and the danger. In the year 1706, Field-marshal Owerkerke, general of the Dutch troops, presented himself before this city on the 17th of June, with an intent to besiege it, but finding the enterprize too difficult, he decamped on the 19th, and went to attack Ostend. After the peace was concluded at Utrecht, in the year 1713, between France and England, the French ceded Nieuport to the English, who, in the year 1715, surrendered it to his Imperial and Catholic majesty, Charles VI. It was again taken by the French in the year

1745, and restored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Before the French revolution, here was a convent of English Chartreux, founded in the year 1415, at Shene, by Henry V. and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth removed first to Malines, and at last established at Nieuport in the year 1626. The inhabitants are principally fishermen, and the chief trade making nets, and cordage for vessels. In 1794, this town was taken by the French. 9 miles SW. Ostend, 20 NW. Ypres. *Long.* 2. 33. *E. Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Nieuwe Diep, a harbour of the north coast of Holland, of which possession was taken by the English fleet on the 28th of September 1799, in which were found thirteen ships of war, and three Indiamen. Near it was a magazine called *Nieuwe Werk*, which also fell into the hands of the English at the same time. 6 miles E. Helder.

Nieuwersluis, a fort of Holland, on the Vecht. 8 miles S. Muiden.

Niewiaza, a river of Samogitia, which runs into the Niemen, 14 miles E. Wielona.

Niewudge, a river of Hindoostan, one of the branches of the Chumbul.

Niezebat, see *Niasabad*.

Nif, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles E. Smyrna.

Nifan, or *Niban*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 80 m. SW. Haffek.

Nisso, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast.

Nig, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, situated near the mouth of the Dee, in a bay to which it gives name. 1 mile S. Aberdeen, 12 NNE. Stonehaven.

Niganish, a town or valley on the east coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 15. W. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Nigata, a seaport of Japan, on the north coast of the island of Niphon. *Long.* 139. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Nigdeh, or *Nikde*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. 44 miles SE. Akferah. *Long.* 35. 10. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Nigeln, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the Curisch Nerung. 15 m. S. Memel.

Nigemow, a town of Poland, in Galicia. Russia. 14 miles ESE. Halicz.

Niger, a river of Africa, which rises from a lake near Sankari, in the county of Jallonkadoo, and takes a northerly course for about 120 miles, as far as *Lat.* 13. N. it then changes its course to easterly about 60 miles, and then runs north-east almost to the city of Tombuctou; after which its current is due east, till at length it loses itself in a lake in the kingdom of Bornou, *Long.* 24. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. N. This river is called *Guin*, or *Jin*, which is probably its proper name. It is also called *Joliba*. The Moors and Arabs call it *Neel Abeed*, or the River of

Slaves, and *Neel Kibbeer*, or *the Great River*. Perhaps it is not unreasonable to expect that the Niger and the Nile will be found to be one and the same, and that river to be *Bahr el Abiad*.

Niger, a river of England, which runs into the German Sea, a little below Clay, in the county of Norfolk.

Nigg, a bay and village of Scotland, on the east coast of Kinkardineshire. 3 miles S. Aberdeen.

Nigg, a town of Scotland, in the county of Rois. 9 miles S. Tain.

Nightingale Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Madura. *Long.* 114. *E. Lat.* 7. 15. S.

Nightingale Island, a small island in the south Atlantic Ocean, of an irregular form, with a hollow in the centre, about seven or eight miles in circumference. There are some rocky islets at its southern extremity. It is said that there is anchorage on the north-east coast. *Long.* 11. 48. *W. Lat.* 37. 29. S.

Nigono, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 22 miles SW. Modena.

Nigouden, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Tungabadra, 12 miles N. Bijnagar.

Nigritia, see *Negroland*.

Nig-tsing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 25 miles E. King.

Nijar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 12 miles NE. Almeria.

Nika, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. 15 miles SE. Fehrabad.

Nikalinczin, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 44 miles S. Halicz.

Nikde, see *Nigdeh*.

Nikelstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Liegnitz. This place obtained its character on the flattering prospect of a gold mine, which however proved vain, and the place decayed. 6 miles SE. Liegnitz.

Nikera, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 57. 20. *W. Lat.* 6. N.

Nikia, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 26 miles SE. Akrida.

Nikios, a town of Egypt. 5 m. N. Menuf.

Nikioping, or *Nykoping*, i.e. *New Mart*, a seaport of Sweden, and capital of Sudermanland, situated at the mouth of a river, near the Baltic. It is a well-built staple town, and one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom of Sweden, and was formerly the residence of the kings and princes of Sudermanland. The air is so temperate and salubrious, that in times of a contagion the royal family, and the several boards and offices, have frequently removed from Stockholm to this place. Its inhabitants are above 12,000 souls; and the city is divided into two (nearly equal) parts by a large

river, over which a stone bridge was built in the year 1728. Nikioping was almost consumed by fire in 1661, and suffered extremely by the ravages of the Russians in 1719. Here was formerly a very ancient castle, demolished in 1665; the kings of Sudermanland resided in it, and it was so strongly fortified that it was accounted little inferior to those of Stockholm or Calmar. It has two handsome churches, a commodious harbour, several manufactories of cloth and Morocco leather, a brass hammer-mill, and drives a considerable trade by sea. Its chief magistrates are two burgo-masters. The governor of Sudermanland also resides in a palace in this city. The Swedish language is supposed to be spoken in its greatest purity at Nikioping, and its environs. Without this town is a royal inclosure, and the adjacent country is extremely fertile. 50 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 53. *E. Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Nikitinskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 60 miles SSE. Ekaterinoflav.

Nikitik, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. 20 miles SE. Moscow.

Niklé, a town of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile. 10 miles S. Faoua.

Nikolaevskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 68 miles W. Omik.

Nikolaevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 36 miles SE. Totma.

Nikolaevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Undebs. 60 miles ESE. Tomsk.

Nikolaevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 72 m. SE. Enifeisk.

Nikolajev, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Ingul, near the Bog, founded in 1791. This town increased very rapidly, and the admiralty has been removed hither from Cherfon. 63 miles NW. Cherfon. *Long.* 31. 55. *E. Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Nikolai, or *Mikolow*, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Plefz. 12 miles N. Plefz, 27 ENE. Ratibor. *Long.* 18. 50. *E. Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Nikolik, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, and province of Ustiug, on the Jug. 6 miles S. Ustiug. *Long.* 45. 34. *E. Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Nikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 52 miles WSW. Archangel.

Nikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Onega. 72 m. SE. Oneg.

Nikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 52 m. S. Mezen.

Nikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 24 miles SSE. Vologda.

Nikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the govern-

ment of Upha, on the Ural. 80 miles ESE. Orenburg.

Nikolskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 40 miles N. Tomsk.

Nil Cund, a town of Thibet. 75 miles N. Catmandu. Long. 84. 57. E. Lat. 29. 18. N.

Nilab, a name given to the river Indus or Sindé, in Thibet.

Nilas, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 50 miles NE. Culiacan.

Nile, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geeeli, in Long. 36. 55. E. Lat. 10. 59. N. After a variety of turnings and windings, it passes through the lake of Dembea, leaves Abyssinia, crosses the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene; washing the walls of many cities and towns, and being joined by innumerable rivers, great and small, in its course. After passing through Egypt, which country it divides into two parts, it empties itself by seven mouths into the Mediterranean, in Lat. 31. 25. N. To the overflowing of this river Egypt is indebted for its fertility. The Nile's increase, occasioned by the torrents of rain which fall yearly in Abyssinia, is not much perceived till the summer solstice; when the waters become troubled, of a reddish tincture, and are thought unwholesome. They must be purified before drank; which is done by mixing bitter almonds, pounded to dust, in a jar full of water, and kept turning with the arm for some minutes; it is then left to settle, and in five or six hours the heterogeneous particles subside to the bottom of the vessel, and the water becomes limpid and excellent. The Nile continues increasing till near the end of August, and often even in September. The Nilometer at Elephantina formerly denoted to what degree the inundation would rise: the experience of ages had afforded marks known to those whose trust it was to watch: the governors of the provinces were instantly informed, and the necessary labours for the good of agriculture were regulated accordingly. When the Arabs conquered Egypt, the Nilometer was at the small town of Halovan, facing Memphis. Amrou destroyed that stately capital. Some ages after, the mekias or Nilometer was built at one extremity of the island of Raouda, and the column to measure the water was erected in the centre of a low chamber, the walls of which are exceedingly solid, and the bottom on a level with the bed of the Nile. The mekias has never since been changed, and officers are now appointed to examine the progress of the inundations, which is daily proclaimed in the streets of Cairo, by the public criers, to whom the people interested in the event

give some slight reward, and it becomes the news of the day. As Egypt pays no tribute to the grand signior, if the waters do not rise to 16 cubits, the Egyptians often disguise the truth, and do not proclaim they have risen to that height till they have surpassed it. The day of this proclamation is a day of rejoicing, and a solemn feast among the Egyptians. Mr. Gray's well-known description of Egypt, as immersed under the influx of the Nile, is exquisitely poetical, but far from just. In Upper Egypt, the river is confined by high banks, which prevent any inundation into the adjacent country. This is also the same in Lower Egypt, except at the extremities of the Delta, where the Nile is never more than a few feet below the surface of the ground, and where inundations of course take place. But the country, as may be expected, is without habitations. The fertility of Egypt arises from human art. The lands near the river are watered by machines, and if they extend to any width, canals have been cut: the soil in general is so rich as to require no manure; it is a pure black mould, free from stones, and of a very tenacious and unctuous nature. The greatest breadth of this majestic river may be computed at 1000 feet, or about a third of a mile. Its motion is even slower than that of the Thames, and does not exceed three miles an hour. The water is always muddy; in April and May, when it is clearest, it has still a cloudy hue; when it overflows, the colour is a dirty red. It is replete with a variety of fish. It seems not now determinable of what species was the fish called *oxyrynchus*, so famous in the antiquities of Egypt: D'Anville says it is one now called *Kesher*: the best is the *bulti*, somewhat like a white trout, but sometimes attaining such a size as to weigh fifty pounds. Except good and large eels, none of the fish have a strict similitude to the European. Among several kinds of water-fowls which frequent the Nile may be mentioned what is called the turkey, goose, and a large fowl the flesh of which is palatable and salubrious food. Other striking and ancient features of this distinguished stream are the rafts of Belasses, or large white jars, used for carrying water, little rafts of gourds, on which a single person conducts himself with great philosophical dignity across the stream; and the divers, who, concealing their heads in pumpkins, approach the water-fowl unperceived, and seize them by their legs. The crocodiles seem reduced in number, and are confined to the district above Siout, where it is dangerous to bathe.

Nimbo Etchawk, a town of Bengal. 36 miles NW. Ramgur.

Nimburg, or *Nienburg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, near the Elbe.

In the year 1634, the Saxon troops took this town by assault. 14 miles SSE. Jung Buntzel, 70 SE. Dresden, 26 ENE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Nimeck, see *Nienneck*.

Nimeguen, or *Nimwegen*, a very ancient, rich, strong, and populous city of Holland, situated on the south side of the Wahal. It is said to have taken its name from Magus king of the Gauls. It is the capital of the Lower Guelderland, and was anciently the capital of the whole dutchy; it is also the chief town of Betuwe, or Batavia, the country of the ancient Batavi, so frequently mentioned in the Roman history. It has 13 gates, and is defended by an ancient fortress called Vlack-Hof, supposed to have been built about the time of Julius Cæsar; and several other fortifications. It was anciently a free city. The emperor Charlemagne having rebuilt the castle in the year 775, made Nimwegen the second imperial city of Lower Germany; Aix-la-Chapelle being the first, and Thionville the third. William III. king of the Romans, separated it from the empire, and united it to the comté of Holland, in 1248; but being in want of money, he sold it, in 1270, with its territory, for 21,000 marks of silver, to Otho III. comte of Guelders, whose successors remained masters till the States of Holland revolted against the king of Spain. Notwithstanding it is separated from the empire, it paid a small tribute, which was, according to Guicciardini, to send yearly to Aix-la-Chapelle a glove filled with pepper: but Frederic Sanders reports it in another manner, and asserts the inhabitants of Nimwegen are free from all customs on the Meuse, particularly at Liege, on condition that they send, on the first Sunday after Easter, a pair of buckskin gloves, with two pounds of pepper; this was neglected for several years, and was renewed under Arnold de Horn bishop of Liege, who died in the year 1388. In 1585, the citizens took arms against the garrison of Hollanders, and drove them away from the town, being resolved to defend themselves; but the same year, the Chevalier Martin Schenck attempted to surprise it. He had entered the city with his troops in the night of the 11th of August, and had nearly become master of the place, when the inhabitants, recovering from their consternation, repulsed them, with the loss of 500 men; the rest retired in such confusion that they were most of them driven into the river, and drowned; the inhabitants drew the bodies out of the water, cut them in pieces, and publicly exposed them, until the Marquis de Varambon, governor of Guelderland, for the king of Spain, ordered them to be removed, and kept in a tower. The remains, after the

city was taken, were deposited in the sepulchre of the ancient dukes of Guelderland, with great pomp, at which Prince Maurice, the nobility, magistrates, and principal officers of the army attended. The inhabitants were besieged by Prince Maurice of Nassau, and compelled to surrender the 21st of October 1591; the prince, the more readily to master the place, and hinder the navigation upon the Wahal, had the year before constructed a fort opposite the city, which was called Knotembourg; scarcely was this finished, when the Duke of Parma besieged it the 13th of July 1591, but the garrison made so stout a resistance, that Prince Maurice had time to come to its succour; after this, a part of the army of the Duke of Parma was defeated by the troops of the States the 24th of July; this check hastened the taking of the city. Nimwegen followed the fate of the other cities of Guelderland, being taken by the French in the year 1672, in whose hands it remained two years, when they abandoned it. In the year 1702, the Duke of Burgundy and Marechal Boufflers, commanders of the French army, made an attempt to take it again; but were defeated by a party of Dutch troops, under the command of the Earl of Athlone. The churches of Nimwegen are in general handsome structures; the town-house is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. The magistracy is composed of 24, of whom two are burgo-masters, changed yearly, on the 1st of January, and 12 echevins; the other ten form the common-council. In this city was held the celebrated congress of plenipotentiaries of almost all the powers of Europe, who concluded a treaty of peace the 30th of July 1678; between Spain and France, on the 6th of September; between France and the United Provinces, and between the emperor and Sweden, in January 1679. This town was taken by the French on the 8th of November 1794, after having defeated the British out-posts a few days before. 50 miles SE. Amsterdam. *Long.* 5. 47. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Nimes, *Nems*, or *Mihonic*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 44 m. SE. Dresden, 38 N. Prague.

Nimes, see *Nismes*.

Ningouta, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the government of Kirin. 640 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 129. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Niniquipar, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 156 miles E. Riochico.

Nimmizsch, or *Nimptschen*, or *Nimptsche*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipfic. 2 miles NNE. Grimma.

Nimptsch, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, near the Lohe, with a

cattle on an eminence. The Lutherans and Roman Catholics have each a church. 25 miles SW. Brieg, 24 S. Breslau. *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Nimritz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 4 miles N. Neustadt.

Nims, a river of France, which rises near Schoneck, in the department of the Forests, and runs into the Prum, near its union with the Sour.

Ninaf, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 14 miles N. Cairo.

Nindia, a town of Bengal. 18 miles N. Burdwan.

Nine, see *Nen*.

Nine Feet Harbour, a bay on the west coast of Florida. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 27. N.

Nine Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean; so called by Capt. Carteret. *Long.* 154. 30. E. *Lat.* 4. 40. S.

Nine Pins, two small islands in the Mergui Archipelago, near the west coast of Saddle Island.

Ninety-six, see *Cambridge*.

Ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Mali-en river. 503 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 29. E. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1182 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 42. E. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Ning-hiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 13 miles S. Yung-Hing.

Ning-bia-ouei, a fortress of China, in Chen-si, on the borders of Tartary. 500 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 39. E. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Ning-koue, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 25 m. SE. Nhing-koue.

Ning-kiang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si. 665 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 106. E. *Lat.* 32. 45. N.

Ningo, or *Allampi*, a district or kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name. 43 miles WSW. from the river Volta. *Long.* 0. 36. W. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

Ning-po, a city of China, in the province of Tche-kang. This city, which Europeans have called *Liam-po*, is a very good port, on the eastern sea of China, over against Japan. It is a city of the first order, and has four towns of the third under its jurisdiction: it is situated on the confluence of two small rivers, which after their union form a channel, reaching to the sea, and is deep enough to bear vessels of 200 tons. One of these rivers, which the Chinese call Kin, comes from the south; the other, called Yao, from west-north-west. These rivers water a plain, surrounded almost on all sides with mountains, and form a sort of an oval basin, whose diameter from east to west (drawing a line across the city) may be about twenty

miles, that from north to south is much greater. The plain, which resembles a garden, for its levelness and cultivation, is full of towns and houses, and divided by a great number of canals, made by the waters which fall from the mountains. 662 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Ning-yuen, a town of Chinese Tartary; situated on a river of the same name, near the Gulf of Leao-tong. 20 m. ENE. Peking.

Ning-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 20 m. SSE. Kong-tchang.

Ning-yuen, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong, a little below Ning-yuen.

Ninghen, a town of Bengal. 18 miles N. Burdwan.

Nino, a town of Curdistan. 50 miles W. Erbil.

Ninove, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, situated on the Dender, with only one parish church, which is a handsome structure, rebuilt in the year 1718. It was anciently independent of Flanders, and governed by its own lords: it was first surrounded with walls in 1194, had five gates and a castle, now demolished. Ninove suffered much during former wars, having been several times sacked and pillaged. 18 miles SE. Ghent, 13 W. Brussels.

Ninsea, a small island near the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 29. E. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Nio, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 36 miles in circumference, anciently called *Ino*, *Ios*, and *Dios*. This island has some good harbours; the chief product is corn. The number of inhabitants is about 3700, all Greeks, under a waiwode. The taxes amount to about 900 piastres. Homer is said to have died in this island; but all traces of his tomb are lost. *Long.* 5. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, and capital of an extensive bailiwick in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva; the residence of a bailiff; supposed to have been a Roman town, and called *Noviodunum*. In the town and environs many medals, urns, and antiquities, have been discovered. Here is a manufacture of beautiful porcelain. 11 miles N. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 6. E. *Lat.* 46. 24. N.

Nions, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Drôme. 20 miles NE. Orange, 21 SE. Montelimart. *Long.* 5. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Niort, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Two Sevres, on the river Sevre Niortoise. In 1372, the English took it by storm. 3 posts and a half ESE. Fontenay le Comte, and 9 and a half SW. Poitiers. *Long.* 0. 23. W. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Nipashsee, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 101. W. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Nipegon, a large river of North-America, which runs into Lake Superior.

Nipes, a town on the north-west coast of Hispaniola. 25 miles W. Petite Goave.

Nippon, or *Hippon*, the principal island of Japan, in the North Pacific Ocean. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vast number of windings, so that it is not easy to ascertain its true circumference, only it is computed to be about 1500 miles at least. Its length from east to west is about 660 miles, and breadth from north to south, where broadest, about 400; but in other parts only between 150 and 200. It was divided, in the times of the daïros, into 53 or 55 kingdoms, all tributary to them; but since the cubos deprived these monarchs of their secular power, those divisions have not only undergone very great changes, but have since been in a state of continual fluctuation. Each of these hath its capital, besides a number of other considerable towns. The five principal cities in this island are Meaco, Jedo, Osacca, Surunga, and Saccai. *Long.* 130. to 140. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. to 40. N.

Nipissing, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long.* 10. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Niranee, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 16 miles WNW. Currah.

Niris, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 75 miles E. Schiras, 210 ESE. Ispahan.

Nirnova, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth.

Nirva, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 80 miles ENE. Meaco.

Nirua, a town of South-America, in province of Caraccas. 30m. NW. Segovia Nueva.

Nisa, see *Nesa*.

Nisabur, see *Neisapour*.

Nisampara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles SSW. Patna.

Nisari, an island in the Mediterranean. 20 miles NW. Rhodes. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Nischlitz, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 4 m. WSW. Schwibufin.

Nisdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 10 miles N. Kamnitz.

Nisemasse, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 42. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Nish, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

Nishampour, a town of Bengal, and chief place of the circar of Poostole. 150 miles N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 33. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

Nishampshack, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John. *Long.* 66. 45. W. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

Nisi, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 15 miles S. Messina.

Nisi, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. *Long.* 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Nisibin, or *Nisbin*, anciently *Nisibis*, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, once a celebrated city and capital of a country to which it gave name. In the year of Rome 684, it was subject to Tigranes king of Armenia, from whom it was taken by Lucullus. It was afterwards taken by Trajan, and early in the Christian era erected into a bishop's see; but is now, and long has been, in a state of decay. It is supposed to have been founded near Ur of the Chaldeans. 78 miles SE. Diarbekir. 70 NW. Mosul. *Long.* 40. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Nisida, a small island in the Gulf of Naples, which lies not a great way from the main land, is a kind of large garden, laid out in slopes and terraces, and brings its proprietors a considerable yearly income. Towards the south it has a small harbour, called *Porto Pavone*; and on a neighbouring rock stands a lazaretto, where ships bound for Naples are obliged to perform quarantine. This island abounds in rabbits, and large black snakes. The chief produce is oil. 5 miles WSW. Naples.

Nisita, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 7 miles WSW. Cuma.

Nisler, a river of the duchy of Westphalia, which joins the Sieg, near its source.

Nisma, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 6 miles E. Zeitz.

Nismes, or *Nîmes*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Gard. It is large, and pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, covered with vineyards and orchards of fruit, at some distance from a small river, called the *Vistre*. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a particular government, a court of conventions, a consular jurisdiction, &c. It contained a seminary, a college, an academy of ancient history and belles lettres, several hospitals, a citadel, and 32,594 inhabitants, a third of them supposed to be Protestants. The manufactures are various; those of cloth and silk are very large; 20,000 pair of stockings are said to be made annually. The city is ancient, and was formerly very large and magnificent, before it was taken and sacked by the Goths. Considerable vestiges of Roman magnificence yet remain, and are spoken of by travellers with admiration; among others, are an amphitheatre, a temple of Diana, a grand tower, supposed to have been a mausoleum, a public fountain, and a maison quarrée, which last is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquisite taste, raised by the inhabitants of Nîmes, in the year of Rome 754, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa. 5 posts and three quarters NE. Montpelier, 90 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Niequeunia, or *Nestigiuma*, a settlement on Mohawk river, between Albany and Shenectady; founded by a society called *Shakers*.

Nissa, a river of Servia, which joins the Ibar, 30 miles NNW. Niffa.

Nissa, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, situated on a river of the same name, consisting of Upper and Lower Fortrefs, and surrounded with walls and ramparts. It contains several mosques, baths, and fountains: the houses are of clay and wood. In 1599, it was taken by the waiwode of Wallachia. In 1689, Prince Louis of Baden defeated the Turks here, and took the town; but the year following the Turks recovered it. In the year 1737, it was taken by the Hungarians, but retaken by the Turks the year following. 245 m. NW. Adrianople, 150 ENE. Ragufa. *Long.* 21.36. E. *Lat.* 43.31. N.

Nissa, or *Nizza*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 12 miles NW. Castello de Vide, 21 E. Abrantes.

Nisser, a lake of Norway, in the province of Christianfand. 35 miles W. Skeen.

Nissurwa, or *Nazawa*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 80 m. SW. Mascat.

Nister, a river of Germany, which runs into the Sieg, near Schonitz.

Nitchou, a river which rises in a mountain of Thibet, and runs into the Burrampooter, at Ghergong.

Nitchou kon Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 106. 49. E. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

Nitcudy, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Manzorah, 35 m. E. Oudighir.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, and passing through Dumfriesshire, enters Solway Firth, about 10 miles below Dumfries. The valley through which it flows is called *Nithsdale*, or *Nidsdale*. *Long.* of the mouth, 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Nitta, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 miles NNW. Jedo.

Nittany, a mountain of Pennsylvania, between the river Juniatta and the west branch of the Susquehanna.

Nittenau, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen. 15 miles NNE. Ratisbon.

Nitting, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles S. Munnerstatt.

Nitzendorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 m. N. Salzungen.

Nize, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, and runs into the sea, at Bayonne.

Nivelle, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, heretofore capital of Wallon Brabant, which had anciently the privilege of coining money. 15 miles S. Brussels, 75 WNW. Namur.

Nivernois, before the revolution a province of France, of which Nevers was the capital. Now in department of the Yonne.

Nivernois Bay, a large bay at the eastern extremity of Lake Ontario.

Niukcheykoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Sula. 24 miles S. Ust Silolsk.

Niurunda, a river of Sweden, which rises in the province of Harjeadalen, and first takes the name of *Liunga*, till it arrives at Husio, in the province of Medelpadia. Here it changes its name, and after crossing the province, runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, 5 miles S. Sundswall.

Niurunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. 10 miles S. Sundfwall.

Niwa, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea. 16 miles N. Tornea.

Nixabour, see *Neisapour*.

Nixapa, see *Nexapa*.

Nixonton, a town of North-Carolina, capital of Pasquotank county, on a creek of Albemarle Sound. 170 miles S. Washington. *Long.* 76. 29. W. *Lat.* 36. 14. N.

Niza, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 15 miles NNW. Portalegre.

Nizambadda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 m. NE. Cicacole.

Nizampet, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 15 m. W. Aurungabad.

Nizampatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, at one of the mouths of the river Kistnah, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. 34 miles SW. Masulipatani. *Long.* 80. 48. E. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Nizao, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea, 3 miles E. Cape Nizao.

Nizgorodskoe, a province of Russia, bounded on the north by Kostromskoe, on the west by the governments of Vladimir and Tambow, on the south by Penzenskoe, and on the east by the governments of Kazan and Simbirsk; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Niznei Novogorod is the capital. *Long.* 42. to 46. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. to 57. N.

Niznotsmanskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 48 miles E. Schenkursk.

Nizza de la Paglia, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro, on the river Beibo. 7 miles NW. Acqui, 14 SE. Asti. *Long.* 8. 28 E. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Noacally, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, *Long.* 92. 16. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Noad, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 18 miles WNW. Coilpetta.

Noada, a town of Bengal. 50 miles NW. Ramgur.

Noagur, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SE. Doefa.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles SSE. Poitiers.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles SE. Beauvais.

Noakpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles WSW. Arrah.

Noale, a town of Italy, in the Trevifan. 9 miles SSW. Treviso.

Roanagur, a town of Bengal, in the province of Tipera. 20 miles N. Comillah. *Long.* 91. 20. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Noanagur, or *Cutchagur*, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, in the county of Guzerat, near the Gulf of Cutch. 178 miles WSW. Amedabad, 108 SSW. Janagur. *Long.* 62. 30. E. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

Noanamur, a town of South-America, in the province of Choco, chiefly inhabited by Indians. 170 miles N. Popayan, 150 SW. Santa Fé de Antioquia. *Long.* 76. 46. W. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Noanamas, a river of South-America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 4. 45. N.

Noangong, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Rajemal.

Noan-pin, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-li. 1177 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 4. E. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

Noara, (*La*), a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 10 miles SE. Patti.

Noba, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Aroo. *Long.* 135. 13. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. S.

Noblesur, see *Frur*.

Nobleborough, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 10 miles SE. New-castle.

Nobleborough, a town of New-York. 150 miles N. New-York.

Nobody Knows What, a name given by Capt. Cook to the northern arm of Dusky Bay.

Nobutpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 21 miles E. Benares.

Nocario, a town of the island of Corsica. 12 miles NE. Corte.

Noce, a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, 10 miles N. Trent.

Nocé, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 5 miles E. Bellefme.

Nocea, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 20 miles E. Mifitra.

Nocera, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto; the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope. 16 miles NE. Spoleto. *Long.* 12. 48. E. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Nocera delli Pagani, a city of Naples, in Calabria Citra; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. It contains 12 parish churches, and six convents. This city was anciently called *Nuceria Alphatona*; it was a Roman colony, and had the privilege of coining money. It appears a cluster of villages, and according to their own account contains 30,000 inhabitants, dispersed into 40 patches of habitations. In the 13th century, it received the name of *Nocera delli Pagani* to distinguish it from the town of *Nocera*, in

the dutchy of Spoleto, and is supposed to owe its appellation to a colony of Saracens, brought hither by Frederic of Swabia. In the year 1384. Pope Urban was besieged in the castle of Nocera by the troops of Charles of Durazzo, and maintained a brave defence, till he was relieved by a band of desperadoes, who removed him safe to Genoa. 25 miles SSW. Cosenza, 20 SE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 27. E. *Lat.* 40. 44. N.

Nocer, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Mediterranean. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Nocum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 20 miles NE. Tannasfar.

Noder, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the coast of the Baltic. 14 miles N. Pillau.

Nodar, or *Noudar*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 21 miles SE. Mourao, 24 E. Moura.

Noddles Island, a small pleasant island in Boston harbour.

Nodermalm, an island of Sweden, on which stands a part of the city of Stockholm. On it are a palace and opera-house, an ancient arsenal now converted into a theatre, three churches, an observatory, &c.

Nodha, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 63 miles SW. Kidge.

Nodhea, a town of Persia, in the province of Keiman. 75 miles NNE. Sirgian.

Noddingen, an island of Sweden, near the west coast, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 57. 16. N.

Noddingen, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 12 miles N. Gothenburg.

Nodz, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 8 miles E. Ornans.

Noë, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. 17 miles S. Toulouse, 8 S. Muret.

Noel, two islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 96. 30. to 96. 48. E. *Lat.* 10. 33. to 10. 47. N.

Noesa Baron, an island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the south coast of Java, about 25 miles in circumference. *Long.* 113. E. *Lat.* 6. 36. S.

Noesa Cambaz, or *Pulo Cannibaz*, an island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the south coast of Java; about 45 miles in circumference. *Long.* 109. 22. E. *Lat.* 7. 42. S.

Noesa Comba, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 117. E. *Lat.* 5. 20. S.

Noesa Laer, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the south coast of Ceram. *Long.* 129. 10. E. *Lat.* 3. 34. S.

Noesa Nessing, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the north coast of Timor. *Long.* 126. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. S.

Noesa Pinnos, shoals in the Eastern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Noesa Seras, four small islands in the

Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 116 58. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Noemie, a town of the state of Tennessee. 21 miles S. Knoxville.

Nafuentes, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 6 miles N. Frias.

Nogales, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. 20 miles SSE. Badajoz.

Nogara, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 13 miles W. Legnano.

Nagara, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles NE. Trent.

Nogara, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gers. 21 miles SW. Condom, 27 WNW. Auch. *Long.* 0. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Nogarcot, a town of Asia, in the country of Napoul, with a celebrated pagoda. 50 m. NE. Catmandu, 75 SW. Tankia. *Long.* 86. 8. E. *Lat.* 28. 11. N.

Nogarola, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 19 miles SSE. Verona.

Nogat, a river of Prussia, which branches off from the Vistula about 6 miles below Gniewie, passes by Marienburg, &c. and runs into the Frisch Haff, 6 miles N. Elbing.

Nogat, an island at the mouth of the Vistula, bounded on the north by the Old Vistula, on the east by the Frisch Haff, on the south-east by the Nogat, and on the west by the Vistula; about 30 miles in length from north to south, and from 5 to 15 broad. It is well watered and fertile.

Nogata, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles N. Taifero.

Nogeln, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 52 miles N. Königsberg.

Nogent le Bernard, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 18 miles NNE. Le Mans.

Nogent P Artaut, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 6 miles S. Châteaui Thierry.

Nogent sur Marne, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 miles S. Paris.

Nogent le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 9 miles SE. Chaumont en Bassigny, 11 N. Langres.

Nogent le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, near the Eure. 12 miles N. Chartres, 12 SE. Dreux.

Nogent le Rotrou, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Huifne. 27 miles SW. Chartres, 26 NW. Châteaudun. *Long.* 0. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Nogent sur Seine, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aube. 29 miles NW. Troyes, 9 ESE. Provins. *Long.* 3. 35. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Nogent sur Vernisson, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 9 miles S. Montargis.

Noghé, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile. 50 miles NE. Sennaar.

Nogonr, a town of Bengal, capital of the circle of Bhubuckpour. 50 miles NE. Moorshedal ad. *Long.* 88. 53. E. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Noguera Pallaresa, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segra, 4 miles N. Balaguer.

Noguera Ribagorçana, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segra, 10 miles S. Balaguer.

Nohn, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 13 miles NW. Sar Louis, 16 NE. Thionville.

Nobotha, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 21 miles WSW. Tankia.

Nobukun, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Yucatan, and runs into the bay of Honduras by several mouths. *Long.* 90. 16. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Nobutta, a town of Bengal. 18 miles W. Nattore. *Long.* 88. 46. E. *Lat.* 24. 28. N.

Nobutta, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SW. Mahmudpour.

Nobutta, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles ESE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 59. N.

Noia, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles SE. Nardo.

Noia, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 12 miles SSW. Turfi.

Noia, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 6 miles WSW. Conversano, 25 ESE. Bari.

Noiera, a town of Naples, in Principato Citia. 7 miles WNW. Salerno.

Noilsberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 18 m. NW. Leitmeritz.

Noir, see *Black*.

Noireau, a river of France, which runs into the Orne, about 4 miles NNE. Clecy.

Noiretable, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 18 miles SSW. Roanne.

Noirmoutier, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, with an harbour and bay on the east coast of the island of Noirmoutier, and defended with a fort, called *Fort St. Pierre*. *Long.* 2. 10. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Noirmout Point, a cape at the entrance of St. Aubin's Bay, on the south coast of the island of Jersey.

Noirmoutier, an island separated from the continent of France by a trait, of about a quarter of a league in width, three leagues long, and from a quarter to one league wide. This island being a celebrated place of resort for the French royalists of La Vendée, was taken on the 2d of January 1794, by the republicans; 800 royalists were killed, and 1200 made prisoners. *Long.* 2. 9. W. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Noisy le Sec, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 4 miles E. Paris.

Noix, Isle au, or ut Island, a small island, near the north extremity of lake Champlain.

Noizai, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 miles NW. Amboise.

Noka, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles NNE. Saferam.

Nokre-koh, a mountain of Grand Bukharia, so called from the silver mines which it contains. 100 miles E. Balk.

Nokissima, or *Bu ning Island*, a small Japanese island. Long. 139. 20. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

Noksela, a town of Bengal. 45 miles NE. Nattore.

Nola, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, said to have been built by the Etrurians, before Rome. It was once a Roman colony, rich and flourishing, and is yet a handsome town; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Naples: the silk spun in the neighbourhood is much esteemed. Bells are said to have been first made here, and here Augustus died. Near it Hannibal was twice defeated by Marcellus. 13 miles E. Naples. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

Nolachucky, a river of America, which runs into the Tennesse. Long. 83. 4. W. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Nolay, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 10 m. SW. Beaune, 14 SE. Arnay le Duc.

Noli, a seaport town of the Ligurian Republic. The harbour is defended by a fort; the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, yet it is the see of a bishop. 58 miles ENE Nice, 25 SW. Genoa. Long. 8. 28. E. Lat. 44. 11. N.

Nolin's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River. Long. 86. 36. W. Lat. 36. 57. N.

Nolinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 40 m. S. Viatka. Long. 50. 14. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

Nollen, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles SSW. Zossen.

Nolle, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 8 miles N. Turin, 2 NW. Cirie.

Nolsoe, one of the smaller Faroer Islands. 6 miles S. Osteroe. Long. 6. 38. W. Lat. 65. 10. N.

No-Man's-Land, a small island near the coast of America, a little to the south-west of Martha's Vineyard. Long. 71. 5. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Nom de Jesus, a town of the island of Zebu, one of the Philippine Islands; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Manila.

Nomades, or *Nomao*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles SE. St. Joao de Pelqueira, 12 SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

Nombre de Dios, a town of South-America, in the province of Darien, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name: this town was destroyed in its infancy by the Indians of Darien. Some years after, however, it was rebuilt; and the inhabitants maintained their ground till the year 1584, when orders arrived from Philip II. for their removing to Porto Bello, as being much better situated for the commerce of that country. 30 miles E. Porto Bello. Long. 79. 35. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas. The Spanish general who subdued it having granted the property of some of the silver mines to the natives, it drew so many people hither, that it soon became the most populous town in the province. 85 miles NW. Zacatecas. Long. 104. 32. W. Lat. 24. 6. N.

Nombre de Dios, or *Tambopalla*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 17. 10. S.

Nombre de Nios, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 120 m. N. Parral.

Nombre de Jesus, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 35 miles NW. St. Josef de Huates.

Nombre de Maria, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 8 miles NE. St. Josef de Huates.

Nomeny, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Seille. 6 miles E. Pont a Mousson, 12 WNW. Château Salins.

Nomi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 16 miles SE. Kanazava.

Nomisny Bay, a bay in the river Potomack, on the coast of Virginia. Long. 76. 50. W. Lat. 38. 11. N.

Nona, a seaport town of Dalmatia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Spalatro, anciently called *Onona*, or *Ononum*. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place. The ruins of Nona, which ought to furnish abundant materials to gratify the curiosity of antiquaries, are so buried by repeated devastations to which that unhappy city has been exposed, that scarcely any vestige of them appears above ground. Nothing is to be seen that indicates the grandeur of the Roman times; neither are there any remains of barbarous magnificence to put one in mind of the ages where the kings of the Croat Slavi had their residence. It lies on a small island, surrounded by a harbour; which in former times was capable of receiving large ships, but is now become a fetid pool, by means of a little muddy river that falls into it after a course of about six miles, through the rich abandoned fields of that district. The ancient inhabitants turned this water into another channel, and made it run through the valley of Drafnich in to the

sea, and the remains of the bank raised by them for that purpose, are still to be seen. 28 miles NW. Scardona. *Long.* 15. 35. E. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Noname, a lake of North-America, about 50 miles long, and 35 broad. *Lat.* 60. N.

Nonancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 7 miles W. Dreux, 12 E. Verneuil.

Nonant, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 18 miles N. Argentan.

Nonantola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 10 miles NE. Modena.

Nonaspe, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles E. Alcaniz.

Noncello, a river of Italy, which rises in the Friuli, and runs into the Livenza, with the Meda.

Noncovery, one of the Nicobar islands, situated to the south-east of Camorta, the intermediate sea forming an excellent harbour, which might be made very useful. The island is of a triangular form, of no great extent, and almost covered with wood. The inhabitants are few in number; and the produce, except timber and hogs, very insignificant. Lime-stone is abundant. *Long.* 94. 2. E. *Lat.* 8. 5. N.

Nondul, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland. 10 miles WNW. Abo.

Nendorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles NW. Sonneberg.

None, a river of France, which runs into the Riotorto, at the town of None.

None, a town of France, in the department of the Po, at the conflux of the rivers None and Riotorto. 8 miles NW. Carmagnola, 7 SSW. Turin.

Nonenstois, a town of Austria. 4 miles NW. Egenburg.

Nonenuch, a river of America, in the province of Main, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 70. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Nonenuch, one of the smaller Bermuda islands.

Nonenuch Harbour, an harbour on the east coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 23. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Nonnette, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 4 miles SSE. Issoire, 12 NNW. Brioude.

Nono, a town of Abyssinia. 100 miles S. Miné.

Noncaba, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 105 miles W. Parral.

Nontron, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Dordogne. 21 miles N. Perigueux, 30 SSW. Limoges. *Long.* 0. 44. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Nonza, a town of the island of Corsica. 8 miles NW. Bastia.

Nooga, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 28. 30. S.

Noohern, or *Federal Island*, one of the

Ingraham islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 140. 5. W. *Lat.* 8. 58. S.

Nookeetah, a town of Bengal. 45 miles NE. Nattore.

Noogoo, one of the small Friendly islands. 3 miles NE. Tongataboo.

Noogoonamo, one of the Hapae islands, a little to the south-east of Haano.

Noongolah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 12 miles E. Goragot.

Noongotty, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 28 miles SE. Sohagepour.

Noonoyan, a town on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Noony, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Hendooa. 55 miles W. Moorshedabad, 34 N. Nagore. *Long.* 87. 7. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 55 miles E. Surat, 142 W. Burhanpour. *Long.* 73. 50. E. *Lat.* 21. 11. N.

Nooraldgen, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 35 miles ESE. Lahore.

Noorbatornia, a town of Thibet. 5 miles S. Painom Jeung.

Noorgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles W. Fyzabad.

Noorgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles E. Lucknow.

Noormahal, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 40 miles ESE. Sultanpour.

Noornagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 22 miles N. Comillah.

Noorpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, in the subah of Lahore. 70 miles NE. Lahore. *Long.* 75. 5. E. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Noorpoor, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SW. Dacca.

Noort Point, the north cape of the port of Coquimbo, in Chili.

Nootka, or *King George's Island*, an island in Nootka Sound. *Long.* 126. 40. W. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Nootka Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America, discovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1778. He says, we enter this found between two rocky points, that lie east-south-east and west-north-west from each other, distant between three and four miles. In the middle of the found are a number of islands of various sizes. The depth of water in the middle of the found, and even close home to some parts of its shore, is from 47 to 90 fathoms, and perhaps more. The harbours and anchoring places within its circuit are numerous. The land bordering upon the sea coast is of a middling height and level; but within the found it rises almost every where into steep hills, which agree in their general formation, ending in round or blunted tops, with some sharp, though not

very prominent ridges on their sides. Some of these hills may be reckoned high, while others of them are of a very moderate height; but even the highest are entirely covered to their tops with the thickest woods, as well as every flat part towards the sea. All the coves are furnished with a great quantity of fallen wood lying in them, which is carried in by the tide; and with rills of fresh water sufficient for the use of a ships which seem to be supplied entirely from the rains and fogs that hover over about the tops of the hills. The water of these rills is perfectly clear, and dissolves soap easily. The climate, as far as we had any experience of it, is infinitely milder than that on the east coast of America, under the same parallel of latitude. The trees which chiefly compose the woods, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, the wild pine, with two or three other sorts of pine less common. The two first make up almost two-thirds of the whole. The trees in general grow with great vigour, and are all of a large size. About the rocks, and verge of the woods, we found strawberry-plants, some raspberry, currant, and gooseberry-bushes, which were all in a most flourishing state, with a few small black alder trees. There are likewise a species of low thistle, goose-grass; some crow's-foot, which has a very fine crimson flower; and two sorts of anthriscum, one with a large orange flower, and the other with a blue one. We also found, in these situations, some wild rose-bushes, which were just budding; a great quantity of young leeks, with triangular leaves; a small sort of grass; and some water-cresses, which grow about the sides of the rills; besides great abundance of *Andromeda*. Within the woods, besides two sorts of under-wood shrubs unknown to us, are mosses and ferns. The account that we can give of the quadrupeds is taken from the skins which the natives brought to sell; of these the most common were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. The bear skins were in great numbers; a few of them very large; but, in general, of a shining black colour. The deer skins were scarcer. The foxes are in great plenty, and of several varieties; some of their skins being quite yellow, with a black tip to the tail; others of a deep or reddish yellow, intermixed with black; and a third sort of a whitish or grey ash colour, also intermixed with black. Besides the common sort of martin, the pine martin is also here. The ermine is also found at this place; but is rare and small, nor is the hair remarkably fine. The racoons and squirrels are of the common sort; but the latter is rather smaller than ours, and has a deeper rusty colour running along the back. The sea animals seen off the coast were whales, porpoises,

seals, and sea otters. Birds in general are not only rare as to the different species, but very scarce as to numbers. Those which frequent the woods, are crows and ravens; not at all different from our English ones; a bluish jay or magpie; common wrens, which are the only singing birds that we heard; the Canadian or migrating thrush; and a considerable number of brown eagles, with white heads and tails. Fish are more plentiful in quantity than birds, though the variety is not very great; and yet, from several circumstances, it is probable, that even the variety is considerably increased at certain seasons. The principal sorts, which we found in great numbers, are the common herring, but scarcely exceeding seven inches in length; a smaller sort, which is the same with the anchovy or sardine, though rather larger; a white or silver-coloured breem, and another of a gold brown colour, with many longitudinal blue stripes. The only animals of the reptile kind observed here, and found in the woods, were brown snakes, two feet long, with whitish stripes on the back and sides, which are harmless, as we often saw the natives carry them alive in their hands; and brownish water-lizards. The persons of the natives are, in general, under the common stature; but not slender in proportion, being commonly pretty full or plump, though not muscular. The visage of most of them is round and full, and sometimes also broad, with high prominent cheeks; and above these the face is frequently much depressed, or seems fallen in quite across between the temples; the nose also flattening at its base, with pretty wide nostrils, and a rounded point. The forehead is rather low, the eyes small, black, and rather languishing than sparkling; the mouth round, with large round thick lips; the teeth tolerably equal and well set, but not remarkably white. They have either no beards at all, which was most commonly the case, or a small thin one upon the point of the chin; which does not arise from any natural defect of hair on that part, but from plucking it out more or less; for some of them, and particularly the old men, have not only considerable beards all over the chin, but whiskers or mustachios, both on the upper lip, and running from thence toward the lower jaw obliquely downward. Their colour we never could positively determine, as their bodies were so incrustured with paint and dirt; though, in particular cases, when these were well rubbed off, the whiteness of the skin appeared almost equal to that of Europeans; though rather of that pale effete cast which distinguishes those of our southern nations. The women are nearly of the same size, colour, and form, with the men, from whom it is not easy to distinguish them, as the

possess no natural delicacies sufficient to render their persons agreeable. Their common dress is a flaxen garment or mantle, ornamented on the upper edge by a narrow strip of fur, and at the lower edge by fringes or tassels. Besides the above dress, which is common to both sexes, the men frequently throw over their other garments the skin of a bear, wolf, or sea-otter, with the hair outward, and tie it as a cloak, near the upper part, wearing it sometimes before and sometimes behind. The ears of many of them are perforated in the lobe, where they make a pretty large hole; and two others higher up on the outer edge. In these holes they hang bits of bone, quills fixed upon a leathern thong, small shells, bunches of woollen tassels, or pieces of thin copper, which our beads could never supplant. The septum of the nose, in many, is also perforated, through which they draw a piece of soft cord; and others wear, at the same place, small thin pieces of iron, brass, or copper, shaped almost like a horse-shoe, the narrow opening of which receives the septum, so as that the two points may gently pinch it, and the ornament thus hangs over the upper lip. The rings of our brass buttons, which they eagerly purchased, were appropriated to this use. About their wrists they wear bracelets, or bunches of white bugle heads, made of a conic shelly substance; bunches of thongs, with tassels; or a broad black, shining, horny, substance, of one piece. And about their ankles they also frequently wear many folds of leathern thongs, or the sinews of animals twisted to a considerable thickness. In traffick with us, some of them would betray a knavish disposition, and carry off our goods without making any return. But in general it was otherwise; and we had abundant reason to commend the fairness of their conduct. However, their eagerness to possess iron and brass, and indeed any kind of metal, was so great, that few of them could resist the temptation to steal it, whenever an opportunity offered. Two towns or villages seem to be the only inhabited parts of the Sound. The number of inhabitants in both might be 2000 in the whole. The houses are disposed in three ranges or rows, rising gradually behind each other; the largest being that in front, and the others less, besides a few straggling or single ones at each end. Their furniture consists chiefly of a great number of chests and boxes of all sizes, which are generally piled upon each other, close to the sides or ends of the house, and contain their spare garments, skins, matts, and other things which they set a value upon. Their other domestic utensils are mostly square and oblong pails or buckets to hold water and other things; round wooden cups

and bowls, and small shallow wooden troughs, about two feet long, out of which they eat their food; and baskets of twigs, bags of matting, &c. Their fishing implements, and other things also, lie and hang up in different parts of the house, but without the least order, so that the whole is a complete scene of confusion. The nastiness and stench of their houses are however at least equal to the confusion: for, as they dry their fish within doors, they also gut them there, which, with their bones and fragments thrown down at meals, and the addition of other sorts of filth, lie every where in heaps, and are, I believe, never carried away, till it become troublesome, from their size, to walk over them. In a word, their houses are as filthy as hog-sties; every thing in and about them stinking of fish, train oil, and smoke. The chief employment of the men seems to be that of fishing, and killing land or sea animals, for the sustenance of their families, for we saw few of them doing any thing in the houses; whereas the women were occupied in manufacturing their flaxen or woollen garments, and in preparing the sardines for drying, which they also carry up from the beach in twig baskets, after the men have brought them in their canoes. The women are also sent in the small canoes to gather muscles and other shell-fish; and perhaps, on some other occasions. Though their food, strictly speaking, may be said to consist of every thing animal or vegetable that they can procure, the quantity of the latter bears an exceedingly small proportion to that of the former. Their greatest reliance seems to be upon the sea, as affording fish, muscles, and smaller shell-fish, and sea animals. Of the first, the principal are herrings and sardines, two species of bream, and small cod. But the herrings and sardines are not only eaten fresh in their season, but likewise serve as stores, which, after being dried and smoked, are preserved by being sewed up in mats, so as to form large bales, three or four feet square. Of the sea animals, the most common that we saw in use amongst them, as food, is the porpoise; the fat or rind of which, as well as the flesh, they cut in large pieces, and having dried them, as they do the herrings, eat them without any farther preparation. The oil which they procure from these and other sea animals, is also used by them in great quantities; supping it alone with a large scoop or spoon, made of horn, or mixing it with other food as sauce. Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, somewhat like the patoo-patoo of New Zealand, and a small pick-axe, not unlike the common American tomahawk. The spear has generally a long point, made of bone. Some of the arrows are pointed with iron, but most commonly

the points were of indented bone. The tomahawk is a stone, six or eight inches long, pointed at one end, and the other end fixed into a handle of wood. Their canoes are of a simple structure; but, to appearance, well calculated for every useful purpose. Even the largest, which carry 20 people or more, are formed of one tree. Many of them are 40 feet long, seven broad, and about three deep. Their implements for fishing and hunting, which are both ingeniously contrived, and well made, are nets, hooks, and lines, harpoons, gigs, and an instrument like an oar. In the year 1786, a small association of British merchants residing in the East-Indies was entered into, and a small settlement was formed here, for the purpose of obtaining furs; but the settlement was seized by the Spaniards in the year 1789, and two vessels sent to Mexico, where they were set at liberty by the viceroy: on the supposition, as he declared, that nothing but ignorance of the rights of Spain could have induced other nations to attempt an establishment on that coast. The entrance, according to observation, is situated *Long.* 233. 12. E. *Lat.* 49. 33.

Novilla, a town of East Florida. 54 miles ESE. St. Mark.

Nopeln, or *Christianopol*, a town of Denmark, in the province of Blekingen: it is fortified, and almost surrounded by the Baltic, in the manner of a peninsula. In 1603, Christian IV. king of Denmark, gave it a charter of privileges, and called it by his name. But it lost those privileges in the year 1610, when it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, who was at that time hereditary prince, or heir apparent to the crown. 25 miles NE. Carlscrona.

Noquet's Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north-west coast of Lake Michigan. 45 miles long, and 18 wide. *Long.* 86. 20. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Nora, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland. 28 miles NNW. Upsal.

Noraguachi, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 130 miles NE. Cinaloa.

Noragues, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 53. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Nraie, (*La*), a town of Canada, on the river St. Laurence. 26 m. NNE. Montreal.

Norampour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SE. Calcutta.

Norbarke, see *Barke*.

Norbeckten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on the left bank of the Pregel. In the year 1757, the Russian army, which was encamped here, was attacked by the Prussians; according to the account of the Prussians, they lost 1000 men, and killed 14,000 of the enemy. The Russian account

differs very materially, and states their own loss at 7000, and that of their opponents at not less than 10,000 men. 48 miles E. Königsberg.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland, near which are the best iron mines in the province. 34 miles N. Stroemsholm.

Norberg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Assen. *Long.* 9. 46. E. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Norcia, a city of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Pope. This city is governed by its own magistrates. 18 m. SE. Spoleto, 48 NE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

Norden, a seaport town of East Friesland, situated about three miles from the German Sea, and the oldest town in East Friesland; open, but large, and commercial, containing a good harbour. Its jurisdiction is managed by the prince's administrator, the burgher-master, and council. 15 miles N. Emden. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Nordenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on a lake; founded by the Teutonic Knights, in 1305. 18 miles NNE. Rattenburg, 45 SE. Königsberg. *Long.* 21. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Nord Fiord, a bay on the north coast of Iceland. *Long.* 17. 46. W. *Lat.* 66. N.

Norderday, an island in the German Ocean, near the coast of East Friesland, about four miles long, and two where broadest. *Long.* 7. 8. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Nordfoe, a lake of Norway, 32 miles in circumference. 50 miles W. Christiania.

Nordhalben, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 36 m. NE. Bamberg, 17 WNW. Hof. *Long.* 11. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Nordhausen, a city of Germany, situated on the Zorge, between the county of Hohenstein, and the lordship of Klettenberg, and divided into Old and New. In it are seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. This city carries on a good corn trade to the Upper Harz, and distils great quantities for brandy, with manufactures of marble and alabaster, the materials for which are brought from Stollberg and Hohenstein. In the year 1180, it was burnt by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony. It was a free imperial city from its first foundation: in it reside an imperial vogt and judge. The former of these offices, or that called the penal judicature, was held by the ancient Counts of Hohenstein, at least in the 15th century; but on their failure, the Emperor Rodolphus II. in 1600, conferred it on the electoral house of Saxony, which, in 1697, made an absolute and perpetual cession of it to the electoral house of Brandenburg. The

justiciary was anciently a landgrave of Thuringia; from him this dignity passed to the dukes and electors of Saxony, who, in 1697, likewise ceded it to the Elector of Brandenburg; but in 1717, that house, in consideration of the sum of 50,000 rix-dollars, transferred to the city of Nordhausen, and its magistracy, the two afore-mentioned offices of vogt and justiciary, with all rights, prerogatives, and emoluments. The matricular assessment of Nordhausen was 80 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar it paid 94 rix-dollars 62½ kruiters. In 1802, Nordhausen was given among the indemnities to the King of Prussia, and in 1807, it was annexed to Westphalia. 38 miles N. Erfurt. *Long.* 10. 56. *E. Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Nordheim, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Ruhme, which at this place divides itself into two branches: over each of them is a bridge of stone, and the whole river runs into the Leine. Nordheim is the third in order of the great towns, of the principality of Calenberg. It has only one parish church; but contains, likewise, a grammar-school, and some manufactures. It was erected into a town, in 1252, by Albert the Great. The governor of the town holds the court, examines causes, and manages trials, but the sentence is pronounced by the burghermaster and council, without any concurrence of his. The ancient counts of Nordheim, and lords of Bomeneburg, were descended from Count Hermann, who lived towards the close of the 10th century. Richenza daughter to Count Henry the Thick, in the beginning of the 12th century, married Lothario of Querfurt, count of Supplingburg, and afterwards duke of Saxony and emperor, by which marriage he acquired the large countries of Nordheim and Brunswick, or the *Dutchy on the Weser*, which, by Gertrude their daughter, came to her husband Henry the Magnanimous, and thus to Welpho's family. 10 miles N. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 57. *E. Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Nordheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 7 miles N. Bischeffsheim.

Nordheim, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Schwarzenberg. 3 miles SSW. Schainfeld.

Nordingen, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 21 miles NNE. Heinostrand.

Nördingberg, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 4 miles NNE. Rothenburg.

Nordkiöping, or *Norrikiöping*, or *Norkiöping*, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland, on the river Motila, founded in 980. It is a staple town, next to Stockholm in extent, and was formerly fortified. In the year 1719, this city was destroyed by the Russians. It contains five churches, and

about 10,000 inhabitants; carries on a considerable trade; and has a new and commodious quay. Here are also two copper-mills; a hammer-mill for brass, several paper-mills, 50 corn-mills, woollen manufactures, &c. Here is likewise a salmon fishery. 76 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 4. *E. Lat.* 58. 36. N.

Nordkirchen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 6 miles N. Werne.

Nordland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Lapland, on the east by the gulf of Bothnia, on the south by Upland and Dalecarlia, and on the west by Norway, Dalecarlia, and Lapland. Nordland, in the times of paganism, was a distinct monarchy, to which several vassal-kings were tributary. This country has the advantage of all the other parts of the kingdom, in the plenty of timber and venison it affords; but its rocks and mountains leave but a small extent of land fit for tillage. Here are, however, some fertile spots and verdant pastures, which are agreeably interpersed with lakes, rivers, and woods. This province, besides the timber it yields, has several rich mines, forges, or hammer-mills, and other works for metal. Its lakes and rivers abound in fish; and great numbers of cattle are bred in the country. Here are greater flights of wild geese than in any other part of the kingdom. Birch trees and oak do not grow wild beyond Upland, so that those trees are very scarce here. Some scattered tracts of land in this country are inhabited by the Finlanders. Nordland has nine towns, and comprehends seven provinces.

Nordleda, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 4 miles S. Otterndorf.

Nordlingen, a city of Bavaria, on the Teger, in a fertile country, particularly abounding in pasturage, which, till the year 1238, stood on the adjacent hill of Emerandberg, but was that year consumed by fire, upon which it was built on its present site. It was free and imperial till 1802, when, with other indemnities, it was given to the elector of Bavaria. The burghers here are almost all of them Lutherans, and those of that religion, exclusive of the parochial church, are possessed of two others, one of which stands near the hospital, and a Latin school; but the Roman Catholics in this city celebrate public worship in the church near the German house, which belongs to the land commanders of Ellingen in Franconia, and which, in the year 1387, fell to the Teutonic Order. The magistracy, also, are Lutheran. Formerly the town was under the bishopric of Ratisbon, but obtained the freedom of the empire, in the year 1251. The emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus promised that the town should be maintained in its immediate dependency on the empire. Nordlingen was

formerly assessed to the matricula of the empire and circle at 260 florins, but in the year 1683, this assessment was reduced to 150. Its contingent to the chamber of Wetzlar was said to be 219 rix-dollars 72 kruitzers. The emperor Charles IV. granted it the privilege of holding a court, but it has made no use of it. Near it, in the year 1634, the Swedes were defeated by the Imperialists. In 1647, it was besieged by the army of the empire for 17 weeks, during which it suffered greatly by an accidental fire. In the year 1702, a famous compact was entered into here between the five circles, and the town better fortified, as being a bulwark to the circle of Franconia against Bavaria. The princes and counts of the house of Oettingen, have for a long time past, endeavoured to acquire the jurisdiction over its territories, which has given rise to many, and even bloody contests. In 1796, it was taken by the French. 54 miles E. Stuttgart, 30 NNW. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 31. E. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Nordmaling, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland, in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 19. 24. E. *Lat.* 63. 34. N.

Nordmarsch, a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea. 3 miles NW. Nordstrand.

Nordon, or *Nordebouurg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 40 miles SE. Königsberg.

Nordorf, or *Nordtorp*, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 15 miles SW. Kiel, 35 N. Hamburg.

Nordre Rönnerne, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Cattegat, about 4 miles from the north-west coast of the island of Læsø. *Long.* 10. 55. E. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, in the North Sea, situated near the coast of Sleswick. This island has frequently suffered by inundations of the sea, particularly in 1634, when the whole country was overflowed, and the impetuosity of the waves was so great, that 6408 persons, 1332 houses, 30 wind-mills, six churches, and 50,000 head of cattle were swept away; and a great part of the island destroyed. It formerly contained 22 parishes, and abounded in corn and cattle. One parish only now remains. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Nore, a river of Ireland, which passes by Kilkenny, and runs into the Barrow, two miles N. New Ross.

Nore, a noted place in the river Thames, at the point of a sand bank, which runs off from the island of Grain, to the eastward from it, on which was formerly a buoy, and a light is now fixed on a floating vessel. *Long.* 0. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Nore, (*Black*), a cape of England, on the

coast of Somersetshire, in the mouth of the Severn. 5 miles SW. from the mouth of the Avon.

Noregna, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 8 miles NNE. Oviedo.

Nörenberg, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 21 miles ENE. Stargard, 43 WSW. New Stettin. *Long.* 15. 33. E. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded on the north and east by the German Sea, on the south by Suffolk, and on the west by Cambridgeshire; about 59 miles in length from east to west, and 38 in its greatest breadth from north to south, in the centre of the county, but considerably less at each extremity. According to a survey made a few years since, out of 1,094,400 acres, supposed to be the superficial contents of the county, the space occupied by the towns is estimated at 1500, the public and private roads are calculated at 16,416, lakes and rivers 2000, fedy and swampy ground 1500, unimproved commons 80,000, woods and plantations 10,000, arable land 729,600, meadows, parks, and upland pasture 126,692, marsh-lands 63,346, warrens and sheep-walks 63,346. It is divided into thirty-three hundreds, which contain one city (Norwich,) and thirty-four towns. In 1801, the population was 273,371, of which 38,181 were employed in trade and manufactures. No county is more conveniently situated, or has a greater share of river and sea navigation, so essential to trade, and advantageous to agriculture; for besides the sea, which washes the coast about eighty miles, there are several navigable rivers, as the Nen, Yare, Waveney, Ouse, &c. The greater part of the arable land is sandy. The prime parts of the county lie north and north-east of Norwich, great part of which may be denominated a true sandy loam, equal in value to the best parts of the Netherlands, to which it is similar. It is highly fruitful, and so temperate and pleasant to work, that it is rarely injured by wet or drought, so that the occupier is seldom put out of his rotation of cropping. The districts south and south-east of Norwich, though chiefly sand, have an occasional mixture of clay, and are in many parts wet, and full of springs; but yet these parts are fruitful, though to a less degree than the former; they are likewise less pleasant, and more expensive to work. The largest proportion of the county lies west and north-west of Norwich; there is some very good land in different parts of this district; but upon the whole, it is very inferior to the two preceding districts. It runs in general light, and its best dependence is upon the fold. It is here that great farms are to be found, with a thin population; and if it

were not for the occasional assistance derived from the eastern part of the county, there would often be a want of hands in the harvest, and other busy seasons. The districts which lie south-west of Norwich, run upon a still lighter sand; so light that sometimes the sand in a high wind drifts from one parish to another. This is the part where the great rabbit warrens are found, which, upon this soil pay better than any other thing the land could be appropriated to. Marsh land may be considered as a district by itself: the soil is a rich ooze, evidently a deposit from the sea: the north part is highly productive; but the south part very much injured for want of better drainage. Ploughing is certainly done with much greater ease in this county than any other, and much cheaper. There is no instance of more than two horses being put to a plough: the same person who holds the plough drives the horse with reins, a custom most probably introduced from the Netherlands. There are some parts of Norfolk which will produce six quarters of wheat, and ten of oats, upon an acre; but in very light parts of the county the farmer is glad to get two quarters of wheat, and three of barley. However, the general average crops of the whole county, one year with another, may be estimated as high as three quarters of wheat, and four of barley, and other articles in proportion. The face of the country is universally flat; not a hill is to be seen in its whole extent; but in most parts the surface is broken by small risings and declivities. The wood-land of an old standing is not considerable; a single wood or coppice is found here or there, but no great tract together; nor are they remarkable for any particular application of the underwood. Of late years, however, large plantations of timber have been made of oaks, Spanish chestnut, and other forest-trees, by some of the chief landholders of the county. In a good corn year, when there is a free exportation, it has been said that the four Norfolk ports export as much corn as all the rest of England, which may probably be true, for it is seldom less than a million sterling in value, and often more. In the year 1792, there were actually 20,594 fat bullocks brought from Norfolk to Smithfield and Illington, and about 3000 to St. Ives, and other places; but this is considered rather as a larger supply than usual; but they may be safely taken at 20,000, as a yearly average, about one-quarter of which are home-bred beasts, and the remainder Scotch and Irish. The sheep are supposed to be upwards of 30,000; at least they may be safely taken at that number. The towns are Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, Castle Rising, Alesham, Attleborough, Buckenham, Burnham, Causton,

Clay, Coomer, Dereham, Difs, Downham, Fakenham, Foulham, Harleston, Harling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Methwold, Reepham, Seeching, Snettisham, Swaffham, North Walsham, South Walsham, Walsingham, Watton, Wells, Windham, and Worsted. The four first, with the city of Norwich and the county, each return two members to parliament. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk, a populous county of Massachusetts, with 27,216 inhabitants. Dedham is the seat of justice.

Norfolk, a county of the state of Virginia, with 7758 free inhabitants, and 4735 slaves.

Norfolk, a seaport town of Virginia, on the Elizabeth River, opposite Suffolk. This is the largest commercial town in Virginia: and the inhabitants carry on a flourishing trade with the West-Indies: the principal exports are tobacco, flour, corn, staves, lumber, &c.; of which they have an inexhaustible fund in the Dismal Swamp. This town was burned down in 1776, by order of Lord Dunmore, then governor of Virginia; and the loss estimated at 300,000l. The place is rebuilt, and the number of houses about 500. 64 miles SE. Richmond.

Norfolk, a county of Upper Canada.

Norfolk Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 15 miles in circumference, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1774, who says, "We found it uninhabited, and were undoubtedly the first that ever set foot on it. We observed many trees and plants common at New Zealand, and, in particular, the flax plant, which is rather more luxuriant here than in any part of that country; but the chief produce is a sort of spruce pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large size, many of the trees being as thick, breast high, as two men could fathom, and exceedingly straight and tall. For about 200 yards from the shore, the ground is covered so thick with shrubs and plants, as hardly to be penetrated farther inland. The woods were perfectly clear and free from underwood, and the soil seemed rich and deep. We found the same kind of pigeons, parrots, and paroquets, as in New Zealand, rails, and some small birds. The sea fowl are, white boobies, gulls, tern, &c. which breed undisturbed on the shores, and in the clefts of the rocks. On the isle is fresh water; and cabbage-palm, wood-sorrel, sow-thistle, and samphire, abounding in some places on the shores, we brought on board as much of each sort, as the time we had to gather them would admit. These cabbage-trees, or palms, were not thicker than a man's leg, and from ten to twenty feet high. They are of the same genus with the cocoa-nut tree; like it, they have large pinnated leaves, and are the same as the second sort

found in the northern part of New South Wales. The cabbage is, properly speaking, the bud of the tree; each tree producing but one cabbage, which is at the crown, where the leaves spring out, and is inclosed in the stem. The cutting of the cabbage effectually destroys the tree; so that no more than one can be had from the same stem. The cocoa-nut tree, and some others of the palm-kind, produce cabbage as well as these. This vegetable is not only wholesome, but exceedingly palatable, and proved the most agreeable repast we had for sometime. The coast does not want fish. While we were on shore, the people in the boats caught some which were excellent. I judged that it was high water at the full and change, about 1 o'clock, and that the tide rises and falls upon a perpendicular, about four or five feet. A settlement was made on this island by a detachment from Port Jackson, under the conduct of Lieutenant King, in the year 1788. In answer to some enquiries made by Governor Phillip, Mr. King says, "that there is no place round the island at which a vessel of 30 or 40 tons can remain at anchor in security all the year round, without removing to the lee side of the island, as the wind changes. Anchorage is good all round the island, as the bottom is a coral sand: at about two miles from the land, the circular depth is 22 fathoms. An harbour might be made by cutting a channel through the reef, about 400 feet long, but it would be necessary to blow up some sunken rocks, to facilitate the entry. The productions of the island are timber for the construction of vessels; pines for masting them; and when the flax-plant can be worked, a sufficiency of cordage for the navy of Great-Britain, which needs no cultivation, as the island abounds with it, and fresh leaves shoot from the roots. Pigeons, parrots, parroquets, and other birds, are in abundance; the sea abounds with fish, and probably with turtle, during the summer months. A number of banana-trees have been found in the island. The sugarcane grows very strong, and is likely to come to perfection; although it suffers much from blighting winds, and the grub-worm: vines, oranges, and lemon-trees, are in a thriving state; the banana-trees found growing on the island thrive very well, when those which have been planted out from the old trees, come to perfection; indeed some of them have already yielded good fruit. That useful article of food, potatoes, thrives amazingly, and two crops a year may be obtained with ease. I have seen 120 potatoes at one root, 80 of which were larger than an hen's egg. Every kind of garden vegetable (which the grubs spare) grows well, and comes to great per-

fection: cabbages weigh from 10 to 27 pounds each: melons and pumpkins grow also very fine. I think situations might be found in the island, where cotton and indigo will thrive: of the latter there are two trees, both of which are very large and fine, but the ant destroys the blossom as fast as it flowers. Rice has been sown twice, viz. once each year, but the south-east winds blighted a great part of it; that which escaped the blight, yielded a great increase. The quantity of ground cleared and in cultivation on the 13th of March 1790, was 30 acres, belonging to the crown, and about 18 acres cleared by free people and convicts for their gardens. *Long.* 168. 10. E. *Lat.* 29. 3. S.

Norfolk, New, a tract of country on the west coast of North-America, extending from Cross Sound to New Cornwall.

Norfolk Sound, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 135. 15. W. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Norgher, a town of the principality of Georgia, which, in 1395, was taken by Timur Bee, who put the inhabitants to the sword, and razed the walls.

Norham, a village of England, in the county of Durham, insulated in the county of Northumberland, giving name to a tract of country called *Norhamshire*: it is a place of antiquity, and said to have been anciently called *Ubbanford*, and built in the year 830, by Egfrid bishop of Lindisfarne; the remains of King Ceolwulf were removed from Lindisfarne and interred here. The church had formerly the privilege of a sanctuary: the castle of Norham was built in the year 1121, by Ralph Flambert bishop of Durham, on the edge of a rock, above the Tweed: in 1138, it was taken by the Scots, and destroyed; in 1174, it was restored by Hugh Pudsey bishop of Durham, and surrendered by him to the crown. In 1215, it was besieged, but not taken, by Alexander king of Scotland. In the year 1290, a convention was held here, previous to king Edward's arbitration between Bruce and Baliol, competitors for the crown of Scotland. In 1318, it was again besieged, without success, by the Scots, who took it in 1322, but held it only ten days, being then retaken by King Edward. In 1326, an unsuccessful attempt was made; but, in 1327, the Scots took it by storm, and destroyed a great part of the castle and town. It was afterwards repaired by Fox bishop of Durham; and before the battle of Flodden Field, the Scots again attempted to take it, and destroyed part of the out works. 6 miles SW. Berwick, 330 N. London.

Norholm, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christianland. 16 miles NNE. Christianland.

Nori, a town of the island of Sardinia. 18 miles NE. Cagliari.

Noria, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 21 miles NNW. Cordova.

Norie, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 16 m. NNW. Christianstadt.

Norin, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Narenza, 8 miles below Citluc.

Noring, a town of Austria. 5 m. NNE. Wells.

Norland, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Halifax, with 1180 inhabitants almost wholly employed in trade and manufactures.

Normandy, before the revolution, a considerable province of France, so called; bounded on the north by the English Channel; on the east by Picardy and the Isle of France; on the south by Beauce, Perche, and Maine; and on the west by Bretagne; about 150 miles from east to west, and 75 from north to south. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and contained many considerable cities and towns. The two principal were Rouen and Caen. It is now divided into the departments of the Channel, the Calvados, the Lower Seine, the Eure, the Orne, with a small part of the Eure and Loire. It was one of the most fruitful provinces in the whole kingdom, as also one of the most profitable to the king. It abounds in grain, flax, hemp, and vegetables for dyeing, &c. It yields great quantities of apples and pears, of which the natives make cyder and perry for their usual drink. It is also a fine country for cattle, being full of excellent pastures. The sea supplies it with plenty of fish; and of its water are made great quantities of salt. The many iron works in it are also of no small advantage to the country. It has likewise some mines of copper and some medicinal springs. This country, under the Roman emperors, was the second Provincia Lugdunensis, and under the kings of the Franks constituted a part of the kingdom of Neustria. Under Charles the Bold, it was overrun by swarms of piratical Normans, who feated themselves in Neustria, and, in the year 912, obliged Charles the Simple to cede it to them as a fief of France. Their duke and leader, Rollo, having been baptized, the last-mentioned Charles gave him his daughter Gisle in marriage. The succeeding dukes rose to great power, both here and beyond sea; and William, in the year 1066, became king of England. In the year 1135, the male line of this king and duke became extinct, in the person of Henry I. and his daughter Matilda married Godfrey count of Anjou. The fruit of this marriage was, Henry II. king of England, duke of Normandy, lord of Guienne, Poitou, and Sain-

tonge. He left three sons, Richard, Godfrey, and John, the last of whom seized on the dominions of both his brothers, and even had Arthur, the son of Godfrey, taken off; for which, in the year 1202, Philip Augustus, with the consent of the peers, deprived him of most of his territories in France; and in the year 1203, Normandy was annexed to the crown. Henry III. of England ceded to Louis the Pious, and his successors, all his claim to this province, which afterwards, to the end of the 14th century, some kings bestowed on their eldest sons, with the title of Duke of Normandy, till that of Dauphin was instituted. The animosities betwixt the houses of Orleans and Burgundy gave the English an opportunity of over-running not only Normandy, but a great part of France. This province they held about 30 years, when they were driven out by Charles VII.

Norman's Island, a small island of United America, near the south-west coast of Martha's Vineyard. *Long.* 70. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

Norman's Island, a small island in the West-Indies. 18 miles E. St. John, one of the Virgin Islands.

Normanton, a village of England, in the county of Rutland, with a chalybeate spring. 6 miles SE. Okeham.

Normier, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 miles SE. Semur en Auxois.

Normoloco, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 70 miles S. Salta.

Norndorff, a town of Germany, belonging to the lordship of Fugger, on the Schmutter. 12 miles N. Augsburg, 36 ENE. Ulm.

Noro, a country of Africa, situated to the south of Cassina, north of the Niger.

Norochi, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 95 miles WSW. Parral.

Noroy l'Archevêque, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 6 miles E. Vesoul, 9 SW. Lure.

Noroy le Sec, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles W. Briey, 15 SW. Thionville.

Norpuy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SSW. Patna.

Norralla, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 5 miles NNW. Soderhamn.

Norrbo, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 16 miles NW. Hudwicksfall.

Norridgewock, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine, on the Kenebeck. 60 miles N. Portland.

Norris Town, a town of the state of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. 13 miles NW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 24. W. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Norrköping, see *Nordkiöping*.

Norrmark, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 7 m. NNE. Björneborg.

Norro, a small island between the coast of Finland, and the island of Åland. *Long.* 20. 50. E. *Lat.* 60. 34. N.

Norron, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 3. E. *Lat.* 61. 38. N.

Norrskar, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 11. E. *Lat.* 60. 48. N.

Nors, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner lake, 4 miles NE. Gäddede.

Nort, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland. 44 miles W. Revel. *Long.* 26. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Nort, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 15 miles N. Nantes, 18 S. Châteaubriant.

Nortsee Grote, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 8 miles E. Rendsburg.

Nortelgä, or *Nor Telge*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland, built by king Gustavus Adolphus, and, in the year 1622, endowed with the staple and other privileges; however, the inhabitants enjoyed these advantages but for a short time, namely, till 1637. They now subsist by navigation and fishing. This town suffered much from the ravages committed here by the Russians, in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms. 30 miles NE. Stockholm. *Long.* 18. 32 E. *Lat.* 59. 46. N.

Nortgau, a country of Germany, otherwise called the *Upper Palatinate*, or *Palatinate of Bavaria*, of which Amberg is the capital. See *Palatinate*.

North, (*Department of*,) one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the north by the sea, on the north-east by Flanders and Austrian Hainaut, on the south by the department of the Aisne, and on the west by the department of the Straits of Calais: 90 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from 12 to 24 in breadth, though in one part of the district of Lille, at Armentières, joining the district of Hazebrouck, it is hardly two. This department is composed of what was before called *French Flanders*, *French Hainaut*, and *Cambresis*. Douay is the capital.

North Bay, a bay of the Eastern Indian Sea, on the south coast of Chiampa. *Long.* 106. 35. E. *Lat.* 10. 36. N.

North Bay, see *Cape North*.

North Coasts, (*Department of*,) one of the new divisions of France, is bounded on the north by the English Channel, on the east by the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the south by the department of the Morbihan, and on the west by the department of the Finistère; about 67 miles from east to west, and from 25 to 47 from north

to south. This department is part of Bretagne. St. Briec is the capital.

North Curry, a town of England, in the county of Somerset; it had formerly a market, but this has been long neglected; 7 miles E. Taunton, 134 W. London.

North East Land, an island in the North Sea, of a triangular form, and about 200 miles in circumference, separated from Spitzbergen by a channel called Hinlopen Straits. *Long.* 18. to 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 79. 15. to 80. 18. N.

North East Point, a cape on the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

North Foreland, see *Foreland*.

North Haven Point, a cape on the south coast of England, at the entrance of Pool Bay. 8 miles E. Pool.

North Head, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland, and north-west point of Buftard Bay. *Lat.* 24. S.

North Head, one of the smaller Orkney Islands. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

North Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 5. E. *Lat.* 1. 22. S.

North Island, a small island near the south coast of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 38. S.

North Island, a small island near the south-west coast of the island of Bouton. *Long.* 122. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 33. S.

North Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* 133. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

North Island, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of United America, at the mouth of the Great Pedee River, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 3. W. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

North Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain King, in 1779. *Long.* 141. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

North Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 105. 43. E. *Lat.* 5. 38. S.

North Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 57. W. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

North Mountains, a ridge which branches off from the Allegany Mountains, a little to the south of James River, extending into Maryland, as far as the river Potomack.

North Point, a cape of England, on the coast of Durham. *Long.* 1. 23. W. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

North Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Morty. *Long.* 128. 20. E. *Lat.* 2. 45. N.

North Reef, a reef of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 69. 12. W. *Lat.* 33. N.

North River, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 1 mile N. Young Point.

North River, see *Bravo*.

North River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, 129 m. W. Montreal.

North River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Albemarle Sound, *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

North River, a river of Massachusetts, which runs into the sea between Scituate and Marblehead.

North River, a branch of Hudson's River.

North River, a branch of Fluviana River, in Virginia.

North Sea, a name given to that part of the Atlantic situated to the north of England and Ireland, sometimes applied to the German Ocean, or that part of the Atlantic which is north of the Downs, and mouth of the Thames. This term has likewise been applied to the gulf of Mexico, and all that part of the Atlantic which is north of the coast of South-America, from the isthmus of Darien.

North Sound Point, a cape of the island of Antigua, at the east side of the entrance into Parham Harbour. *Long.* 61. 27. W. *Lat.* 17. 16. N.

North Wales, a town of Virginia. 10 miles NW. Hanover.

North West Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Fernando Po. *Long.* 7. 35. E. *Lat.* 3. 35. N.

North West Point, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 36. S.

North West River, a branch of Cape Fear River, in North-Carolina.

North West Territory, a part of the United States of America, divided into the state of Ohio, Indiana, and the county of Wayne.

Northadstede, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles NE. Meldorp.

Northalben, or *Nordheinf*, see *Nordthalben*.

Northallerton, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wednesday. It is a borough town, though not incorporated, and sends two members to the British parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2138, of whom 333 were employed in trade and manufactures. In 1138, about 2 miles from this town, a battle was fought between the Scotch, commanded by King David in person, attended by his son; and the English, under the Earl of Albemarle, in which the former were defeated. It was called the battle of the Standard, from the circumstance of a cross on the top of a large pole being erected on a wheel carriage, in the midst of the English army. In 1318, Northallerton was burned by the Scots. 34 miles S. Durham, 223 N. London. *Long.* 1. 19. W. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Northampton, a town of England, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated on an eminence, by the side of the

river Nen or Nine, which bounds it on the south-west, and over which are two bridges. It is an ancient town, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, built by Simon St. Liz, the first earl. At one time it contained seven churches within the walls, and two without: at present it contains only four. Besides the parochial churches, it had, before the reformation, several religious houses. In the year 1010, it was pillaged and burnt by the Danes, under their leader Swain. It was garrisoned by King John, in the barons' wars, and held out against the attacks of the opposite party: in the reign of Henry III. it was possessed by the barons, but was compelled to yield, and was taken by the king by storm. In the year 1263, some scholars from Cambridge, on a difference with the townsmen, retired hither, and obtained licence of the king to settle an university here, which was soon disannulled, on account of its vicinity to Oxford. A like secession had happened just before from that university hither, on a riot against the pope's legate, who laid them under interdict, and by other disturbances; which being ascribed to the great number of students, the king granted leave to found schools here, and so many scholars soon resorted from Oxford, that after the taking of the town by the king's forces, it was found necessary to oblige them to go back, and forbid them ever to return again. In the year 1460, a battle was fought near the town, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were completely routed, and King Henry, who was there in person, taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, and carried to London in triumph. In the year 1642, it was fortified for the parliament by Lord Brook; and a fosse and bastion are still to be seen at the north end. In the year 1657, almost the whole town was burned down, with Allhallows church, but with 25,000*l.*, raised by brief, it was soon rebuilt, in a handsomer manner than before. The streets, are, in general, straight and handsomely built, of a reddish kind of stone; and the market-place is esteemed the most spacious, elegant, and complete in this kingdom. Of the castle, but little remains but a wide wall. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 7020, of whom 2496 were employed in trade and manufactures. The horse-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horse-markets and horse-fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the dealers both from York and London. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and next to that, stockings and *l'ce.* It is the richer and more populous, by being a thorough-

fare, both in the north and north-west roads. Here is a handsome fellows-house, a county-gaol, and a public infirmary. Several parliaments have, at different times, been held here, probably on account of its central situation. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, recorder, &c. and sends two members to the British parliament. It has three markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. 43 miles NE. Oxford, 66 NNW. London. *Long.* 0. 54. *W.* *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Northampton, a town of North-Carolina. 8 miles NE. Halifax.

Northampton, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh. 6 miles SW Bethlehem.

Northampton, a county of the state of Pennsylvania, situated in the north-east corner of the state, with 30,062 inhabitants.

Northampton, a county of the state of Virginia, with 3585 free inhabitants, and 3178 slaves.

Northampton, a town of the state of Massachusetts, on the Connecticut. 12 miles N. Springfield, 72 W. Boston. *Long.* 72. 40. *W.* *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Lincolnshire; on the east by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; on the south by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; on the west by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire; and on the north-west by Leicestershire and Rutland: about 60 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and from 14 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain one city, Peterborough, 13 towns, 336 parishes, and 550,000 acres. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 131,757, of whom 31,426 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 29,303 in agriculture. Towards the north-east, the land is intersected and surrounded by rivers, and subject to inundations, forming the beginning of the fenny tract, which extends through the Isle of Ely to the Lincolnshire wathes. Elsewhere, Northamptonshire is considered proverbially as a fine and pleasant county, which opinion is confirmed by the number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats contained in it. Its greatest defect is the scarcity of wood; yet it still possesses some not inconsiderable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham in the north-west, and of Salcey and Whittlebury in the south. In this last, that fiercest of British animals of prey, the wild cat, is still found. Many smaller woods are interspersed throughout the county. The highest ground in Northamptonshire is in the neighbourhood of Daventry, where the Nen and Cherwell, which flow into the Eastern Sea, and the Leam which runs into the western, rise within a small compass. A little farther

northwards, the Avon and Welland, running into opposite seas, spring near each other. About Towcester, in the south, the country is also hilly; and the soil intermixed with clay, and a sort of coarse grit. The products of Northamptonshire are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries: it is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land, that tract especially lying from Northampton northwards to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes, and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated in this part. Much of the arable, in this county, is still open field land; and many sheep are fed on the high grounds. It was larger at the conquest than at present; for the north part of Rutlandshire is reckoned into it in Domesday. The inhabitants are maintained and employed by agriculture: the clothing manufacture was once attempted, without success; but there is at present a considerable return from Northampton, and other towns, by stockings; and in Kettering and others, ferges and shalloons employ many hands. The towns are, Northampton, Brackley, Higham Ferrers, Cliffe, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Rockingham, Rothwell, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. The two first, with Peterborough and the county, send each two members to the British parliament, and Higham Ferrers one; nine members being returned in the whole. Northampton is the county town.

North East Town, a town of New-York. 90 miles N. New-York.

North End, a town of Virginia. 185 miles SW. Washington.

Northheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles S. Volckach.

Northew, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Taw, at Barnstaple.

Northfield, a town of New Hampshire, on the Merrimack.

Northfield, a town of New-York, in Staten Island.

Northfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 13 miles N. Springfield.

Northfleet, a town of England, in Kent, on the road from London to Canterbury, with 1920 inhabitants. 20 miles E. London, 9 W. Rochester.

Northford, a town of Connecticut. 10 miles E. Newhaven.

Northleach, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 664 inhabitants. 20 miles E. Gloucester, 80 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Northlined Lake, a large lake of North-America. *Long.* 92. 30. *W.* *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Northmeals, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 2096 inhabitants. 6 miles N. Ormskirk.

Northmoulton, a town of England, in Devonshire, with 1541 inhabitants, of whom 800, in 1801, were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles N. Southmoulton.

Northorn, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim, on the Vechte. 8 miles N. Bentheim, 24 SE. Covorden.

Northorp, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, near which are large potteries of coarse earthenware, fire-bricks, &c. In the year 1157, the troops of Henry II. were defeated here by the Welch, under the command of the sons of Owen Gwynedd; the attack was sudden, and the slaughter dreadful. 11 miles WNW. Chester, 193 NW. London.

Northumberland, a county of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Northumberland, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

Northumberland, a town of Pennsylvania, on the north side of the Susquehanna river, opposite Sunbury.

Northumberland, a county of England, bounded on the north-west and north by Scotland, on the east by the German Sea, on the south by Durham, and on the west by Cumberland; of a triangular form: its greatest length 64 miles, and greatest breadth 48, and about 232 miles in circumference. It is divided into 6 wards, which contain 13 towns, and 460 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 157,101, of whom 25,738 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 23,190 in agriculture. Under the heptarchy, it was part of the kingdom of Northumbria, which comprehended all the country between the two seas, north of the Humber to the Edinburgh Frith. It was governed by earls, till soon after the conquest, when it had a distinct sheriff, and was divided into baronies, and those again into six wards. The soil is various: on the rivers and sea-coast, remarkably fertile; to the north-west and south-west, very mountainous; to the west, full of heaths, fens, and lakes, some of the former abounding with mines of ore and coal, and others cultivated; and the mountains feed large quantities of sheep. The climate, in regard to temperature, is subject to great variation: upon the mountains, snow will often continue for several months, and may frequently be seen there of a considerable depth, when there is none in the lower districts. The weather is very inconstant, but mostly runs in extremes. In the spring months, the cold, piercing, easterly winds are most prevalent: and the longest droughts are always accompanied by them. In some places they have acquired the name of sea-gales, from the slow pro-

gress vegetation makes, whenever they continue for a few weeks. Rain is of little use while they prevail, from the great cold which always attends them. The mild western and southern breezes rarely take place before June: they are certain harbingers of rain and vigorous vegetation; and are the most prevailing winds through the summer and autumn. In the latter season, they often blow with tempestuous fury; dash out the corn, and disappoint the hopes of the farmer. A late survey supposes that 817,200 acres of land are proper for the plough, and 450,000 are mountainous and improper for tillage, making in the whole 1,267,200. There are but few considerable woods. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, the Coquet, and the Alne, which abound with fish, especially salmon and trout: the coasts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, soles, plaice, whittings, &c. but the greatest produce of Northumberland is coal, of which upwards of 650,000 chaldrons are supposed to be sent annually to London. The towns are Berwick, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Blythe, Haltwessel, Hexham, Rothbury, Shields, Tinmouth, and Wooler. The three first, and the county, send each two members to the British parliament.

Northumberland Islands, a chain of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Holland, which run parallel to the main land, at the distance of from 5 to 8 miles; of various height and magnitude, but scarcely one above 15 miles in circumference, and many not four. *Long.* 209. 50. to 210. 54. *W.* *Lat.* 21. 28. to 22. 26. S.

Northumberland Straits, a narrow channel of the Eastern Indian Sea, between the islands of Calamianes and the shoals of Apo.

Northwich, a town of England, in the county of Chester, at the union of the Weaver and the Dan. Here is a large cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Mines of rock-salt were discovered here, in the beginning of the present century, on the south side of Northwich, which they dig and send to the sea shore, where it is prepared for use. The salt-quarries here, with the pillars and crystal roof extending several acres, afford a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The stratum of salt lies about 40 yards deep; above it is a bed of whitish clay. The church here has a semicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baskets, such as the salt settles in. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1338. Here is a weekly market on Friday. 18 miles E. Chester, 173 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 42. *W.* *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Norton, a town of South-Carolina. 22 miles SSE. Columbia.

Norton, a settlement on the north-east coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Norton, King's, a town of England, in Worcesterhire, with 2807 inhabitants; including 946 employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles N. Broomsgrove.

Norton St. Philips, or *Norton Comitis*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset. The market is discontinued. 7 miles SW. Bath.

Norton Sound, a large bay on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Capt. Cook, in the year 1778, and named from Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, the friend of Lieutenant King, who examined it. From the spot on which it was surveyed, many extensive vallies were distinguished, with rivers running through them, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent, and moderate height. One of these rivers to the north-west appeared to empty itself into the sea, at the head of the bay. Some of the ship's company who penetrated beyond this into the country, found the trees larger the farther they advanced. *Long.* 161. to 164. *W. Lat.* 63. N.

Norvenich, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 7 miles E. Dueren.

Norvi, a town of the island of Sardinia. 16 miles NE. Sassari.

Norum, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 20 miles S. Uddevalla.

Norungah, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 33 miles W. Gayah.

Norwalk, a town of the state of Connecticut. In 1799, the town was burned by the British. 12 miles SW. Fairfield.

Norwalk Islands, a cluster of small islands in Long Island Sound, near the coast of Connecticut. *Long.* 72. 22. *W. Lat.* 41. 4. N.

Norway, a country of Europe, and formerly an independent kingdom but now subject to Denmark; bounded on the east by Sweden and Lapland, and elsewhere by the North Sea; extending from *Lat.* 58. to 64. 30. N. The breadth is very unequal, in some parts near 300 miles, in others hardly 40; but every where mountainous. It is divided into four dioceses or governments, which are named from their respective capitals, Drontheim, Bergen, Christianfand, and Christiania, which last is perhaps more generally called the government of Aggerhuus. The population is estimated at 740,000. In ancient times, Norway, a part of Scandinavia, was divided into a number of little principalities, and united into a kingdom about the year of CHRIST 875, and continued sometimes free, and sometimes subject to Denmark, till the year 1388; when the direct royal line being extinct, by the death of Oluf III. Hagen Jonson, a nobleman of the blood-royal, made a

solemn abdication of his right to the crown, to Margaret queen of Denmark. In 1537, Christiern III. held a diet at Copenhagen, in which it was decreed, that Norway should for ever be incorporated with Denmark, as a province of that kingdom; and that every person who should be king of Denmark should without farther formality be king of Norway. The air, together with the light, warmth, humidity, and other properties thereof, varies much more in Norway, than in most European countries. This may be well concluded from the vast extent of the country, of 300 Norway (1500 English) miles from Cape Lindesnefs south, to the north cape. In the summer nights, the horizon, when unclouded, is so luminous, that at midnight one may read, write, and do every kind of work as in the day. Christian V. during his stay at Drontheim, in June 1685, used to sup at midnight without the use of lights. In the district of Tromsen, which is properly the extremity of Norway, the sun is continually in view in the midst of summer, and is observed to circulate day and night round the north pole, contracting its orb, and then gradually enlarging it, till at length it leaves the horizon; so that in the depth of winter, it is invisible for some weeks; and all the light perceived at noon is a faint glimmering of about an hour and a half's continuance; which as the sun never appears above the horizon, chiefly proceeds from the reflexion of the rays on the highest mountains, the summits of which are seen more clearly than any other object. Besides the moonshine, which by reflexion from the mountains is exceedingly bright in the valleys and creeks, these northern people, as well as the peasants and fishermen in the diocese of Bergen when their day-light is contracted to six hours, find considerable relief from the north light, called *Aurora Borealis*, which affords them all the light necessary for their ordinary labours. On the east side of Norway, or from the frontiers of Sweden to Fiesfield, that is in most of the provinces, the winter's cold generally sets in about the middle of October lasting till the middle of April. In a mild winter the peasants who live among the mountains are considerable sufferers; for without this severe frost and snow, they can neither convey the timber they have felled to the river, nor carry their corn, butter, firs, and other commodities in their sledges to market-towns, and after selling them, convey back the necessaries they are there supplied with; but it is not so on the western coast. In the center of Germany, which is 200 leagues nearer the line, the winters are generally more severe and the frosts sharper than in the diocese of Bergen. When the harbour of Bergen is frozen, the Seine at Paris may

be concluded to be in the same situation. Thus the winter at Bergen is so very moderate, that the seas are always open to the seamen and fishermen; and it is seldom that the bays and creeks are frozen over, except those that reach far up the country, where they meet with keen and dry north-east winds blowing from the land. In the eastern parts the intenseness of the winter is extreme, particularly in the levels on the mountains, which are far more exposed to the severity of the air than the valleys; and reach towards the upper region of the atmosphere, which is much colder than the lower; as the reflection of the sun is there less powerful, and the air more rarified. The usual degrees of cold, especially in January and February, may be sufficiently conceived from hence; that the largest rivers with their cataracts are arrested in their course by the frost; and the very spit- tle is no sooner out of the mouth, than it is congealed, and rolls along the ground like hail. In the best summer months, however, it is not only warm, but sometimes to such a degree, that persons who have been born and educated in hot climates, might fancy themselves suddenly transported home. Bar- ley grows up and ripens within six weeks or two months. Strawberries, cherries, and the like, are ripe so early as the first of July; and ripe figs have been gathered at Bergen. The air is pure and healthy, particularly in summer. It is only in the chief towns that physicians are commonly to be found, and there they are established with a public sa- lary as provincial physicians, and in general have but very little employment; even in the populous city of Bergen, which con- tains 30,000 souls, in the time of Bishop Pon- toppidon, in the year 1751, there was but one or at most two physicians, and these were found sufficient. Norway, indeed, cannot be said to be entirely exempt from pestilential distempers; for the black death, known all over Europe by its terrible ra- vages from 1348 to 1350, was felt here as in other parts, and to the great diminution of the number of the inhabitants. Great num- bers of people likewise of all ranks were swept away in the years 1618, 1630, and 1654. In Bergen snow seldom lies long; for it must be a very extraordinary winter when sledges are used a fortnight succe- ssively; while in the other northern provinces the snows are very thick and lasting, and lie long; and on the summits of the mountains, or in the cavities far north, which are in- accessible to the sun-beams, the snow lies throughout the whole year; however both here and in other parts, especially in the eastern, the snow is highly beneficial to the peasants, partly in forming a passable road in the winter; without which all intercourse

with the champaign country would be cut off; yet are they often obliged to put on their *truviers* (a kind of snow shoes, broad and round, made of withies for keeping the feet from sinking in the snow,) and some- times they must even be put on the horse's hoofs. Another contrivance for travelling upon the snow are *skies*, or long pieces of board, and so smooth, that with them the peasants they must through the snow with all the expedition of ships under full sail. In war time a corps of 4 or 600 of these *skien- men* are very serviceable as light troops, for reconnoitring, procuring intelligence, or for any sudden enterprise, no place being in- accessible to them, and they being always sure of coming upon the enemy by surprise. The snow also improves the fertility of the soil, and is supposed in spring to answer the ends of manuring; it likewise serves as a defence and shelter against severe colds and winds. When the snow is not off the ground early enough in the spring for the husbandmen to begin the work of the season, they spread over the snow a kind of rich black mould, which in a few hours entirely dissolves it. But on the other hand, the peasants are often sufferers by the snow; which, when it falls in great quantities and lies long on the ground, destroys thousands of young trees; likewise when it falls late in the spring, and after the trees begin to put out their leaves, which happens but rarely, some trees, and especially the alders, wither and die. But among the mischiefs occasioned by snow, the greatest are the *snee-skied* or *snee-fond*, that is when a mass of snow falling from a precipice, overwhelms both men and cattle; oversets boats in the lakes; and which is but too often the case, demolishes cottages and houses, inasmuch that even whole villages are borne down, crushed, and totally de- stroyed. By a snow-fall of the first kind, a whole parish situate between *Quindercet* and *Hardanger*, a century or two ago, was wholly covered, and so remains to this day; the snow which had thus fallen from the ad- jacent mountains not dissolving the year after, was farther gradually increased and hardened by lying, the situation being high, and hemmed in among the mountains. Many lives were lost in this disaster, of which no memorial would remain, were not the truth of the story, which was at first much doubted, still confirmed by several utensils, such as scissars, knives, basins, &c. brought to light by a rivulet which runs under the snow; an incontestible evidence that this spot was formerly clear of snow and inha- bited. These accumulated snows then be- come constant springs for promoting vege- tation in the champaign grounds, and when these springs are too early exhausted, the grass and corn inevitably suffer, and are some-

times withered for want of moisture. Another convenience of these currents, and likewise of their impetuous descent, is, that they drive great numbers of little mills, every farm-house having its own mill. A third advantage of them redounds to the oxen, cows, sheep, and goats, which in summer are turned out upon the mountains for pasture, where they are so extremely tormented with the heat, with gnats, and mosquitos, that they run about regardless of danger, and thus many of them have lost their lives by falling down the precipices; this obliges the peasant, where no snow is near, to build sheltering places for the cattle; but if any snow hill be in sight, they immediately move towards it, knowing they shall there be relieved by the coolness which it communicates to the air. Just as the snow melts and runs from the mountains, the very best grass is observed to grow, and in the greatest plenty; its warm covering, so far from being an obstruction, both forwarding and improving it. The winds which most prevail at Bergen, and also along the western coast, are the south, south-west, and south-east, which last is usually called the land south. And in most winters, when on the other side of the mountain called Filefield, the north, the east, and north-east, usually bring on and continue the hard frosts, they seldom last a fortnight on the north of the mountains, called Nordenfield, towards the sea. The east winds, which frequently blow from the shore, and drive the watery clouds out of the creeks, are besides very temperate, and so are accounted the most salubrious winds, and are the more welcome as usually causing dry weather; but on the contrary, southward beyond the mountains, they commonly bring rain. The inhabitants of the large province of Nordland, who in not less than 200 barks visit Bergen every year, at the fair and the assizes, and most of whom have upwards of 100 leagues to sail, are often favoured with the north and south winds, like regular trade winds, though not so infallibly to be depended on. Besides these regular winds, the coast is subject to *field-flaggers*, (mountain squalls,) or gusts from the land, by which, without the utmost precaution, a vessel is suddenly lost in the security of fine and calm weather; for these blasts, issuing in a violent and narrow current from the clefts of the mountains, or from the vallies, behind a cape, or from the points of the high mountains, and being violently impelled against an opposite mountain, this reverberation causes a kind of hurricane in the air, which for a time may deprive the unwary of his sight. But the real hurricanes or whirlwinds which arise, though seldom on the open sea, are known to be extremely dangerous to ships by their sud-

den and rapid vortex, which throws the sea at a small distance into such an agitation, that the water in drops flies up into the air like smoke. The mountains of Norway in general consist of rocks, intermixed with quarries of marble, free-stone, sand-stone, slate, mill-stone, &c. which, towards the sea, are almost stripped of earth by the force of winds; and in the creeks, and farther in the country, are covered indeed with earth, but not more than a few yards deep, and very often less. But however mountainous and craggy Norway in general is thought to be, yet it affords many champaign and well cultivated spots of six, eight, or ten leagues, and more in extent. The soils, as in other countries, are very different here, consisting of a black mould, sand, loam, chalk, gravel, turf, mud, &c. The swamps and marshes, or *myrs* as they are called here, lie both on the ridges of mountains, and in the vallies at the foot of the steepest precipices; these in many places under the roads are very unsafe, they being passable only in the driest summer months, and sometimes not even then, unless a causeway is formed over them at the public charge, with thousands of logs and large pieces of timber laid across the marsh, which are soon rotten. There are said to be coal mines in Norway, and especially in the diocese of Aggerhuus. The smaller mountains are exceedingly fruitful, the sides of them covered with fields and woods, whilst their summits afford pasture for the cattle; besides which their bowels are treasures of silver, copper, iron, and other metals, which both here and in Sweden are lodged in the smaller, and not in the largest mountains. The inhabitants of a mountainous country may in general be said to labour under more inconveniences than others; as the country, in the first place, is less fruitful, the arable ground being but little in comparison with the wastes and deserts. The disproportion in many provinces, especially those which are entirely overrun with mountains, betwixt their produce and the inhabitants is very great, they being under a necessity of procuring one-half of their sustenance out of the sea. In some places, as in the creeks of Ulland and Nordal, the peasants' houses stand so high, and on the edge of such a steep precipice, that ladders are fixed to climb up to them; so when a priest is sent for, who is unpractised in the road, he risks his life, and chiefly in winter, when it is slippery. In such places a corpse must be let down with ropes, or be brought on men's backs, before it is laid down in the coffin. The mail likewise, in winter, must, at some distance from Bergen, be drawn up over the steepest mountains. Under this head of inconveniences we may also reckon the difficult roads, extremely so to the day-labour.

ers, but particularly to travellers, who cannot without terror pass several places, even in the king's high road, over the sides of steep and craggy mountains, and on ways which are either shored up, or suspended by iron bolts fastened in the mountains; and though not above the breadth of a foot-path, without any rails on the side, as indeed it is impossible to fix any; not to mention the sudden rising of the rivers, which they must either wade through, or cross on ruinous bridges, which are generally not built of any extraordinary strength, being used only by foot-passengers or horsemen; for there is no road for carts, and the peasants here who have never seen one, when they come to Bergen, look on it with amazement as a curious machine. Another evil resulting from the mountains, and especially in the province of Bergen, is the shelter which their cavities afford to wild beasts, which renders it difficult to exterminate them. It is incredible what havoc they make, especially wolves, amongst the cattle. Another very pernicious evil is, that the cattle, goats, &c. belonging to the peasants, often fall down the precipices, and are destroyed. Sometimes they make a false step into a place called a mountain-hammer, where they can neither ascend nor descend; on this occasion a peasant cheerfully ventures his life to relieve it; and descending from the top of a mountain, by a rope of some hundred fathom, he flings his body on a cross stick, till he can set his foot on the place where his goat or sheep is: he then fastens it to the rope, to be drawn up along with himself. But what is most amazing, is that he runs this risk with the help only of one single person, who holds the end of the rope, or fastens it to a stone, if there be one at hand. There have been instances of the assistant himself having been dragged down, in which case both have perished. Another and not the least danger to which the inhabitants are exposed is, that sometimes, by a sudden disruption of a rock, great damages are done to the cattle, fields, and woods; and sometimes houses and families are involved in the destruction. There is another much more terrible and a more extraordinary natural accident, which in some degree resembles the last; it is distinguished by the name of *Bergstap*, the mountain being as it were convulsed, gives way, separates, and falls down on the country; sometimes in small pieces, and then the damage is but slight; but sometimes, though seldom, entire crests of rocks, some hundred fathoms in length and breadth, have fallen. The coasts of Norway extend along the North Atlantic Sea 300 leagues, and contain a multitude of islands, some of them being from three to six or nine leagues in length, and not barren; but most of them

are so small, that they are inhabited only by some fishermen and pilots, who keep a few heads of cattle, which they send out for pasture to the nearest little islands, rocks, and sheers. By such a rampart, which may consist of a million or more of stone columns, founded in the bottom of the sea, the capitals whereof scarce rise higher than some fathoms above the waves, almost the whole western coast of Norway is defended. This coast affords so many and such good harbours, as few other maritime countries can boast of: yet a large ship, that cannot make use of oars, will be in danger of not reaching the harbour before the wind or the current, which are violent in the straits, dash it against the steep rocks in the neighbourhood. In order to prevent this danger, several hundred of large iron rings have, by order of government, especially about Bergen, been fixed in the rocks, more than two fathoms above water, as moorings to the ships, when there is not room for anchorage. The coasters find the advantage of so many sheers and rocks, as these protect them in calm weather against the violence of the waves, which is greatly abated by breaking against them. On the other hand, a few open places are so dangerous to pass, that many lives are lost there every year; the waves of the western ocean, when driven by a storm towards the land, making a very hollow and terrible entrance. The bottom of the sea is here, as every where, full of inequalities, and in this respect not less varied than the land, which is frequently an alternate succession of high mountains and deep vallies. The analogy is the same in the substance of the bottom of the sea, according to the observation of pilots, from the end of their leads, where they sometimes find stones, sometimes clay, chalk, mud, and sometimes white or brown sand; and in many places it is overrun, not only with all kinds of sea-grass, but with several sorts of sea-trees, some of which are pretty large, with corals, and the like stony vegetables. The Norway shore is in very few places level, or gradually ascending, but generally steep, angular, and impendent, so that close to the rocks the sea is one, two, nay, three, hundred fathoms deep; whereas on the long and uneven sand-banks, which are generally called *Storeg*, or by others *Haubroe*, sea-breaks, the bottom is much more sloping. These *Storegs* afford abundant fisheries, like the Dogger-bank between Jutland and England; in a bottomless deep the fish would be taken out of reach, but here is, as it were, their daily rendezvous, and the depth being from ten to fifteen fathoms, they are taken with great ease. From the sea, particularly on the west side of Norway, several large and small creeks run many leagues up the coun-

try; in these the bottom is found to be very different, though in general as deep as that of the sea without. Although the sea-waters of Norway be much saltier than those of the Baltic, where the sea is refreshed by abundance of rivers running into it, yet it has not the saltness of that in warmer countries. In Hardanger, in Nord-moer, and several other places, particularly in the diocese of Drontheim, the peasants extract salt from the sea water by boiling; but as this operation is forced, and consumes great quantities of wood, therefore the law of Norway prohibits the boiling any more salt than is necessary to every one for his domestic uses, without the express permission of the magistracy to make use of the fuel. About sixty years ago, a large salt-work was begun at Tonfberg on the king's account; and the sea-water, after being first refined, is there boiled in such quantities, that several ship-loads are annually exported; though this is but a small matter in comparison with sixty or more fine large ships laden with salt which come every year from Spain and France, for the fishery and other uses. The fresh water in Norway in general is good and salubrious. The metal which most abounds, both here and in Sweden, and which consequently most of all impregnates the fresh water, is iron; for the aqueous parts being analyzed, there remains a ferruginous matter subsided, which is attracted by the magnet. The medicinal springs are but few. From the mountains of Norway issue abundance of springs, or small rivers: by the junction and confluence of these are formed those large streams, which, in the old northern language, were called by the general name of *Elven*, from whence one of the largest rivers of Germany (the Elbe) derives its name. The principal are the Nied, the Sule-Elv, the Gaulen or Gulen, the Ottereen, the Syre, the Nid, the Tyrefjord or Dramme, the Loven or Laven, and the Glaamen or Glommen. At any great distance from the sea, the rivers of Norway are not navigable for vessels of considerable burden; for though in many places there be sufficient depth of water, yet the falls caused by the intervening rocks and cliffs are insurmountable obstacles: the stream precipitating itself from a height of six, eight, or ten fathoms, where only masts and such timber can be floated down, and many of these are destroyed; yet the greatest part get safely through, and are secured by their owners at the lentzes, having been previously marked. These are large booms, fortified with iron bolts, and laid across several parts of the river for stopping the timber. The breaking of one is of such ill consequence to the timber-merchants, that in 1675, when such an accident happened by an inundation of the Glommel, it occa-

sioned many bankruptcies. The yearly charge of such a lentz or boom may in some places amount to three or four hundred rix-dollars; but in return it yields to the owner no less than 1000 or 1100, for at least 30,000 dozen of large pieces of timber pass through it, of which each makes six or eight planks. The bridges over the rivers are not any where walled, but framed of timber, of which are made the stone-cases; these are large and quadrangular, and serve as pillars or supports, being filled with stones in order to settle them. The largest of this kind hereabouts is the bridge of Sunde, in Gulbrandsdale: this bridge, of which it is said that it is never finished, some repairs being always necessary, is 1000 paces long, and consists of 43 stone-cases. In the diocese of Bergen, where carriages can be very little used, it is not thought worth the while to build strong and lasting bridges. In many places they are constructed thus: where the narrowness and rapidity of the current will not admit of sinking any stone-cases, thick masts are laid on each side of the shore, with the thickest ends fastened to the mountains; one mast being thus laid in the water, another is placed upon it; reaching a fathom beyond it, and then a third or fourth, in like progression, to the middle of the stream, where it is joined by another connection of masts from the opposite side, and this without any other cement than their contact; so in the passage over it, especially in the middle the bridge appears to swing, which to those who are not used to it, appears so dangerous that they alight from their horses till they imagine themselves out of danger. The best passage in winter is by the rivers, especially up the country. As they are every where deeply frozen, the peasants find a very great conveniency in them for conveying their goods to the towns in their sledges. The travellers are conveyed in these sledges with great ease and expedition, for though the Norway leagues are very long, yet they go very securely at the rate of one in an hour. Norway is almost every where so unfit for agriculture, though not for pasture, that upon a measurement of the plowed lands, the proportion in respect to the meadows and woods, the wastes and barren mountains, would not be greater than as one to eighty; and if the peasants of Norway were not considerably assisted by the great fisheries on the sea-coasts, and the timber and charcoal trade for the mines, the graziery, and liberty they have of killing game, the country could not furnish subsistence for above half the inhabitants; for as these visibly increase, and spread themselves year after year, so several tracts of uncultivated land have been tilled, and several woods burnt, and the land turned to husbandry; yet still

there would be a scarcity in those places which are not capable of cultivation. In some parts also of the most fruitful provinces the grain is often injured by sudden frosts, inasmuch that one day it may seem in a flourishing state, and promise a plentiful harvest, but by the nipping cold of one night it appears withered the next day, and never attains its proper ripeness. It is to be observed likewise, that in every century, as far as can be ascertained from tradition, the country is visited with some unfruitful years, which are remarkably so, and happen 2, 3, or 4 successively; such were the years from 1740 to 1744: when the sun seemed to have lost all its heat and genial power, the vegetables grew, but short of their natural height, and budded and bloomed without bearing. In those years the trees likewise faded in their growth and usual verdure, and bore no shoots. Most of the grain that was sown also perished, yielding only empty ears, inasmuch that the disappointed peasant was reduced to the greatest distress; and yet Norway usually yields grain enough not only for the support of the inhabitants, but a large surplus, which they dispose of among their neighbours and even the Swedes. The corn grounds throughout the diocese of Bergen, which on account of the many mountains, are few, in most places never lie fallow, but are every year plowed and sowed, bear all kinds of grain, barley, and oats especially, and not only six, eight, or ten fold, but in some places with a much greater increase; and the corn is generally allowed to be larger, and the ears fuller, than what is imported from Denmark and Germany, being inferior only to the English corn, which the Norwegians prefer to any other. The pasturages or meadows with which Norway abounds, are not only equal to those other countries, but surpass many: a proof of this is, that in most of the provinces no flesh, butter, cheese, &c. is imported, except some bacon from Denmark, the good lands being too valuable to turn swine into them; whereas every year from several parts, and chiefly Bergen, there is a very considerable foreign exportation of those commodities, especially lard and butter. It is however to be observed, that in the spring the cattle do not graze in the vallies and on the skirts of the mountains after Whitsuntide; for when the seed-time is over, and the people can be spared, they are driven on the sides of the mountains to *sacters* or to *stols*, as the country phrase is, which at that season afford them sufficient fodder, the snow being no sooner melted than the grass appears, at least a quarter of an ell high, grown under the masses of snow, from which it derived both warmth and moisture. When the distance is within a

Norwegian mile, the milk is brought home twice a day; but if the distance be two or three miles, they keep *sæterboe* or huts on the hills, where a maid-servant, distinguished by the name of *Buedye*, constantly lives for the security of the cattle against the wild beasts, who generally fly from such a weak keeper. She is at the same time employed in making butter and cheese, with which she goes down to the house once or twice a week. Regulations against disputes and quarrels with neighbours, or borderers concerning this right of common on the mountains, are laid down in the Norway statute-book. The grass in the vallies or near the houses is cut for hay, and though in most places it is mowed with a scythe, yet in some, like the grain, it is reaped with a sickle; after which it is hung to dry on *hæzgiers*, which are moveable gardens, consisting of poles fastened together both in length and breadth by birch twigs, where the hay dries much better, and the rain evaporates sooner, than when left to dry on the ground. These *hæzgiers* however are only used in the diocese of Bergen, being not so necessary in other parts, where the rains are less frequent. All kinds of esculent vegetables thrive in the gardens; they produce cabbage of all kinds, green-pease, common and French beans, alparagus, artichokes, melons, cucumbers, garlic, parsley, celery, marjoram, thyme, sage, penny-royal, purslain, sorrel, lettuce, spinach, endive, cresses, chervil, dill, fennel and cummin, radishes, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, together with a particular kind of Northern turnips, called *napers*, which the peasants endeavour to raise more than any other, and sell by tuns in the cities: they are sometimes very large, and as flat as a dish. To these may be added a variety of medicinal and other plants. As to the several species of trees, of which the woods of Norway consist, the principal are the pine and the fir. The elm is not very common here, but grows to a considerable height: the bark is dried, ground, and mixed by the poor among their meal; it is likewise boiled and washed in meal. The ash grows almost universally here: among many other uses of this tree, the peasants distill a balsam from it, called *aske-smittel* or *aske-smalt*, which every man knows how to prepare, and serves for a domestic medicine both in internal and external cases. Barlind very much resembles both in kind and appearance the foreign yew-tree, but seldom grows so large, and is rather of use in hedges than for single pillars or posts. Beenweed is a tree not very common, of the same kind with the privet; it is made use for fine work, being hard and solid, which very well suits the instruments used by the joiners and turners in Norway:

it grows on the highest mountains: the peasants make a decoction of this wood, which is esteemed good for consumptions. Birch grows in most parts, and in the greatest plenty; it is more generally used for fuel than any other wood, and is therefore carried to the great towns, and sometimes exported. But the bark is of greater utility: the external white bark, which is distinguished by the particular name of *never*, or *rind*, and sometimes grows again upon the same tree from which it hath been peeled off, provided this was done carefully, is so fat and firm in its parts, that it will escape putrefaction for many years, even in the dampest places. On this account every peasant spreads it over the fir planks with which his house is covered, and upon this *never* he lays green sward or turf to a considerable thickness for the sake of warmth. The inner bark is applied, like that of oaks, to tanning of skins and hides, and even fishing nets and sails, which it renders more durable. Beech is rather scarce, except in the counties of Laurvig and Jarlsberg. The best oak forests are in the diocese of Christianland, from whence great quantities are every year carried to Arendal and Christianland, for ship-building, and many ship-loads are annually sent to Holland, though the exportation is prohibited. Norway oak exceeds that of all other countries except the Danish, which is preferred to it. The alder tree is of two kinds, viz. the *roedoor* or red alder, this is the most common, and the leaves are somewhat rough; and *swartoor*, black elder, whose leaves are smooth and shining; the latter grows chiefly in marshes and other swampy grounds. The juniper-tree grows in abundance almost every where, and by the spreading of its branches over the ground, serves to cover and cherish the young sorts of firs and other trees, but at the same time kills the grass. In Nordfjord and elsewhere, a very valuable juniper oil is extracted from the fruit, and sometimes exported to Holland; the same use is made of the berries, but not so frequently now as heretofore. The fir tree is of two sorts; the red and the hard fir, which grows upon the mountains, and contains the greatest portion of resin; and the whitish sort, which grows quicker in low and moist grounds, but is of much less value, consisting only of the bare timber. The fir tree, in general, which grows almost every where in Norway, is the richest produce of the country; for it yields annually above a million of rix-dollars. From the roots of the fir trees the peasants burn tar, even an hundred years after the trunk has been cut down: this tar is a very profitable commodity, and so excellent in its kind, that Bishop Berkeley, in his treatise on the

virtues of tar-water, recommends the Norway tar in preference to any other. The pine tree is, together with the fir, the most universal wood of this country's growth. It is more beautiful than the fir in figure, height, and colour, but far inferior to it in sap and strength, which occasions the boards or planks of it to be sold at a lower rate. Hazle trees are here pretty large, and in such abundance, that it is no uncommon thing for 100 tons of nuts to be exported from Bergen alone. On the other hand, the walnuts here are not of a spontaneous growth, but must be set, when they thrive very well, especially in the barony of Rosendal. Lime trees in great quantities are found in certain places, both with large clear, and small dark leaves. The maple also grows here, but little use is made of it. Willows of several kinds are to be found in many places, but made no account of except by the goats, who feed with pleasure on its juicy and bitter bark; though of one kind, called *salina*, the bark is used for tanning skins. The rose-bush bears here as well as in other places, red, white, and yellow roses, both double and single. The wild service tree grows every where, even on the parched sides of the mountains, nourishing with its berries not only the fieldfares and thrushes, of which there are many, and in great perfection, but even the bear, though the latter generally to the ruin of the tree, the weight of his body breaking and damaging it in his climbing up. The Spina-Christi or Christ-thorn is very common, and being an ever-green, is frequently planted near houses. *Oxel* or *Axel sorbus terminalis*, a kind of service; this tree is one of the particular natives of Norway, and little known to foreigners. The peasants on the sea coast make use of sea weeds for manure in the improvement of their ground; and in the province of Nordland, where in summer time the cattle find plenty of pasture on the mountains and among the meadows, but where on that account they are the more pinched in their winter fodder; it is a common practice to supply this scarcity with dried tang, and likewise with the heads of cods and other large fish-bones; they also make what they call a *caw-soup*, of which the best ingredient is tang or seaweed, in England called kelp. Marble, which in most countries is so scarce and bought up at so great a price, is found here in several places, and in such quantities, that if all Europe were to be supplied from hence the quarries would not be exhausted; for several ridges of mountains consist almost wholly, or however, chiefly of marble. Sandstone is found in several places, of a clear and dark grey, yellow, and brown, of a fine and coarse grain, and is used either

for building or grind-stones. Millstone is exported from Guldbrandfådale, Syndford, and other places. Slate is found in such prodigious plenty, that not only the whole ground on which the city of Christiania stands, but the adjacent country is little else than slate, splitting into laminae, or consisting of a succession of laminous strata; but the pieces are so small as not to be applicable to any particular use. Talc-stone, both light and brown, and the finest sorts of it, otherwise called *salkstein*, *grytstein*, and by some, *blodgryte* and *clowstein*, being very soft and easy to be cut, hewn, or sawed, are to be found almost throughout Norway. In the iron mines near Konsberg and Skeen, and likewise in some other places, loadstone is found in such quantities that some tons of it are exported, especially to Amsterdam. Norway has no flints, so that those used in fire-arms are imported from Denmark and Germany. The crystals of Norway are of a larger size than most of those in Swisserland, Bohemia, and other parts. Among the crystals is reckoned the marienglas, *isinglas*, or *gysglas*, as it is called here, being mostly found in Ruisia, where on account of its transparency it is used for window panes. This is a particular species of stone, lying in strata or flakes, or like so many sheets of paper, and as easily separated. In the year 1697, a gold mine was discovered in Norway, and some ducats struck from the metal, but neither this nor one or two others are now wrought. The principal mines which afford silver, are those of Konsberg; the others are at Jarlsberg. The first and hitherto the richest copper-work in Norway is that of Roraas, 20 miles NE. Drontheim, and discovered in 1644, by Laurence Loffius, rector at the mine of Qyickne. Next to Roraas is the metal of Lykken copper work, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Norway miles from Drontheim, said to have been discovered in 1654. There are some other copper mines in the diocese of Drontheim, and likewise in that of Bergen. The iron of Norway, though not inferior in real value, cannot be afforded at so low a price as in Sweden: the lower class of people there are under the necessity of working for small wages, and a poor peasant often undertakes a little foundry of his own; whereas in Norway all the iron ore in general is wrought at a great expence, and the several branches of it require a very opulent proprietor, or even a society of proprietors. Out of the moor-iron, which is found in large lumps among the morasses, the peasant himself makes his domestic tools and utensils. However, next to the timber, iron is one of the most profitable products of Norway; several hundred thousand quintals being annually exported, partly and

chiefly in bars, and partly in cast-iron, as stoves, cannons, pots, kettles, and the like; the national profit of which is estimated at 3 or 400,000 rix-dollars. Tin has not yet been found in this country, but at Jarlsberg lead is found mixed with the silver ore. Sulphur is likewise found among mines in great plenty, but is not thought worth melting and depurating, as the Iceland volcano ejects whole torrents, which the Company's ships carry to Copenhagen, in sufficient quantities to serve all the powder mills, which is the chief demand for it. Norway affords no visible salt mines; but near Fredericksstadt is a saline spring, though for several reasons it is neglected. In the year 1739, salt works began to be erected, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Norway mile from Tonsberg, and were compleated in the year 1724. Among the quadrupeds of Norway are horses, cows, sheep, goats, swine, dogs, cats, deer, roebucks, hares, rabbits, rein-deer, bears, elks, wolves, lynxes, foxes, gluttons, martins, squirrels, badgers, otters, ermines, beavers, porcupines, moles, rats, mice. Among the birds are the growfe, the akeraloe, a sort of bird which in the spring appears on plowed land, and picks up the worms; the akerrix, or vagtal-konge, or ager-hone; it is made a good deal like the snipe, brownish, with a pretty longish neck and legs; its flesh is white, and of a delicate taste; the jackdaw; the alk, or razor-bill; this is a bird peculiar to this country, and on account of its feathers very useful; it is of the size of a large duck, but narrower in the breast; the legs stand closer together, and the wings are less; they can swim and fly beyond many others, but are very weak at flying or walking, because the legs are as it were upon the rump, so that it is troublesome to move them on land; the bird therefore totters like a drunken man, from whence a saying, "he is as drunk as an alk;" the wings are of no great use, and for that reason it is easily taken on the nest: they always build by the sea side, on the highest and steepest rocks, whither the bird-catchers pursue them, and find 50, 80, or 100 pair sitting interchangeably upon one another's eggs. These resemble hen's eggs, and if they do not grow cold at the expiration of fourteen days, the young are hatched, and in fourteen days more are fit to go to sea with the old ones. Their number is so great, that L. Debes, in his description of Faro, says, they hide the sun like a cloud when they fly out from the rocks, and the noise of their wings makes a roaring in the air like a storm. There are various kinds of ducks, some frequenting fresh water, others the sea. The berg-ugle, a small sea bird of the same kind, and not larger than a thrush; they live upon small herrings, and

are never seen but in the midst of winter. The bogfincke or brambling, a small land bird, very pretty, of a dark colour, variegated with red, white, and grey spots; the bill is short and thick. The brufflane or ruffe, is something less than a pigeon; it takes its name from loving always to buz; with its bill it fights with its own kind, raising its long feathers round its neck like a ruff; the female is called the reeve dom-herre, or dom-pap: the cocothraus, perhaps so called from their melodious voice, which resembles an organ. Thrushes and pigeons are in plenty; turtle-doves are not found here; but wood-pigeons abound. The wild-duck, called edder or adder, is found here along the coast, as well as in Iceland, Groenland, Faro, and elsewhere, in great quantities. The feathers of its breast, which are known by the name of eider-dan, make annually a good livelihood to people in many places. In shape and size it is betwixt the goose and the duck, so that it may with equal propriety be called a small wild-geese, or a large wild-duck: they dive like ducks, but much deeper; they will go to ten or twelve fathoms deep; and they live like other sea birds, upon fish, shells, and sea-weeds. In the winter they are almost always on the ocean, and they seek the coast in the spring in large numbers, to make their nests in the cliffs, and on small islands, either among stones, or among the tufts of bushes, and large sea plants: they lay five or six eggs, of a green colour, and as large as a goose egg, in shape somewhat longish: these birds are not allowed to be destroyed, to procure their fine down, but it must be gathered from the nests. The feathers and down which are picked off the dead birds, are not near so good as those pulled off from the breast of the female by herself: this she does the last eight days she sits, in order to make the young ones a soft and warm bed. It is sold when pure for two rix-dollars per pound, and is a good livelihood to many of the people who live about the coast; for it is so light, warm, soft, and ready to spread itself, that two handfuls squeezed together is enough to fill a down quilt. The nightingale, the owzel, so called because it always haunts rivers, pleasing itself with fluttering over running water, and jumping from one stone to another; its make is something like a thrush, black with a white ring round its neck. The erle or ring-erle, is something like the former, but of a blue grey on the back, a black head, and a little white on the sides; the hen is more grey: it is only seen in the summer, and is said to lie in a state of insensibility all the winter. Partridges in great abundance, ravens, cormorants, storks, falcons, kites, hawks, wild-geese, cuckows,

snipes, and many others belonging to the land and water. In some parts of Norway the inhabitants keep dogs trained on purpose to fetch the shore, or strand birds out of their holes, which are almost inaccessible. One farmer must not keep a greater number of dogs than his neighbour, that he may not prejudice him in his livelihood; the dogs as well as the farmers run the greatest hazard of their lives, and sometimes perish by falls; for they either climb up excessively high and steep rocks, with but here and there places for their feet; or else they are let down from the top 100 fathoms or more, that they may get into the hollows under the projecting cliffs, and caves formed by nature. It is not to be described what trouble and danger the bird-catchers run in pursuing their trade: there are some men who are by nature fitted for the employment, and are called bird-men: they make use of two methods to catch the birds; they either climb up perpendicular rocks, or else are let down from the top by a strong and thick rope: when they climb up they have a large pole, of 11 or 12 ells in length, with an iron hook at the end; they who are underneath in a boat, or stand on a cliff, fasten this hook to the waistband of the man's breeches who climbs, and a rope round his waist, by which means they help him up to the highest helde or projection that he can reach and fix his feet upon; then they help another up to the same place, and when they are both up, then they give them each their bird-pole in their hands, and a long rope tied round each other's waist at each end; then the one climbs up as high as he can, and where it is difficult, the other putting his pole under his breech, pushes him, till he gets to a good standing place; then the uppermost of the two helps the other up to him with the rope, and so they proceed till they get to the place where the birds build, and there search about after them as they please. As in these rocks there are many dangerous places yet to climb, as they are bound together with a strong rope, one always seeks a convenient place to stand sure, and where he may hold himself fast while the other is climbing about. If the latter should happen to slip, then he is held up by the other, who stands firm, and helps him up again; and when he is got safe by those dangerous places, then he fixes himself in the same manner that he may assist the other to come safe to him; and then they clamber about after birds where they please. But accidents sometimes happen, for if the one does not stand firm, or is not strong enough to support the other when he slips, they both fall, and are killed; and thus some are every year destroyed. Many rocks are so fright-

ful and dangerous that they cannot possibly climb up them, for which reason they contrive to get down from above, which they call to *sie*; this is the second way of searching for birds, and is done thus: they are provided with a strong rock line 80 or 100 fathoms long and about three inches in thickness; one end of this the bird-man fastens about his waist in the place of a belt, and then he draws it betwixt his legs, so that he can sit on it; and so he is let down with his bird-pole in his hand. Six men at the top hold the rope, letting it sink by degrees, but lay a piece of timber on the edge of a rock for it to slide on, that it should not be torn to pieces on the sharp edge of the stones; they have another line fastened round the man's waist, which he pulls to signify when he would be drawn up, or let lower, or held still, that he may remain on the place where he is come to. When the birds are brought home they eat part of them fresh, and part (if they get large quantities) is hung up to dry for the winter season. The feathers they collect together, and sell to great advantage. No country is more plentifully supplied with fish than Norway, whether we consider the variety or the quantity both in the rivers and the seas, from the whale to the anchovy, so that it would be useless, if not impossible, to enumerate the several kinds. Those who delight in the marvellous would perhaps be entertained with the account of the Norway sea-snake, and the craken; but I must refer them to Bishop Pontoppidon, from whom this account of Norway is taken. According to the Norwegian historians, the most ancient inhabitants left the country just before the birth of CHRIST, and incorporated with a swarm of Asers, or Asiatics, that came into the north, conducted by Othin, who made himself master of the first, or Celto-Scythian inhabitants. The Laplanders and Finlanders are doubtless the progeny of the ancient Norwegians; who then retired farther north, to that extensive chain of mountains called Kolen, and to Lapland or Finmark, which extend on both sides of those mountains. There the descendants of the first Norwegians still observe the manners and customs of their ancestors; from which they deviate in nothing but some little cultivation of their lands, and live chiefly by hunting, and procuring grafs for their rein-deer. These animals supply them with food, clothes, and covering for their huts or tents, which they move according to their liking, from place to place. The Asers, or Othin's followers, who most probably were driven out of Asia by Pompey the Great, spread themselves to the north, as far as they found habitable countries; but did not envy the ancient inhabit-

ants of Norway their retreat among the cold mountains of Kolen and Finmark, the eastern side of which was peopled, on the same motive, by fugitives from Sweden and Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia, who have given the country and people their name in common; as they met with the same hard fate of being expelled from their country by the Asers. It is uncertain, however, whether these two kinds of fugitives have coalesced into one people, as to this day there is a difference in their language. The Asers, partly expelled, and partly united to them, the indigenæ, or ancient inhabitants of the north, who were comprehended under the extensive names of Celtæ, Cimbri, and Goths. These received the language and manners of the Asers; and began to cultivate their lands, and forsake the more simple life of their ancestors. In the mean time, they were not all inclined to submit to this great reformation, and the many new customs introduced; which the vulgar, in all ages, generally reject without examination. To the disaffected, there was no other remedy than to explore new habitations, farther to the north, towards Finmark; whither the Finlanders had retired before. Those that remained behind, and obstinately persisted in the old customs, and wore the ancient dress, were looked upon as aliens, and called kiltrings, *i. e.* descendants of the Celtæ, a name applied to vagabonds. Those ancient inhabitants which were expelled, had particular kings or chiefs, who presided over them, besides the kings of Norway, to whom they were tributary. The more modern Norwegians, like the rest of the northern nations, were a mixture of the remaining Celto-Scythians, and the new race of Asers, who spread and strengthened themselves, by a more civilized manner of living, sometimes under the government of one, and sometimes of many kings. These, both before and after Christianity was introduced, but chiefly in the 10th century, under King Harold Haarfager, who suppressed all the petty kings, and consequently raised many malcontents, sent several colonies out of the country to inhabit Iceland, Greenland, Faroe, Shetland, and the Orknies.

Norwich, a city of England, capital of the county of Norfolk, and the see of a bishop, on the Yare. This city is one of the most populous in England, and long took the lead in point of consequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufacture of crapes, bombazeens, and stuffs of various kinds, which is still considerable, though somewhat declined, on account of the rivalship of the cotton branches, and in consequence of prohibition in foreign countries. The manufacture is

confined to the city; but the operations of spinning and preparing the wool employ the poor of most of the small towns and villages in the county. The wool used is brought from the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton. The goods are sent to various parts of the world, particularly Holland, Germany, and the Mediterranean. Many of them are shipped at Yarmouth, and many are sent to London, and other places by land. Norwich contains many opulent inhabitants, and good buildings, but its streets are narrow and ill-disposed. The first mention made of Norwich, however, in history, is in the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 1004, when Swain and his Danes destroyed it, and left it in ruins for seven years; when they returned and took possession of the country, and probably re-fortified the castle, the works of which are circular in their manner. Under them it flourished so much as to make a considerable figure in the Confessor's time, being a hundred within itself, and second to no city but York. It had then 25 churches, in the Conqueror's time 43, afterwards 50, and now 36, in use. The castle, now the gaol, is of great antiquity, for here was a castle in the Saxon times, held by Waler earl of Norwich against the Conqueror; but he was at last obliged to quit the realm, and went to Jerusalem with his wife. This castle is part of the county of Norfolk, and not of the city, and had all along governors thereof. It has been anciently and still is the gaol for the county, and the assizes, &c. are held there. Mr. Bloomfield is of opinion that the manufacture of worsted stuffs was introduced by the Flemings, so early as Henry I., first at Worsted, in this county, whence its name. The citizens of Norwich, however, obtained of Richard II. that the worsted made there might be transported; and by act of parliament, 11 Henry IV. it was enacted, that the mayor of Norwich should have the measuring and sealing of the worsteds. This falling to decay, the city invited, in 1563, a number of manufacturers from the Low Countries, who came over to the number of 300, and soon after amounted to as many as 1000. They set up the making of bayes, sayes, arras, and mochades, caungeanties, tufted mochades, currelles, and all other works mingled with silk, faie-trie, and linen yarn; and they first made bombazeens in 1575. These have been so much improved of late years, in making damasks, camlets, black and white crapes, &c. that it is computed that stuffs to the amount of 700,000l. have sometimes been manufactured here in a year. In 1801, the population was 36,832, of which 12,267 were employed in trade and manufactures. The art of printing was in-

troduced here at this time by Anthony Solmpne, one of these strangers. The cathedral, built by Herbert de Loffaga, 1096. (whose statue is over the north transept door, and his tomb below the high altar, modernized in repairing,) was damaged by fire, 1171; and repaired and completed, 1180, by bishop John of Oxford. Norwich is governed by a mayor, aldermen, council, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. 160 miles ENE. Oxford, 109 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 18 E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Norwich, a town of the state of Vermont. 100 m. NNW. Boston, 182 N. New-York. *Long.* 72. 22. W. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Norwich, a town of the state of Connecticut, in a situation near the head of the river Thames, very convenient for mills. Here are several considerable manufactures established, such as paper, stockings, clocks, watches, earthenware, &c. the number of houses about 500. 66 miles SW. Boston, 110 NE. New-York.

Noschulskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug. 68 miles SE. Ialisk.

Nosag, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSE. Palamow.

Nosapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circar of Hindia. 10 m. NE. Hurdah.

Nose Peak, a mountain on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 118. 25. E. *Lat.* 8. 56. N.

Nose Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 118. 42. E. *Lat.* 8. 59. N.

Nosima, a small island of Japan, in the straits between Nippon and Xicoco.

Nosima, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 20 miles NNW. Taifero.

Nososkoi, a cape on the N. coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 64. 14. E. *Lat.* 77. 15. N.

Noss Head, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

Noss Head, a cape on the north coast of Noss Island. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Noss Island, one of the smaller Shetland Islands. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Nossa Senhora da Encarnação, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, situated near Cape Carvoeiro, on the south coast. 4 miles S. Villa Nova de Portimao.

Nossano, a town of the republic of Lucca. 6 miles W. Lucca.

Nossen, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg, on the Muldau. 12 miles SW. Meissen, 18 W. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 11. E. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Nossi Ibrahim, see *St. Mary*.

Nossoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 3 miles NE. Ramberviller, 13 NW. St. Diey.

Notch, The, a pass on the western part of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire.

Notchengong, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar. 47 miles SSW. Nagpour, 75 SW. Ellichpour. *Long.* 79. 17. E. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

Noteback, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 43 miles NW. Calmar.

Nota, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 39 miles SW. Wexio.

Noto, (*Valley of*), a division of Sicily, situated to the south-east of the island.

Noto, or *Noto Nuova*, a town of Sicily, in a valley of the same name, built after the destruction of Noto Antico, by an earthquake, in the year 1693. 20 miles SW. Syracuse, 27 ESE. Girgenti. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Noto, a lake of Russia, in the government of Archangel, about 36 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. 36 miles SW. Kola.

Noto, a small island in the Baltic, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 17. E. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Noto, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 200 miles NW. Jedo, 170. NNE. Meaco.

Notre Dame Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 40. W. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Notre Dame de Clery, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 6 miles NW. Beaugency, 9 SW. Orleans.

Notre Dame de Coudun, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 3 miles N. Compiègne.

Notre Dame de Courson, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 8 miles S. Lisieux, 18 ENE. Falaise.

Notre Dame de Deliverance, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, 7 miles N. Caen, 12 E. Bayeux.

Notre Dame de Erenay, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles ENE. Falaise, 13 SSW. Lisieux.

Notre Dame de Liesse, see *Liesse*.

Notre Dame de Neves, a town of Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Pernambuco.

Notre Dame de Port, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 10 miles W. Agen.

Notre Dame de Roche Servière, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 7 miles W. Montaigu, 15 N. La Roche sur Yonne.

Notschow, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 m. S. Segeborg, 2 NW. Oldeslohe.

Not's Island, a small island near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 76. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Notaway, one of the streams which forms the river Chowan, in North-Carolina. It rises in Virginia.

Notaway, a county of Virginia, with a population of 3418 whites, and 5983 blacks.

Notte, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel at Potsdam.

Notteburg, see *Schlussemburg*.

Notteley, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster. 7 miles W. Munster.

Nottingham, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on an eminence, by the side of the river Trent. It is large, populous, and handsome, containing three parishes, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture. The goods made here are chiefly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and the trade is extended to the neighbourhood round, and some of the more distant towns. As the articles of the Nottinghamshire manufactures are valuable in proportion to their bulk, they are chiefly conveyed to the different ports and places of consumption, by land. A considerable share of them is exported to various parts of Europe, America, and the West-Indies. The cotton for this manufacture is spun by machinery, worked by water. Nottingham has also a manufacture of coarse earthenware. The making business is likewise considerable. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 28,861, of whom 11,698 were employed in trade and manufacture. In the reign of King John, a charter was granted, wherein all persons within ten miles round Nottingham are forbidden to work dyed cloth, but in the borough. This manufacture continued in a prosperous state, till the reign of Queen Mary; then it gradually went off, till it at last entirely left this place. The tanners were once very numerous here, and their habitations as well as their pits were formerly dispersed all over the town. The masters of this trade were, in 1641, 36 in number; in the year 1664, they were 47; and in 1707, they were 21; since which time, they are dwindled entirely away. The castle was built by William the Conqueror, to keep the English in awe; and was so strong by nature and art, as to bid defiance to any force which at that time could be brought against it. Edward IV. was at great expence to repair and embellish it with handsome buildings, and Richard III. made additions. Nor did it in the several revolutions of time undergo the common fate of great castles; having never been taken by storm. In 1140, it was taken by the Earl of Gloucester; and during the contest between Stephen and Matilda, it changed possessors several times. It was once in vain besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt down the adjoining houses. It was once also surprised in the barons' war by Robert earl Ferrars, who stripped the citizens of their goods. David king of Scots was kept a prisoner in this castle.

and the celebrated Roger Mortimer earl of March, who resided here, was seized by Edward III. and his friends; and afterwards tried and executed. Charles I. set up his standard August 22, 1642, in a close, since called Nevil's close, without the castle, to the north. Shortly after, it became a garrison for the parliament, who, at the end of the war, gave orders to pull down the castle. At the restoration, George Villiers duke of Buckingham, whose mother was only daughter and heir to Francis earl of Rutland, sold it to William Cavendish, marquis and afterwards duke of Newcastle, who, in his eighty-second year, 1674, began, and his son and successor finished, a noble house, at the expence of 14,000*l.* which is the seat of his successors, dukes of Newcastle. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, council, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. 14 miles NE. Derby, 123 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 8. W. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Nottingham, a town of the state of Maryland. 5 miles NE. Baltimore.

Nottingham, a town of New Hampshire. 12 miles N. Exeter, 24 NW. Portsmouth.

Nottingham, a town of New Jersey, on the east bank of the Delaware, between Bordenton and Trenton.

Nottingham West, a town of New Hampshire, on the Merrimack. 45 miles NNW. Boston.

Nottingham Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Lincolnshire, on the south by Leicestershire, and on the west by Derbyshire; about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is divided into 8 hundreds, which contain 13 towns, and 168 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 140,350, of whom 35,513 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 23,904 in agriculture. Being happily situated between the mountainous country of Derbyshire, on the one hand, and the flat of Lincolnshire, on the other, it enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and agreeable counties in England. The glory of this county is its noble river, the Trent; which, after crossing the counties of Stafford and Derby, enters Nottinghamshire, at its south-western extremity; and thence crossing obliquely to the east, coasts along its whole eastern side, becoming towards the northern part, the boundary betwixt this county and that of Lincoln. During this whole course, the Trent is a large navigable river, imparting fertility to the wide tract of meadows through which it

flows, and affording a ready conveyance for the corn and other products of the country. Its chief inconvenience is that of being subject to frequent and great floods. The vale of Belvoir or Bever, one of the richest and most beautiful tracts of cultivation in the kingdom, lies chiefly in the south-eastern part of Nottinghamshire, stretching towards the Trent. Almost the whole of the middle and western part of the county was formerly occupied by the forest of Sherwood, or Shirewood, popularly known throughout the kingdom as the scene of many fabulous adventures of that noted outlaw Robin Hood, and his companions. By inclosure and cultivation, the bounds of this woody tract are now much contracted; and great part of what was formerly thronged with trees, is now a naked heath; a fate common to many of the English forests. New plantations, however, of great extent, have of late years been formed on the hills of the forest land, which may afford materials for future navies, when the improvident waste of timber in other parts may have rendered such a supply peculiarly fortunate. From the middle and north-western parts of this county, several streams unite to form the Idle, a river which joins the Trent, at the north-eastern angle of Nottinghamshire. To the eastward of this river, the soil, quite to the Trent, is a strong clay, which is expressed in the names of two districts in this quarter, the North and South Clay Divisions. Nottinghamshire has of old been famous for its bread and beer; and to this day its chief products and exports are corn and malt. It is also of no small consequence as a manufacturing county; and its fabrics are at present in a thriving and increasing state. Near Mansfield is found a good free-stone, proper for building paving, staddles, &c. Lime-stone is found near Newark, and several other places: and gypsum or plaster is dug likewise near Newark, and at Red-Hill, a few miles to the south-west of Nottingham, and great quantities sent to London. Other commodities are wool, liquorice, woad, fish; and fowl. The towns in the county are Nottingham, Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Blythe, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, Workford. The three first, and the county, each send two members to parliament.

Notzenderf, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 7 miles E. Marienburg.

Nou, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 20 miles WNW. Coel.

Nova, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, *Long.* 50. 30. W. *Lat.* 0. 4. S.

Noua, an island near the west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 47. W. *Lat.* 60. 45. N.

Nova Scotia, in its most extensive meaning, a province of British America, bounded

on the north-west by Canada, on the north-east by the Gulf of St. Laurence, on the south-east by the Atlantic, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and the United States of America: about 400 miles from east to west, but of very different breadths: in some places 150, in others not more than 40 from north to south. It was in the year 1784, divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Proper. Nova Scotia, in this limited sense, is a peninsula, joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, at the north-east extremity of the bay of Fundy, and is about 240 miles in length from south-west to north-east, and from 30 to 60 in breadth, and lies to the west of New Brunswick. Though situated between the 44th and 50th degrees of north latitude, and in a favourable part of the temperate zone, yet is the winter here of an almost insupportable length and severity, continuing at least seven months in the year; to this immediately succeeds without the intervention of any thing that may be called spring, a summer, when the heat is as violent as the cold was in the winter months; the heat indeed is of no long continuance, the country being wrapt in the gloom of a perpetual fog, long after the summer season has commenced. The soil in most parts is thin and barren, the corn it produces of a shrivelled kind, like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold spongy moss. It is not, indeed, uniformly bad, there being tracts in Nova Scotia not inferior to the best land in New England. But however unpromising this country may be, some of the first Europeans, neglecting all the delightful tracts to the southward, here formed their settlements. The French seated themselves here before they made any establishment in Canada, and increased largely with very little assistance from Europe. The first grant of lands was made to Sir William Alexander, by James I. from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia; by the French it was called *Acadia*. Since its first settlement, it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713. In the year 1749, 3000 families were conveyed thither, at the charge of the English government, and the town of Halifax, the present capital, was then founded. Since that time several towns have been founded, especially during the American war, many royalists retiring thither, and the towns then were flourishing; since the peace, they are said to be rather on the decline. The country round Halifax has the appearance of cultivation, and a flourishing state; but the superior advantages to be obtained in the American states will probably cause most of the settlers to emigrate.

Nova Zembla, an island in the Frozen

Ocean, separated from the continent of Russia, by the straits of Vaigatkoï; about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It is more properly two islands, as a strait or channel of the North Sea nearly in the centre divides it into two parts, North and South. This country was first discovered by the English, in the year 1553. It has since been visited by ships attempting to discover a north-east passage; and in the year 1596, a Dutch vessel being wrecked on the coast, the seamen passed the winter in this unhappy country, but were with great difficulty preserved alive. Since that, some Russians have passed a winter there without suffering so much. The country is represented as desolate in the extreme, producing no trees, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. Some human beings have been seen there at times, but they are not supposed to be inhabitants, but Samoeids who have ventured across, either in canoes, or on the ice, for fish or game. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, rein-deer, and rabbits; sea-cows abound on the coasts, and sea-fowl, to lay their eggs. *Long.* 53. to 78. *E.* *Lat.* 70. 30. to 78. *N.*

Novae, a town of Istria. 15 miles NE. Rovigno.

Novaja, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 100 miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Novale, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Musone. It contains one parochial, and some other churches, a convent, several palaces, and about 1200 inhabitants. 10 miles S. Treviso.

Novales, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated on the river Doria. 5 miles N. Susa.

Novales, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 6 miles WNW. Chambéry.

Novallera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro, and capital of a small principality, held as a fief of the empire, by the Duke of Modena. Besides this town, the principality contains only a few villages. 9 miles N. Reggio.

Novanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 30 miles SSE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Novara, a town of France, in the department of Marengo, and capital of a country called *Novares*, in the duchy of Milan, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Milan. Besides the cathedral, it contains 17 parish churches, and 18 convents. The bishop exercises temporal jurisdiction over a great part of the country, and wears a sword when he mounts his horse. In 1513, this town, to which the Duke of Milan had retired, was besieged by the French; but an army of Swiss advancing to its relief, a bat-

the ensued, in which 7000 of the French lost their lives, and the siege was raised. It fell two years after. In 1797, it was taken by the French republicans. 8 miles NE. Vercelli, 23 WSW. Milan.

Nouart, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles NNE. Grandpré.

Novovol, a town of Samogitia. 40 miles S. Rokienné.

Noucougue, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 94. 54. E. *Lat.* 30. 54. N.

Noudar, see *Nodar*.

Noudjer, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 20 miles W. Ellore.

Nove Dwinko, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Dwina. 8 miles from Archangel.

Nouée, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles NNW. Josselin.

Novelda, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 15 miles W. Alicant.

Novellara, see *Novallera*.

Novemasto, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 40 miles WSW. Lemberg.

Novemiasieczko, a town of Samogitia. 26 miles NE. Medniki.

Noves, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 16 miles NNW. Toledo.

Noves, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the Durance. 6 miles SE. Avignon.

Nougarsak, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 44. W. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

Nougarsak, a town of East Greenland. *Long.* 45. 30. W. *Lat.* 61. 14. N.

Novgorod, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, on the river Volchova, at the north end of the lake Ilmen: the see of an archbishop. It is one of the most ancient towns in Russia, and was formerly called *Novgorod Veliki*, or *Grand Novgorod*. In the ninth century it was taken by Ruric, great duke of Russia, who made it the capital of his dominions. At his death, the seat of government was removed to Kiev, and Novgorod continued for above a century under the jurisdiction of governors nominated by the great duke: afterwards, Novgorod was for a long time governed by its own dukes: these sovereigns were at first subordinate to the great dukes, who resided at Kiev and Vladimir; but afterwards, as the town increased in population and wealth, they gradually usurped an absolute independency. As the dukes were elected by the inhabitants, they gradually bartered away, as the price of their nomination, all their most valuable prerogatives; and, in effect, Novgorod was a republic under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. The privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants, however unfavourable to the power of the dukes, proved extremely bene-

ficial to the real interests of the town; it became the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. At this period its dominions were so extensive, its power so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, "Who can resist the Gods, and Great Novgorod?" It continued in this flourishing state until the middle of the 15th century, when the great dukes of Russia laid claim to its feudal sovereignty; a demand which the inhabitants sometimes evaded by composition, sometimes by resistance, but were sometimes compelled to acknowledge. At length, in 1471, Ivan Vassilievitch I. ventured to assert his right to the sovereignty of Novgorod, and enforced his pretensions by a formidable army; he vanquished the troops of the republic opposed to him in the field; and having forced the citizens to acknowledge his claims, appointed a governor, who was permitted to reside in the town, and exercise the authority formerly vested in their own dukes. Ivan, however, by no means contented with this limited species of government, watched a favourable opportunity of extending his authority; and as a pretence is never wanting to a powerful aggressor, he in 1477 laid siege to the town. His designs being abetted by the internal feuds and dissensions which had long prevailed in this independent republic, the inhabitants were constrained to subscribe to all the conditions imposed by the haughty conqueror. The gates were thrown open; the great duke entered the place in the character of a sovereign; and the whole body of people, tendering the oath of allegiance, delivered into his hands the charter of their liberties, which unanimity would still have preserved inviolate. An idea of its populousness, when compared with its present declined state, is manifest from the fact, that in 1508, above 15,000 persons died of an epidemical disorder; more than double the number of its present inhabitants. In its most flourishing condition, it contained at least 400,000 souls. Under the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch II. the prosperity of Novgorod experienced a most fatal downfall; from which it never recovered: that monarch having, in 1570, discovered a secret correspondence between some of the principal inhabitants and Sigismund Augustus king of Poland, relative to a surrender of the city into his hands, inflicted the most exemplary and inhuman vengeance upon them. He repaired in person to Novgorod, and appointed a court of enquiry, justly denominated the tribunal of blood. Contemporary historians relate, that its proceedings continued during the space of five weeks; and that on each day of this fatal period, more than 500 inhabitants fell vic-

tions to the vengeance of incensed despotism. According to some authors, 25,000; according to others, more than 30,000 persons perished in this dreadful carnage. The present town is surrounded by a rampart of earth, with a range of old towers at regular distances, forming a circumference of scarcely a mile and a half; and even this inconsiderable circle includes much open space, and many houses which are not inhabited. The cathedral of St. Sophia is probably one of the most ancient churches in Russia: it was begun in 1044, by Vladimir Yaroslavitch duke of Novgorod, and completed in 1051. Several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred in this cathedral. 92 miles SSE. Petersburg, 260 NW. Moscow. *Long.* 30. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Novgorod (Niznei), a town of Russia, and capital of a government, situated at the conflux of the Oka and Volga. It was built in the year 1222, by the great duke Jurii, or George Wfelowoditch, and as it was the appenage and place of residence of the petty Russian princes, many of them lie buried here. In this city are two cathedrals, 28 parish churches, (most of them built with stone,) and five convents. It is an archbishop's see, and has a castle, surrounded with stone walls. The trade of this place is so considerable, that the shops make a very handsome appearance, being richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. In the great fire that broke out here in 1715, some thousands of the inhabitants lost their lives. 492 miles ESE. Petersburg, 220 E. Moscow. *Long.* 48. 54. E. *Lat.* 56. 18. N.

Novgorod (Sieverskoe), a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the governments of Smolensk and Mogilev, on the north-west by Mogilev, on the south-west and south by Tchernigovskoi, and on the east by the governments of Orlov, Kursk, and Charkov. About 160 miles in length, and from 60 to 72 in breadth. *Long.* 31. 24. to 34. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. to 53. 25. N.

Novgorod (Sieverskoi), a town of Russia, and capital of a government. 496 miles SSE. Petersburg, 264 SSW. Moscow. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

Novgorodskoi, a government of Russia, so called from Novgorod, the capital; bounded on the north by the government of Olonetz, on the north-west by the government of Petersburg, on the south-west by the government of Pskov, on the south-east by that of Tver, and on the east by the government of Vologda; its length about 320 miles, its mean breadth about 160. *Long.* 29. 39. E. *Lat.* 57. 10. to 61. 10. N.

Novi, a fortified town of Croatia, on the left bank of the Unna. In 1789, the town was taken by the Imperialists. 45 miles SE. Carlstadt, 70 NW. Serajo.

Novi, a town of the Ligurian Republic. A bloody battle was fought here between the French and the allied forces of Russia and Austria, on the 16th of August 1799; in which the latter were victorious. The French had 8000 men killed and wounded, 4000 prisoners, and lost 32 pieces of cannon: on the side of the allies, 7000 men were killed, wounded, or lost. 24 miles N. Genoa, 10 SE. Alexandria. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Novi, Alt, a town of Croatia, on the right side of the Unna, opposite Novi.

Novia Bunder, a town of Hindcoftar, in Guzerat. 45 miles NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Novibasar, see *Jeni-basar*.

Novigrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle. It gives name to a county, but is of no great consequence. 12 miles N. Waitzen, 14 E. Gran.

Novigrad, a town of Sclavonia. 45 miles N. Kraliovavelika.

Novigrad, a town of Dalmatia, situated on a bay to which it gives name. In the year 1646, this town was taken by the Turks, but the Venetians recovered it, and razed the castle the following year. 16 m. N. Scardona. *Long.* 17. 32. E. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Novigunge, a town of Hindcoftar, in Doab. 30 miles W. Canoge.

Novion, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 6 miles N. Rethel.

Novisello, a town of Hungary, on the Danube. 4 miles SW. Bacs.

Novita, or *Real el Novita*, a town of South-America, capital of a district in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, annexed to the province of Choco. 160 miles N. Popayan, 140 SSW. Santa Fé de Antioquia. *Long.* 76. 16. W. *Lat.* 5. 4. N.

Novito, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 miles N. Girace.

Nou-kiang. The Chinese name given to the river Ava.

Novlenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, near the Lake Kubenskoe. 32 miles NW. Vologda.

Novo Mirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 136 miles WNW. Ekaterinoflav. *Long.* 21. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Novo Sergievskai, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara. 60 miles NW. Orenburg.

Novodvar, a town of Hungary. 4 miles N. Csakathurn.

Novogrigorevskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 72 miles NW. Cherson.

Novogrodek, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of the same name, otherwise called *Black Russia*, situated on a hill. It is not very large; but includes several Popish and Russian convents. Besides a pro-

vincial diet, and inferior court of judicature, a high tribunal, after the model of that of Wilna, is held alternately here and at Minsk, which continues sitting for five months every year. This town was demolished in 1314 and 1390. 200 miles ESE. Königsberg, 200 ENE. Warlaw, and 68 E. Grodno. *Long.* 26. E. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Novoi, a small island in the Caspian Sea. *Long.* 51. 54. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Novoi Lebiatzei, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtsich. 220 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 78. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Nowomiasto, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava. 20 miles SE. Rava.

Nowomoskowsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Dnieper. 16 miles N. Ekaterinoflav. *Long.* 35. 12. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Novomst, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoe. 60 miles NW. Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Long.* 22. 0. E. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Novorzei, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Uda. 64 m. SSE. Pskov. *Long.* 29. 26. E. *Lat.* 57. N.

Novosel, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza. 26 miles W. Filipopoli.

Novosil, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 44 miles SSW. Tula. *Long.* 36. 54. E. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Novosilovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 72 miles SSW. Krasnoiarisk, 64 NNW. Abakanisk.

Novotalezkoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtsich. 48 miles E. Semipolatoi.

Novotzuruchatuevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Argun. 152 miles SE. Nertchinsk.

Novosole, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama. 8 miles S. Solikamsk.

Noup Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Westra. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 59. N.

Noupra, a mountain of Thibet. 51 miles SW. Laffa.

Nourdya, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasfa. 108 miles S. Meshid.

Nous Shehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, anciently called *Nyssa*. 40 miles SE. Kir-shehr.

Nousti, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 10 miles NNW. Biornborg.

Nouskery, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 55 miles SSW. Lahore.

Noutra, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the frontiers of Hungary. Near it are some gold mines. 30 miles S. Cracow.

Noutrokoagan, a river of Canada, which

runs into St. John's Lake, *Long.* 72. 38. W. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Nouvelle, La, a river of Canada, which runs into Chaleur Bay.

Nouvelle-Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles E. Calais.

Novion, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 13 miles NW. Vervins.

Now, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, about 9 miles N. Bakewell, in the county of Derby.

Nowa Grodla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 36 m. N. Braclaw.

Nowada, a town of Bengal. 22 miles S. Ghidore.

Nowada, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Curruckdeah.

Nowada, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Burdwan.

Nowada, a town of Bengal. 17 miles N. Torree.

Nowada, a town of Bengal. Here is a pass cross mountains. 15 m. SE. Ramgur.

Nowada, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles S. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 43. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

Nowadab, a town of Bengal. 54 miles NE. Ramgur.

Nowadab, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles E. Gayah.

Nowadab, a town of Hindoostan, in Dooab. 30 miles S. Canoge.

Nowadee, a town of Bengal. 3 miles S. Koonda.

Nowadee, a town of Bengal. 46 miles NNW. Ramgur.

Nowady, a town of Bengal. 16 miles W. Doefa. *Long.* 84. 45. E. *Lat.* 22. 58. N.

Nowagee, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Palamow.

Nowagong, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles NW. Kairabad.

Nowag, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 5 miles NW. Neisse.

Nowagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles SE. Bahraitch.

Nowagur, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Palamow.

Nowagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 36 m. S. Ruttunpour.

Nowanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 55 miles SW. Patna. *Long.* 84. 23. E. *Lat.* 25. 23. N.

Nowar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 43 miles SW. Arrah.

Nowe, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia, on the Vistula. 40 miles S. Dantzic.

Nowe, a town of the state of Tennesee. 36 miles N. Knoxville.

Noweczitly, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 28 miles E. Lemberg.

Nowaczelko, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 64 miles NW. Kaminiecz.

Nowelzabel, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 44 miles SSE. Halicz.

Nowgong, a town of Bengal. 21 miles ESE. Nattore.

Nowidwor, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 68 miles SW. Novogrodek.

Nowie, see *Neuburg*.

Nowlayé, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwar. 20 miles SW. Ougein.

Nowosickli, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm. 8 miles W. Chelm.

Nowogrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 24 miles S. Bracław.

Nowopol, a town of Poland. 56 miles NNW. Cracow.

Norwy Giczin, see *Titschein*.

Nowytarg, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 40 miles S. Cracow.

Noxan, or *Noxonton*, or *Nox Town*, a town of the state of Delaware. 18 miles SSW. Wilmington.

Noxby Creek, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tombighe, *Long*. 87. 52. W. *Lat*. 32. 37. N.

Noya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SSW. Bahar. *Long*. 85. 3. E. *Lat*. 25. 11. N.

Noya, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambre, situated in a bay of the Atlantic. The principal trade is building of ships. 19 m. WSW. Compostella. *Long*. 8. 56. W. *Lat*. 42. 50. N.

Noya, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, near Martorell.

Noyal Muzillac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles NW. Roche Bernard.

Noyal Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles E. Pontivy, 6 W. Rohan.

Noyal sur Vilaine, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 miles E. Rennes, 12 W. Vitré.

Noyalacote, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NNE. Dacca.

Nojant, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 5 miles SE. Le Lude, 9 E. Baugé.

Noyel, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains, about 10 miles W. Coimbatore, and runs into the Cauvery, 10 miles NW. Carroor.

Noyen Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 564 miles ENE. Peking.

Noyent, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 5 miles SW. Le Mans, 3 ENE. Sablé.

Noyers, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 11 miles S. Tonnerre, 18 ESE. Auxerre.

Noyers, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lower Alps. 5 miles W. Sisteron.

Noyers, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles NW. Bar le Duc, 13 E. Clermont en Argonne.

Noyland Point, a cape of England, on the north coast of the island of Thanet. 1 mile W. Margate.

Noyon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop, the capital of an election, and residence of a governor, and containing ten parish churches. This city was the native place of John Calvin, the celebrated reformer. Noyon has been several times destroyed by fire, and suffered much during the French league. In 1118, Henry I. king of England obtained a victory over the party of his brother Robert. In the year 1516, a treaty was concluded here between Francis I. and Charles duke of Austria, afterwards emperor. 10 posts and a quarter S. Cambray, 12 and a half NNE. Paris. *Long*. 3. 5. E. *Lat*. 49. 35. N.

Noza, a small island near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long*. 40. 9. E. *Lat*. 13. 30. S.

Nozay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles NNE. Bain.

Nozdrice, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 64 miles NE. Zytomiers.

Nozeroy, or *Nozeret*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 12 miles SE. Salins, 27 S. Befançon.

Nozli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 44 miles W. Degnizlu, 45 E. Scala Nova.

Nuachir, see *Anacur*.

Nuaille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 10 miles ENE. Rochelle.

Nuapent, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles NW. Nellore.

Nuare, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles W. Arrah.

Nubas, a fort of the Tyrolese, to defend the passage of the Alps. 6 miles E. Fuesien.

Nubedam, a town of Grand Bukharia. 8 miles E. Saganian.

Nubia, or *Nuabia*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Meroc. 300 miles NE. Sennaar, 380 S. Syene. *Long*. 34. 54. E. *Lat*. 18. 10. N.

Nubia, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the east by the Red Sea, on the south by Abyssinia, and on the west by countries of Africa, of which hardly the names are known. Nubia is composed of several kingdoms, among which Sennaar and Dungala appear to be the most powerful, at least they are best known; great part of the coast is under the power of the Turks,

as well as the country between Egypt and Dungal. Great part of the country is composed of sandy deserts, but, on the other hand, many districts, particularly near the rivers, are uncommonly fertile. Merchants trade here for the purchase of sandal-wood, gold, civet, and ivory. The inhabitants are said to be acquainted with a poison of so subtle a nature, that a grain is sufficient to destroy ten persons. Millet grows in great abundance, the sugar-cane is cultivated, but for want of knowing well how to prepare it, the sugar is black.

Nublada, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, with three small ones near it, lying south-west of Cape Corientes, on the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 122. 30. *W. Lat.* 16. 40. N.

Nuble, a river of Chili, which runs into the Itala, 20 miles from its mouth.

Nucail, a town of Africa. 70 miles SW. Fez.

Nucasse, a town of United America, in the Tennessee state. 5 miles S. Knoxville.

Nuchan, a town of Russia, near the sea, which separates the continent of Asia from America. *Long.* 189. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. N.

Nuci, (*La.*) a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 12 miles SW. Monopoli.

Nuddeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles ENE. Burdwan.

Nuddeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Dooab. 24 miles S. Canoge.

Nuddere, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 24 miles SW. Akoat.

Nuddya, a town of Bengal. 31 m. NW. Burdwan.

Nudiab, a fort of Bengal. 35 miles N. Palamow.

Nueia Kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 47 miles NNW. Tche-li-leou.

Nuestra Señora, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 5 miles E. Cordova.

Nuestra Señora de Ajuda, a town of Brasil. 150 miles SW. Fernambuco.

Nuestra Señora de l'Assumption, see *Assumption*.

Nuestra Señora de Buenos Ayres, see *Buenos Ayres*.

Nuestra Señora del Estero, a town of Brasil, capital of a government, on the coast opposite the island of St. Catharine. *Lat.* 28. 10. S.

Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 130 miles E. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Nuestra Señora de Luz, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1506. This appears to be the same island with that called *Pic de l'Etoile* by Bougainville. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Nuestra Señora de la Paz, see *La Paz*.

Nuestra Señora de Pecos, a town of New Mexico. 10 miles E. Santa Fé.

Nuestra Señora de Popa, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 5 miles N. Carthagena.

Nuestra Señora de la Fé, a town of South-America, in the province of Cuyos. *Long.* 56. 46. W. *Lat.* 21. S.

Nuestra Señora de la Fé, a town of South-America, in the province of Paraguay. 120 miles SSE. Assumption.

Nuestra Señora de Nieves, a town of Brasil, on an island in the Amazon river, where is an ancient mission and Spanish settlement. *Long.* 49. 35. W. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Nuestra Señora de los Remedios de Pueblo Nuevo, see *Remedios*.

Nuestra Señora los Santos, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 42 miles E. Cordova.

Nuestra Señora de Socoro, a town of New Mexico, on the Bravo. 115 miles S. Santa Fé.

Nuestra Señora de Socoro, see *Chonos*.

Nuestra Señora da Vittoria, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Salvador. 8 miles NW. St. Jorge.

Nuestra Señora de la Vittoria, see *Tabasco*.

Nuestra Señora de Talavera, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman.

Nuez, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal. 42 miles W. Zamora.

Nugarah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 27 miles NE. Gazypour.

Nuggoorder, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 30 miles ESE. Sultanpour.

Nugmat, a Russian settlement on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 111. 40. E. *Lat.* 64. 30. S.

Nugoa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NNW. Chuprah.

Nahme, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Waldeck, and runs into the Eder, near Frankenburg, in Upper Hesse.

Nughz, see *Nagaz*.

Nui-hang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 32 miles W. Nan-yang.

Nuille et Vandin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles NE. Mayenne.

Nuille sur Vicoin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles S. Laval, 9 N. Château Gontier.

Nuis sur Armanche, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 27 miles E. Auxerre, 12 SE. Tonnerre.

Nuits, or Nuys, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, celebrated for the excellent wines made in its environs. 12 miles S. Dijon, 18 WSW. Auxonne.

Nuizias, a river of Russia, which runs into the Olckma; *Long.* 119. 34. E. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Nuk, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, about 40 miles in length, and eight in breadth, *Long.* 31. to 32. E. *Lat.* 64. 20. to 64. 40. N.

Nuldingah, a town of Bengal, capital of the circar of Mahmudli. 65 miles SE. Moorshedabad, 65 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 16. E. *Lat.* 23. 27. N.

Nules, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 25 miles NNE. Valencia.

Nulhatty, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 m. WNW. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 87. 38. E. *Lat.* 24. 17. N.

Nullacunda, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 40 miles SE. Hydrabad.

Nullua, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Calcutta.

Nulshi, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Pucculoe.

Nunaga, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, 6 miles above Bissach.

Nunmis, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 20 m. N. Helsingborg.

Nun, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 5. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, a province of Africa, to the south of Sus, from which it is separated by sandy deserts. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty of this country, but his real authority is here extremely feeble. This vast but desert province affords not a single harbour or anchoring place along a coast of 120 miles, that is, quite to Cape Bojador. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such parts of the interior country as are capable of cultivation. The side next the sea is a sandy shore, lined with rocks under water, over which the waves break violently. Ships are often driven on this coast by rapid currents, formed between the continent and the Canary Islands; and Spanish, English, and French vessels are frequently shipwrecked. When such a misfortune happens, the fate of the unhappy mariners is most deplorable; they are immediately seized and stripped by the Arabs, who, notwithstanding the laws observed among themselves in their robberies, take from each other their slaves and booty, by open force. Their wretched prisoners are exposed to hunger, thirst, the caprice of their masters, and every humiliation of misery. To the shame of humanity, they are bought and sold, and frequently exchanged for camels, or other beasts, in the markets of the deserts. The emperor of Morocco uses all his influence to procure these unfortunate sufferers to be delivered up to him; but the slowness of the negotiations, and the obstacles met with at every step, render their issue very uncertain; and should they even be surrendered to this prince, his justice and generosity must again be long and patiently

solicited, before they are finally set at liberty. The seamen of a ship from Nantz, in the Guinea trade, which was shipwrecked on this coast, about the end of the year 1775, were two years before they returned to France. The province of Vled de Nun has a considerable trade. After having passed the deserts that separate it from Morocco, we find many tracts of land capable of cultivation, and which produce gums and excellent wax. As these people are so far removed from the reach of tyranny, as to live in a kind of independence, luxuries are more indulged in among them; and they make use of many European commodities, especially linen. Several of these Arab tribes are more affable and honest than the other Moors. They trade to Mogador, and it is probable they have a more immediate communication with the factories of Senegal.

Nun, a town of Africa, in the Vled de Nun. *Long.* 10. 5. W. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Nuncar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mahur. 8 miles ESE. Mahur.

Nundacerram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles ESE. Udeghery.

Nundungotchy, a town of Bengal. 10 miles ESE. Bauleah.

Nundungur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles ENE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 32. E. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Nundydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, and capital of a considerable district; built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; besieged and taken by the British in the year 1792. From the 22d of September to the 18th of October, the brave garrison resisted with heroic firmness: on that day, the breaches being rendered practicable, Lord Cornwallis, with a view to intimidate the garrison, encamped within four miles of the fort; and it was determined to make the assault at midnight, in hopes of taking the garrison by surprise. The vigilance of the enemy however soon discovered the assailants, but their fire was not sufficiently well directed to prevent the British soldiery from mounting the breach. The carnage which must have ensued was prevented, partly by a number of the garrison escaping by ladders over a low part of the wall, but chiefly by the laudable exertions of Captain Robertson, who commanded the storming party, and who, with a humanity which reflects the utmost honour on his character, from the moment he entered the fort, directed his whole attention to preserving order, and preventing the effusion of blood. 65 miles N. Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the Arker, with a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4769, of whom

2488 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles N. Coventry, 99 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 26. W. *Lat.* 52. 31. N. *Nuncagan*, a small island in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 193. 40. E. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Nunez, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 7 miles NNW. Montilla.

Nunez, or *Nuno*, a river of Africa, which separates the Nalos from the Sierra Leona, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 13. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Nunia, a village of the Arabian Irak, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Niniveh, and to contain the tomb of the prophet Jonah; on the side of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.

Nunic Mountains, mountains of South-Carolina. *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 35. N.

Numore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 15 miles S. Arrah. *Long.* 84. 49. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Numore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles SSW. Arrah.

Nuno Pereira, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 13. 50. S.

Nuno Tristao, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Nunsara, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 16 miles S. Surat.

Nur, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a mountain of the same name. *Nur* signifies light, and the name was given it from a number of holy places within it; resorted to by the devotees. In 1211, it was taken by Jenghiz Khan. 100 miles NE. Bukhara. *Long.* 63. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Nur, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 50 miles ENE. Warfaw

Nura, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kargaldzin Lake, *Long.* 68. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Nura, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, six miles NE. Piacenza.

Nurabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 20 miles W. Gohud.

Nuraquimire, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tatta. 48 m. SSE. Tatta.

Nurdija, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán. 30 miles S. Neisapour.

Nuremberg, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, anciently called *Mans Noricorum*, and the country round *Noricum*: made free by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. It is a large well built town, but not populous, situated in a sandy spot, which is well-cultivated and fruitful, and on account of the many pleasure-seats near it, as also the beautiful and large villages round it, extremely pleasant. It stands on the Pegnitz, which runs through the middle of the town, and over it, exclusive of the divers wooden bridges, are laid also six others of stone. This town is environed

with double walls, which are fortified with several small and large towers, and these again with cannon, and a broad and deep ditch, in circuit about a short German mile. The number of its streets amounts to about 500, and that of its houses to 8000, which latter are also, for the most part, large and built of stone; but yet the number of its inhabitants is by no means proportionable to the largeness of the town. The magistrates and almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans, but on account of their having formerly received the *interim*, several Roman Catholic customs are still retained in their divine service. Exclusive of two parish churches, Nuremberg contains 15 others, including chapels. The town of Nuremberg is divided into eight parts or quarters, and 131 captainships. In one quarter lies the Imperial fortress, being an old-fashioned citadel, standing on a mountain, in which the first counsellor, as imperial bailiff, always had his residence, and was styled the castellan. Not far from the imperial fortress here stood the old citadel of the burgraves of Nuremberg, which was burnt down in 1420; and in 1427, was disposed of by the burgrave and elector Frederick to the town. At present it contains a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a prison. The council-house is one of the most magnificent in all Germany, and in its apartments are to be seen some excellent paintings. The patriciate here took its rise in 1198, the emperor Henry VI. assisting here at a tournament, at which time he also raised 38 burghers' families to the degree of nobility. In its carefulness to maintain its nobility, it has greatly the superiority over almost all other degrees of nobility in Germany. The council of Nuremberg consists of 34 noble and eight handicraft counsellors. The military force of this town consists of seven companies of foot, each of which in time of peace contains 100 men, but in time of war is 185 strong; of two companies of cuirassiers, each consisting of 85 men, and two of invalids, amounting to 226. Out of the burghership 25 standards are always kept in arms, each of which consists of between 300 and 400 men, exclusive of 200 gunners, and two companies of the town cavalry. Divers Nurembergers have for a long time past acquired considerable reputation in the arts of painting and engraving: a great number of its artists and handicrafts people execute in ivory, wood, and metal, numberless ingenious things at a very low price, which are exported all over the world. These toys do not bring in so much money to the town at present as they did formerly, but this article is even yet considerable. Nuremberg being one of the greatest trading towns in Germany. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated

shop for land-charts established here by John Bapt. Homann. In the imperial matricula this town was rated to one Roman month, at 980 florins. To each chamber-term it contributed 812 rix-dollars. The tract next adjoining round the town is environed with lines. The territory called the circle of Nuremberg is considerable. In 1631, Nuremberg was besieged by the Imperialists under Count Tilly, without success; and again under Albert Wallestein duke of Fritland, when the city was preserved by the King of Sweden. Albert Durer, the celebrated painter, was a native of this town. 78 miles ESE. Mentz. *Long.* 11. 1. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Nurkun, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 0. N.

Nurkun, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Dewah. 50 miles NW. Patna.

Nuri, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 40 miles SE. Riochico.

Nuria, a mount of Spain, (a part of the Pyrenées,) in the province of Catalonia, where is a pass, called *Col de Nuria*. North of Campredon.

Nurjee, a town of Scwestan. 25 miles N. Sehwan.

Nurmijarvi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 20 miles NNW. Helsingfors.

Nurmis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 58 miles NE. Kuopio.

Nurmis, a small island, on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 12. N.

Nurmo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 36 miles ESE. Wafa.

Nurms, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 28 miles E. Goldingen.

Nurrow, see *Nurew*.

Nurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 20 miles E. Raypour.

Nursingdy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles ENE. Dacca.

Nursingpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 35 miles W. Gurrah.

Nursingpour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles E. Dosfa.

Nursingpour, a town of Bengal. 36 miles S. Dacca.

Nurtingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar. The hospital here, founded in 1481, is said to be the richest foundation in the whole dutchy. In the years 1473 and 1751, this town suffered by fire; and in 1634, it suffered considerably from the Imperialists. 14 miles SE. Stuttgart, 60 E. Strasburg. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Nus, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 6 miles SE. Aosta.

Nusbach, a small river of Germany, which runs into the Gutach, near Friburg.

Nusberg, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 10 miles SSW. Heilsberg.

Nusco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. 8 miles N. Conza. *Long.* 15. 1. E. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

Nusdorff, a town of Austria. 3 miles NW. Vienna.

Nuse, see *Neus*.

Nusbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Maraich, where there is a passage across the Euphrates. 55 miles SW. Diarbekir, 30 S. Malatia.

Nushar, a town of Curdistan, at the foot of Mount Ararat. 20 miles NE. Van.

Nusserabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 30 miles SW. Burhanpour.

Nusseratpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles NE. Chandor.

Nusserpour, a district or province of Hindoostan, in Sindy, lying on each side of the Indus, between Scwestan and Tatta.

Nusserpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a country of the same name, on the Sinc. 30 miles SSW. Moulton, 47 NE. Tatta. *Long.* 68. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Nutter Mohr, or *Uiter*, a town of East Friesland. 9 m. SE. Emden.

Nuturce, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 28 miles NNE. Chitteldroog.

Nutwabara, a town of Bengal. 23 miles NE. Ramgur.

Nuyr, or *Nuesz*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, situated on the Erft, near its conflux with the Rhine. In this town was a college of regular canons of the order of St. Augustine. It carries on a brisk trade in deal boards and coal. This town was repaired and fortified by the emperor Julian. In the year 1474, the place was besieged in vain by Charles the Bold duke of Burgundy; but in the year 1586, taken by Adolphus count of Meurs, and soon after laid waste by the Spaniards. 3 miles W. Dusseldorf, 22 NNW. Cologne. *Long.* 6. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Ny, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 36 miles NW. Carlstadt.

Ny, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 53 miles N. Carlstadt.

Nyaker, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 85 miles NNE. Hernofand.

Nyamee, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra. 48 miles NE. Sego.

Nyamov, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra. 140 miles W. Sego.

Nyara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra. 40 miles NE. Sego.

Nyarpel, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 35 miles NNE. Bonrauzepollam.

Nybe, a town of Sweden, in North Jutland. *Long.* 9. 39. E. *Lat.* 56. 59. N.

Nybelled, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 43 miles NNW. Calmar.

Nyehinta, a town of Bengal. 30 miles N. Mauldah.

Nycee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 31. E. *Lat.* 26. N.

Nyborg, or *Nyeborg*, a seaport town of Denmark, situated on the east coast of the island of Funen, in a bay of the Great Belt, surrounded with a rampart and ditch. The harbour is large, but neither deep enough nor sheltered from some winds. The inhabitants subsist partly by accommodating the passengers who daily cross from hence to Corsoer in Zealand, or return hither from thence; and partly by commerce. The ships that pass through the Great Belt are obliged to pay toll here, for which purpose a man of war is always stationed in the Belt. All that remains of the ancient royal palace, where Christian II. was born in 1481, and when an infant carried up to the top of it by a monkey, and brought down again without receiving any hurt, is only a large wing with a flat tower, a little higher than the roof. It serves at present for a magazine and arsenal. This city was first built in 1175, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, most of the assemblies of the states and courts of judicature, particularly the remarkable diet in 1256, were held here. In 1659, the Swedes were totally defeated almost under the guns of its castle. 16 miles W. Corsoer. *Long.* 10. 48. E. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Nyby, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 28 miles W. Linkioping.

Nyd, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, in the Bay of Drontheim.

Nydala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 26 miles S. Jonkioping.

Nydaus, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of Bienne, on the north-east extremity of the lake of Bienne, on the south side of the Tiel canal, opposite Bienne.

Nyebye, a town of Denmark, on the east coast of the island of Taasinge. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Nyed, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 18 miles NNE. Carlstadt.

Nyekiobing, a town of Denmark, in the island of Falster, on a narrow channel, opposite Laland. This is one of the most ancient towns of the kingdom. It is situated on the strait called *Guldborgsund*, which divides Falster from Moen, and is a pretty large well-built town. On the land side it is fortified with a wall and a ditch, and carries on a considerable trade. Here is a free grammar-school of four classes, and an hospital, which is one of the best endowed in the whole kingdom. The royal palace is a great ornament to the town. Queen Sophia resided in this palace, from 1588 till 1631, as did also her grandson Prince Christian,

his consort Magdalena Sybilla, and the dowager of Christian V. Charlotta Amelia, who died here in 1724. Since that time the castle has been neglected, and some of the apartments are unfurnished and uninhabited. In 1288, Nyekiobing was plundered; and in 1507, a remarkable congress was held here, between King John and those Hanse towns which lie on the Baltic. *Long.* 11. 51. E. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Nyekiobing, a town of Denmark, on the north coast of the island of Zealand, in the gulf of Isefiord, with considerable commerce, and a good harbour. *Long.* 11. 41. E. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Nyevre, a river of France, which rises near Champleny, and runs into the Loire at Nevers.

Nyevre, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Yonne, on the east by the departments of the Côte d'Or, and Saône and Loire, on the south by the departments of the Saône and Loire, and the Allier, and on the west by the department of the Cher, Nevers is the capital.

Ny-karleby, see *Karleby*.

Nyffé, a country of Africa, south of Cassina, united with Cabi.

Nykee, a town of Africa, and capital of a district in Melli, situated on the road from Kong to Cassina. 75 miles N. Malel. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Nykirke, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 24 miles NW. Linkioping.

Nykiobing, see *Nickiobing*.

Nykoping, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 49 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 53. E. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Nykyl, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 10 miles SSW. Linkioping.

Nykyrka, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles NW. Abo.

Nylucky, one of the Banda islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 33. E. *Lat.* 4. 11. S.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in the southern part of Finland, situated in a bay of the gulf of Finland, and bounded on the east by Russia, formerly inhabited by Finns. It is now inhabited by some of the natives of Sweden, properly so called, and Halssingland, by whom it was called Nyland. It is near 130 miles in length, and, except in a few places, only 30 in breadth. This is a level, fertile, pleasant country, and is better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. It consists of good arable land and meadows, excellent pastures, fine woods; rivers, and lakes, abounding with fish; and is well stored with game of all sorts. Here are also some sawing-mills, and iron-founderies, which are supplied with iron ore from Sudermanland. The inhabitants sub-

list by agriculture, grazing, and fishing; and they trade in corn, planks, linen, and dried fish. The see of Borgo, which is the ninth bishopric in rank, and consists of seven provostships, is in this province. Nyland is divided into three districts, which are comprehended in the government of Tavastland. Helsingfors is the principal place.

Nylen, a town of France, in department of the Two Nethes. 6 m. WSW. Herentals.

Nylodese, or *New Lodese*, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, formerly a very flourishing town, being situated on the North Sea, and governed by its own laws. This town was built in the year 1545. The burghers of Gamla, or Old Lodese, obtained leave to remove hither, and live in New Lodese for the conveniency of trade, as it stands near the sea. But the town being entirely burnt by the Danes in 1611, the inhabitants withdrew to Alingsfahs.

Nym, a river of France, which runs into the Sour, about 3 miles below Echternach.

Nymburg, see *Nimburg*.

Nymphea, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north coast of the island of Sardinia. 13 miles W. from the island of Roffa.

Nymphenburg, a palace of the Elector of Bavaria, near Munich.

Nyne, see *Nen*.

Nyo, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 10 miles SW. Cinalca.

Nyordbye, a small island of Denmark, near the north coast of Moen, and a little to the east of Zealand. *Long.* 12. 13. E. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Nyquam, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 10 miles E. Wester. h.

Nysand, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 18 miles SSE. Christinehamn.

Nysatra, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 32 miles NNE. Umea.

Nyslot, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the lake Saima, built in 1475. Its castle, which stands on a rock in a river near the town, and from which the latter derives its name, is extremely well fortified both by art and nature. In the year 1495, it baffled the attempts of Russia; but in 1714, was obliged to submit to its arms. It was restored to the Swedes at the peace of Nyfadt; but they were obliged to give it up to the Russians by the treaty of Abo. 50 miles NW. Viborg.

Nystadt, a seaport town of Sweden, situated on the coast of the gulf of Bothnia, in Finland, built in the year 1616, and pleasantly situated. It has a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In the year 1721, a treaty of peace was concluded in this town between Sweden and Russia. 32 miles NW. Abo. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

Nysted, or *Nyested*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laland. This town is not large, but flourishing. It was formerly of a much larger extent; but in 1650, and 1700, it suffered greatly by fire. This town carries on a considerable trade to the dutchy of Mecklenburg and other provinces of Germany. Here are still some remains of a stately monastery, built in the year 1286. 19 miles SE. Nalkow. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 48. N.

Nywichwannok, one of the branches of the river Piscataqua, in United America.

O.

O A K

O or *St. Martin d'O*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 5 miles S. Argentan.

Oacco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela: it is the capital of a province of the same name, bordering on Malemba.

Oachate, a harbour on the south point of the island of Ulietea. *Long.* 151. 24. W. *Lat.* 16. 55. S.

Oakahab, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Oaboo, see *Woakoo*.

Oaboóna, one of the Ingraham islands. It has likewise been named *Washington* and *Massachusetts*.

Oaitipeha, or *O Aitepeha Bay*, a bay of the island of Otaheite. *Long.* 149. 14. W. *Lat.* 17. 46. S.

Oakebeys, a town of the state of Georgia. 12 miles NNE. Oakfuskee.

Oak Cove, a cove on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of New Georgia, where some of Captain Cook's crew saw some oak trees.

Oak Island, a small island on the coast of North-Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. *Long.* 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 33. 52. N.

Oakfuskee, a town of the state of Georgia. 195 miles W. Augusta. *Long.* 85. 55. W. *Lat.* 33. N.

Oakfuskee, or *Tallapoossee*, a river of America, which runs into Mobile Bay, near Fort Condé, in the state of Georgia.

Oakfuskie, Indians in the western part of Georgia.

Oakham, see *Okeham*.

Oakhamston Head, a cape of Scotland, on the south-east coast of the county of Caithness. 11 miles S. Wick. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 58. 15. N.

Oakingham, see *Wokingham*.

Oakhampton, see *Okehampton*.

O B B

Oakmulgee, a river of Georgia, which joins the Oconee to form the Altamaha, *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 32. 24. N.

Oakulda, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis. 30 miles ESE. Sibbé.

Oarii, a province of Angola, on the north bank of the Coanza.

Oami, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 25 miles SW. Morifa.

Oanda, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 70 miles SE. Goumel.

Oatara, one of the small Society islands, south-east of Ulietea.

Oaxaca, see *Guaxaca*.

Oaycachi, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 miles ENE. Quito.

Oba, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea. 150 miles NE. Tauris.

Obach, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles NW. Schweinfurt.

Obama, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 25 miles E. Nangafiki.

Obamene, a harbour on the east coast of the island of Otaha.

Oban, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, situated on a bay in the foun of Mull. The bay is of a semicircular form, from 12 to 24 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain 500 sail of merchantmen; it has an opening from the north, and another from the south, and is defended from westerly winds by the islands of Mull and Kerrera. Here is a custom-house and a post-office. The number of inhabitants is about 600. *Long.* 5. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Obasine, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 6 miles NE. Brive.

Obbedin, a town of Walachia. 4 miles NW. Krajova.

Obbes, (*I'*.) or *Lobbes*, an abbey and village of Hainau, near which the allies were defeated by the French, with the loss of

1700 men, on the 24th of May 1794. 2 miles NW. Thuin.

Obed's River, a river of Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, about 290 miles from its mouth. The Cumberland is thus far navigable for large vessels.

Obedskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby, near its mouth. Here the Samoiedes bring their tribute. 508 miles N. Tobolsk, 680 E. Archangel, 1040 ENE. Petersburg. *Long.* 67. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. 10. N.

Obedach, or *Obdach*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 9 miles SW. Judenburg.

Obedos, see *Obidos*.

Obeidia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Khabur. 80 miles E. Racca, 45 SE. Rafain.

Obernberg, a town of Austria. 6 miles ENE. Sleyregg.

Ober, a river which rises from a lake on the borders of Poland and Silesia, and runs into the Oder, four miles S. Zulichan.

Oberbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 10 miles NW. Kittingen.

Oberberg, a bailiwick of Swisserland, belonging to the abbey of St. Gall.

Oberberckheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 4 miles SW. Schlettstätt, 7 N. Colmar.

Oberdorf, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles NE. Kempten, 32 S. Augsburg.

Oberelneheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles SW. Straßburg, 12 N. Schlettstätt.

Obergestlen, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 48 miles E. Sion.

Ober Hasbergen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles NW. Straßburg, 12 S. Haguenau.

Oberhausz, a citadel of Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau.

Oberkotzau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 13 miles S. Hof.

Oberkirch, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 12 miles E. Straßburg, 44 W. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Oberland, a province of Prussia. This country is fertile, rich, and well cultivated; and was formerly called *Hockerland*. Before the knights of the Teutonic order invaded Prussia, Hockerland was so populous, that it could bring into the field an army of 10,000 effective men, consisting of horse and foot. But the Hockerlanders having on several occasions exercised great cruelties towards the Christians, the Teutonic knights, in the year 1273, attacked the country, laid it waste, and made themselves masters of it.

Oberland, a tract of land in the dutchy of Courland, situated between the town of Seelburg and Lithuania.

Obernkirchen, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Freystatt.

Oberkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenburg. 5 miles E. Rinteln.

Obernrdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenberg, on the Neckar. 8 miles E. Schramberg.

Obernrdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 miles N. Bamberg.

Obernrdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 miles ENE. Windtheim.

Obernrdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 8 miles SE. Meiningen.

Obernrdorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, in the territory of Schweinfurt. 2 m. SSW. Schweinfurt.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn. 12 miles SSW. Passau, 7 SSW. Scherding.

Obernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 6 miles S. Aschaffenburg, 16 E. Darmstadt.

Obernau, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles W. Lauterstein.

Obernrosia, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 13 miles S. Hof.

Oberschlemma, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 miles SW. Rinteln.

Obersdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 14 miles ENE. Leutnischl.

Obersdorf, a town of Bavaria. 24 miles S. Kempten, 62 S. Augsburg.

Obersdorf, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles N. Sangerhausen.

Ober See, a lake of Bavaria, in the provostship of Berchtesgaden. 1 mile S. Königsee.

Obersee, a lake of the dutchy of Carinthia. 1 miles W. Welach.

Oberstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 miles ENE. Meiningen.

Oberstein, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 7 miles SW. Kirn, 18 SSE. Traarbach.

Oberstenfeld, a town of Wurtemberg. 9 miles SE. Heilbronn.

Oberwald, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 50 miles E. Sion.

Oberweiden, a town of Austria. 4 miles ESE. Weikendorf.

Oberweiss, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Gmunden.

Oberwels, or *Oberwoltz*, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 24 miles W. Judenburg, 116 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 13. N.

Oberwesel, see *Wesel*.

Obey, a river of America, which rises in the Tennessee government, and runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 85. 26. W. *Lat.* 36. 22. N.

Obian, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 8. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on a river which runs into the Atlantic, and forms a bay at its mouth, called *Lagoa de Obidos*. It is defended by a strong castle on a rock. 13 miles E. Peniche, 38 N. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 59. *W.* *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Obila, a province of the interior parts of Africa.

Obiterea, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 209. 10. E. *Lat.* 22. 40. S.

Obley, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 32 miles S. Braslau.

Oblizerszt, a town of Walachia. 40 miles E. Bucharest.

Obocz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 15 miles NNW. Kalisch.

Obodowka, a town and fortrefs of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 28 miles S. Braclaw.

Obolan, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiriik. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Obollah, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, on the Tigris. It is not large, but strong and well peopled, and the situation is esteemed one of the most charming in Persia. Near Bassora.

Obona, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 24 miles W. Oviedo.

Oborkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 12 miles NNW. Belcz.

Oborniki, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 20 miles Posen.

Obornoi, a cape on the coast of Russia, in the government of Archangel, in the Frozen Sea. 200 miles SE. Kola. *Long.* 40. 34. E. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Oboxinta, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 22 miles S. Meaco.

Obra, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 26 miles S. Posen.

Obrawa, or *Bobrowa*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 26 miles NW. Brunn.

Obreckheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. 19 miles E. Heidelberg, 10 N. Wimpfen.

Obritz, a town of Austria, situated on the Taya. 6 miles W. Sonneberg.

Obriang, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Observatory Island, or *Padevoua*, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Caledonia. *Long.* 165. 41. E. *Lat.* 20. 18. S.

Observatory Island, a small island, in the Straits of Magellan, at the entrance of Bougainville's Bay.

Observatory Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Tongataboo. *Long.* 184. 55. E. *Lat.* 21. 8. S.

Observatory Inlet, an inlet on the west

coast of North-America, where Capt. Vancouver made his observations. It extends about 32 miles. *Long.* of the entrance, 230. 6. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Obsfeld, see *Oebfeld*.

Obskaia, a gulf or bay of Russia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 miles long, and from 44 to 60 in breadth. *Long.* 72. to 76. E. *Lat.* 66. 40. to 72. 15. N.

Obva, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama, near Obvinsk.

Obvinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama. 60 miles N. Perm. *Long.* 56. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Oby, or *Ob*, a river of Russia, formed by the union of the Bija and Katunija, near Bisk, passes by Kolivan, Narim, Surgut, &c: and enters the Obskaia Gulf 60 miles beyond Obdorskoi. Its name signifies *Great*; and accordingly in Russia it is often called the *Great River*. The Kalmucs and Tartars generally give it the name of *Umar*. It is a very large smooth stream, its current being generally slow, and is between two or three hundred fathoms in breadth; but in many places it is much broader, especially in great floods. It abounds in fish, and is navigable almost to the lake in which it springs. The bottom of this river, for a considerable way from its source, is stony; but from the influx of the river Ket, it is clayey. In its course, especially towards the town of Beresov, it forms a great many islands. The springs where this river rises, are not very copious; but it receives several large rivers in its course. The mouth is situated *Long.* 69. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. 55. N.

Oby, or *Ouby*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, 50 miles in length from east to west, and from 12 to 20 broad. *Long.* 124. 56. E. *Lat.* 1. 56. S.

Oby, (*Little*), a small island near the west coast of Oby. *Long.* 127. 12. E. *Lat.* 1. 26. S.

Obye, a town of France, in the department of the North. 6 miles NW. Condé.

Ocadh, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 30 miles NE. Niab.

Occa, a range of mountains of Spain, which extend from the neighbourhood of Tortosa in Catalonia, to Burgos in Old Castile.

Occa, or *Oca*, a river of Spain, which rises near Burgos and runs into the Ebro near Frias.

Occacoke, an island near the coast of North Carolina, ten miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to three wide. *Long.* 76. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. N.

Occachuppo, a river of the state of Georgia, which runs into the Tennesse, *Long.* 88. 5. W. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

Occacoke Inlet, a channel between Core Bank, and Occacoke island. *Long.* 76. 18. W. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Ocana, a town of Spain, in New Castile. It contains three parishes, ten convents, and about 2000 inhabitants. In the year 1106, this town was taken from the Moors by Alphonso VI. 23 miles ENE. Toledo. *Long.* 3. 47. W. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Ocanna, or *St. Anna*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro. 220 miles S. St. Martha, 225 N. Sta. Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 73. 26. W. *Lat.* 7. 50. N.

Occimiano, a town of France, in the department of the Marengo. 7 miles SW. Calais.

Ocoa, a river of the island of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea, and forms a bay on the south coast, to which it gives name, a little to the west of Point Salinas.

Ocoa, a bay at the eastern extremity of the island of Cuba.

Oconee Mountains, mountains of United America, in the north-east part of the state of Georgia. *Long.* 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Oconeachea Islands, three small islands on the river Roanoke, belonging to Virginia. *Long.* 78. 45. W. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Ocohappy, or *Bear Creek*, a river of Tennessee, which runs into the Tennessee river.

Oconee River, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Oconee mountains, and joins the Ockmulge, to form the Altamaha.

Oconee, a town of the state of Georgia, on the river Oconee. 62 m. NW. Augusta.

Occoquan Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 18. W. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Ocda, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 150 miles ESE. Ispahan.

Ochagavia, a town of France, in Navarre. 23 miles E. Pamplona.

Ochan, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama. 20 m. SSW. Perm. *Long.* 54. 30. E. *Lat.* 57. 28. N.

Ochel, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 9 miles below Beuthen.

Ochil Hills, a range of mountains in Scotland, which extend from Dumblane in Perthshire, easterly to Fifeshire. They abound in minerals, and afford good sheep pasture. About the year 1715, a rich silver mine was discovered on the estate of Sir John Erskine, which, it is supposed, produced the proprietor 40,000l. or 50,000l.; but this mine has been for some years exhausted.

Ocho Rios, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Ochota, a river of Russia, which runs into the sea, at the town of Ochotk.

Ochotsk, a seaport town of Russia, on the river Ochota. It gives name to a province which is part of the government of Irkutsk. From this port vessels sail to Kamtschatka.

The soil of the environs produces little or no grass; and provisions are brought hither from Yakutsk, both by land and water. The last method of conveyance is very tedious, and attended with some danger; nor is the land-carriage free from difficulties: for the distance is 919 versts, and the road lies over mountains and through morasses, and thick woods of larch and beech-trees; so that the journey takes up near six weeks. Besides, every thing must be carried this way on horses and rein-deer, and the latter are furnished by the Tungusians, who live in the neighbourhood of Ochotk, near the sea to which it gives name. 1320 miles NE. Irkutsk, 2220 E. Tobolsk. *Long.* 142. 44. E. *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

Ochotskoe Sea, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the east coast of the Russian dominions; so called from the seaport of Ochotk. *Long.* 137. to 147. E. *Lat.* 54. to 59. N.

Ochsenberg, a town of Wurtemberg. 12 miles W. Heilbronn.

Ochsenfurt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 8 miles SSE. Wurzburg, 18 NNW. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 4. N.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Germany, near which is a princely abbey, founded as a priory, in the year 1100, but raised to an abbey in the year 1391. The assessment, in the matricula of the empire and circle, was 100 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar 159 rix-dollars 69 kruitzers. 14 miles S. Ulm, 40 WSW. Augsburg.

Ochsenkopf, see *Fichtelberg*.

Ochsenwerder, an island in the Elbe, about eight miles long, and four wide, on which are several villages. 4 miles SE. Hamburg.

Ochtee, a river which runs into the Wefer, about eight miles below Bremen.

Ochtrop, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 21 m. NNW. Munster.

Ocier, a town of the island of Sardinia. 28 miles ESE. Sassari.

Ocivar, a town of Brazil, in the government of Maranhao.

Ock, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon.

Ocker, a river which rises in the Hartz Forest by several springs, about eight miles south-east from Goslar, passes by Wolfenbutel, Brunswick, &c. and runs into the Aller, five miles W. Gifhorn.

Oclisser, a town of Hindooistan, in Guzerat, on the south side of the Nerbuddah, opposite Baroach.

Ocol, a town of Thibet. 80 miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Ocona, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa, near the coast. 96 miles WNW. Arequipa. *Lat.* 16. S.

Ocopa, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Atun Xauxa.

Ocoroni, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 12 miles N. Cinaloa.

Ocozingo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 40 miles E. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Ocrecock Inlet, a navigable channel between Albemarle Sound and Pamlico Sound.

Ocrida, see *Akrida*.

Oczka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 26 miles NW. Lublin.

Ostararo Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna. *Long.* 76. 12. W. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Ostecville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 3 miles W. Montvilliers.

Ostou, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 miles NE. Bedarieux, 4 S. Lodeve.

Oounhazary, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Ramgur.

Oounuluste, a town of United America, in the state of Tennessee. 21 miles SSW. Tellico.

Ocze, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 44 miles WNW. Birlat, 10 SE. Bakeu.

Oczyce, a town of Lithuania. 40 miles SE. Wink.

Odalenga, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 6 miles ESE. Crescentino, 6 E. Verrua.

Odevara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, situated in the gulf of Jedo. 40 miles SSW. Jedo.

Oddera, see *Elmina*.

Oddena, a town of Arabia, formerly a splendid city, now in ruins, near Taas.

Odder, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 12 miles S. Wadeij.

Odegno, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 14 miles E. Ceva.

Odeh, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agimere. 14 miles E. Rantampour.

Odeida, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 80 miles NE. Aden.

Odemira, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 24 miles SW. Ourique, 13 SE. Sines.

Odenbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 1 mile S. Meissenheim.

Odenheim, a princely priory of Germany, founded in the year 1122, near a village of that name. In 1507, Philip bishop of Spire, permitted the college to be removed from Odenheim to Bruchsal; at the same time granting to the prior, dean, and chapter, the church of Our Lady, in that town. This convent therefore, though removed to Bruchsal, was yet commonly called *Odenheim*, from the primary place of its foundation. The prior of Odenheim, who was

generally the bishop of Spire, sat and voted in that quality at the diet, among the prelates of the empire. His matricular assessment was seven foot-soldiers, or instead thereof, 40 florins per month; and to the chamber of Wetzelar 81 rix-dollars 14½ kruitzers. By virtue of an ancient custom, the chapter levied the contributions on the subjects, and the prior received a yearly pension. The chapter had indeed found means to get the whole management of the priory into their own hands, excluding the prior from any part of it; and in the year 1729, he made a complaint that having advanced out of the treasury at Spire, the imperial, circular, and Wetzelar assessments for the priory of Odenheim, he had not been able even to recover his own money; and therefore as bishop of Spire, renounced the payment of the several taxations with which the said priory was charged. 14 m. S. Heidelberg.

Oden-Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 425 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 124. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Odensala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 14 miles SE. Upsal.

Odensee, a town of Denmark, and capital of the island of Funen, situated on a river which runs into a large bay about a mile from the town. It is the see of a bishop, and contains three churches, besides the cathedral. It has upwards of thirty large churches, besides smaller ones, belonging to it, and as many foreign vessels trade here. The king has a palace, but not magnificent, in which King Ferdinand IV. expired. In the year 1621, Christian IV. erected a college, and endowed it liberally for four professors. Odensee supplies the greatest part of the army, and especially the cavalry, with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here is a considerable cloth manufacture, a sugar-house, and a manufacture for soap. The Danish language is by many thought to be spoken here in its greatest purity. The see of Odensee was erected by King Harold Blaaland, before the year 980; and after it had been abolished, during the persecution of Sueno, it was restored by Knut the Great, in 1020. A synod or assembly of the clergy was held here in 1205, and a diet in 1527. At another diet held here, in 1538, a solid foundation was laid for the reformation of the whole kingdom, and the hierarchy and discipline of the Danish church settled. In 1701, a subsidy-treaty was concluded here betwixt the king of Denmark, England, and Holland. In 1724, a trading company was established at Odensee, by a very favourable royal charter. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. *Long.* 10. 24. E. *Lat.* 55. 4. N

Odenholm, a small island in the gulf of Finland, near the coast of Russia. *Long.* 23. 15. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Odensos, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles E. Lauf.

Odenswi, a town of Sweden, in the territory of Smaland. 72 miles N. Calmar.

Oder, a river which rises in Moravia, about 18 miles NE. from Olmutz; passes by Odrau, Oppau; soon after enters Silesia, passes by Oderberg, Ratibor, Kosel, Krapitz, Oppeln, Brieg, Ohlau, Breslau, Leubous, Gros Glogau, Beuthen; then enters the New Mark of Brandenburg, passes by Crossen, Frankfort, Custrin, Schwedt, Stettin, Damm, &c. It then forms a large lake, called the *Frisch Haff*, and dividing into several branches, empties itself into the Baltic. Two considerable islands, Usedom and Wollin, are found at its mouth. It is navigable beyond Ratibor.

Oder, a river of France, which runs into the sea nine miles below Quimper, in the department of the Finisterre.

Oder (Alt.) a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile NW. Breslau.

Oder, see *Odrau*.

Oderberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on the Oder. 25 miles NW. Custrin, 35 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

Oderberg, or *Bogumin*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, on the Oder. 15 miles NW. Teschen, 12 SSW. Ratibor. *Long.* 18. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Oderlunga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonon. 19 miles E. Engelholm.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, formerly imperial. 13 miles NW. Worms, 14 S. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late in the dutchy of Deux Ponts. 4 miles N. Meisenheim. 25 miles SW. Mentz. *Long.* 7. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

Oderquatt, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 15 miles N. Stade.

Oder Seiff, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 2 m. S. Dyherrenfurth.

Oderzo, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, formerly episcopal, but the see was removed to Ceneda. It was a Roman colony, called *Opiturgium*; and had anciently a port on the Adriatic, with which it communicated by the lagunes. It contains about 3400 souls. 13 miles SE. Ceneda, 13 NE. Trevigio.

Odessa, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the coast of the Black Sea, with a safe anchorage, but in a situation much exposed to easterly winds, especially in winter. It was first noticed as a commercial place in 1725;

since which its trade has constantly increased. 45 miles W. Otchacov. *Long.* 30. 38. E. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

Odestugu, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 13 m. SSE. Jonkioping.

Odeygunge, a town of Bengal. 3 m. NE. Torree. *Long.* 84. 55. E. *Lat.* 23. 39. N.

Odeypour, a town of Bengal. 13 miles W. Palamow.

Odeypour, a town of Hindooftan, capital of Jushpour, in the subah of Orissa. 52 miles S. Surgooja, 190 NW. Cattack. *Long.* 85. 25. E. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

Odi, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Odiel, a river of Spain, which joins the Tinto at its mouth.

Odiham, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday, situated on a navigable canal from the Wye and Thames to Basingstoke. It is a corporate town, and was formerly a free borough of the bishop of Winchester. Here was a palace and castle, which was bravely defended by thirteen English soldiers against the troops of the Dauphin of France, in the reign of King John. In the reign of Edward III. David II. king of Scotland was kept here in prison. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1058, half of whom were employed in manufactures. 25 miles NE. Winchester, 42 WSW. London. *Long.* 0. 54. W. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Odir, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Aroo. *Long.* 134. 58. E. *Lat.* 5. 23. S.

Odness, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Stronfa. *Long.* 2. 26. W. *Lat.* 58. 59. N.

Odeez, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula, on the Upha. 52 miles W. Tula. *Long.* 36. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Odoli Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 532 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 127. 38. E. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Odonck, a fort of France, in the department of the Scheldt, on the Lys. 6 miles below Ghent.

Odrau, or *Oder*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, near the Oder. 32 miles WSW. Teschen, 17 S. Troppau. *Long.* 17. 59. E. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Odrou, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlabad. 23 miles W. Indelavoy.

Odyeck, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht. 9 miles SE. Utrecht.

Oe, a small island of Denmark, situated a little to the north of Laland. *Long.* 11. 31. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Oebfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Aller, late belonging to the principality of Hesse Homburg. 30 miles NW. Magdeburg, 30 NE. Brunswick.

Oeda, a town of Persia, in Faristan. 59

miles W. Yezd. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Oeda, see *Benin*.

Oedenburg, see *Edenburg*.

Oederau, or *Oedern*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 9 miles ENE. Chemnitz, 26 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Oedjong Panca, a town on the north coast of the island of Java.

Oegawa, see *Agua*.

Oei, a river of China, which runs into the grand canal, in Chan-tong, at Li-tchin.

Oei, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si. 630 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 39. E. *Lat.* 33. 48. N.

Oei, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong, 32 miles E. Tein-tcheou.

Oelampang, a town on the east coast of the island of Java. *Lat.* 8. S.

Oeland, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, directly opposite Calmar, about seventy miles in length, and six in breadth. It is divided into the north and south parts. In the former are several fine forests, and a great many stone quarries; but in the latter the ground is more level, and fit both for tillage and pasture. The island, in general, yields plenty of butter, honey, wax, and nuts. The Oeland horses, or kleppers, as they are called, are small, but strong and full of mettle. The king's forest extends over the whole island. Here are also numbers of deer, of several kinds, with hares and wild boars. Both parts of the island abound in alum-mines. The Oeland sand-stone, or freestone, comes from this island, which is much harder than that of Gotland; and also black marble or touch-stone. The sea-weed is used here for manure. The inhabitants, who are said to exceed 7000 souls, have various occupations; being employed in agriculture, working in the quarries, cutting stones, burning lime, fishing, and navigation. The sailors belonging to the crown are generally quartered in this island. The four provostships into which Oeland is divided, are in the diocese of Calmar. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Oeland, an island of Denmark, in the Lymfiord gulf, about five miles long, and from one to 2½ broad. It contains three or four villages. *Long.* 9. 36. E. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Oellingen, or *Ellingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a fine citadel belonging to the Teutonic knights, and the usual residence of the provincial commander. 4 miles N. Weissemburg, 20 SE. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Oelpe, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 4 miles S. Wipperfurth.

Oels, a city of Silesia, and capital of a

principality so called. In this town is a residentiary palace of the prince, with two Lutheran parochial churches, to one of which belongs the superintendent of the principality, a free school with salaries for a master of language, a fencing, and a writing master, and a popish church. In the year 1559, a great part of this place was destroyed by fire. In 1634, it was burnt by the imperialists; and in 1730, the greater part of it was again demolished by fire. The principality is bounded on the north and east by Poland, on the south by the principalities of Oppeln, Brieg, and Breslau, and on the west by the principality of Woblaw. The soil is sandy, and not very fertile. 14 miles ENE. Breslau. 22 N. Brieg. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Oelschnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles SW. Munchberg.

Oelschnitz, Unter, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles SE. Bayreuth.

Oelsen, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 6 m. NE. Launitein.

Oelsnitz, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 70 miles SW. Dresden, 20 SSW. Zwickau. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Oepen, or *Eupen*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Weze, where they carry on considerable manufactures of cloth, particularly blue and black, said to be equal in goodness to that made in England. 12 miles S. Aix-la-Chapelle.

Oerebro, see *Orebro*.

Oeregrund, see *Oregrund*.

Oeri, see *Aewri*.

Oerl, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles NW. Venloo.

Oernetz, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where Gustavus Vasa took refuge in the house of one Paterfon, who would have betrayed him, if he had not been prevented by his wife. 5 miles S. Fahlun

Oeroe, see *Aaroo*.

Oertz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aller, 4 miles W. Zelle.

Oesch, or *Oex*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 19 miles S. Friburg.

Oestrungen, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 14 miles E. Spire.

Oetting, (*Neuw*), a town of Bavaria. 8 m. NW. Burkhauften, 46 E. Munich. *Long.* 12. 38. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Oettingen, or *Oetting*, a county of Germany, situated to the north of the Danube, bounded on the east by the dutchy of Neuburg, and on the west by the provostship of Elwangen; about 30 miles long and 18 broad. The counts are descended from Otho, who lived in the 12th century. Leopold granted the rank of prince to the eldest of the family, which divided itself into two,

on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by the river Ohio, and on the west by Indiana. Dr. Tongue, of Maryland, in a pamphlet printed at Washington in 1807, says, "The size of this state is nearly that of Pennsylvania, and its form more compact than that of any other state in the union. In the year 1802, its population was only about 41,000; at this day its population is not less than 200,000. Here the people elect all the rulers, without reference to the wealth of the electors. Here the powers of the governor are confined within very narrow limits. Here people elect their magistrates and ordinary military officers; whilst their more important officers are elected by their own representatives. Here the farmer does not pay more taxes for average land than forty cents for 100 acres; and half that is laid out in making roads and bridges in his own country. This state has a fund for the support of civil government, which is now worth 3,000,000 dollars, and which in ten years will be worth double that sum; and after it comes into operation will not only prevent all taxes, but also furnish the means of extensive internal improvements, such as turnpikes, bridges, manufactories, sciences, &c. Here are also established by congress, and by individuals, sufficient funds for the higher branches of education in two universities. Here also the thirty-fourth part of the whole country is appropriated by law, and for ever set apart, to form an eternal fund for the education of children; a fund, which, after a few years, will be equal (without any expense to the parents) to the task of qualifying every young man for active business, and fashioning the girls for amiable wives. Here, finally, in addition to what has been above stated, one twentieth part of all monies received by the United States for lands sold is appropriated, and for ever set apart, for the forming, making, and repairing roads into and through the states; which ensures more finished and complete roads in this state, sooner than any other state in the union. In this state slavery is forbidden, not only by the law, but by the constitution of government itself; and so jealous are the inhabitants on this subject, that no black man, or man of colour, can be allowed to reside on this state without a certificate of his freedom. Once more, in this state, real estate is not exempt from being sold by execution, nor liable to be sold by auction on execution, but the creditor is kept whole, and the right of inheritance in the debtor can never be sold, where the use of his farm, in the opinion of his neighbours, will in five years pay the debt; and there is great reason to believe that in two years the right of selling lands at auction, under any circumstance, for

debt, will be for ever abolished; and in lieu of it an appraisement, setting off to the creditor so much of the debtor's real property as three disinterested and judicious freeholders of the county shall say on their oaths is equal to the debt, will be substituted. This will prevent every sacrifice on the part of the debtor; and it is owing to this principle, more than all others, that the people of New England have enjoyed so many comforts, preserved better credit, than any other part of the nation; and that real property produces a more equal price, and rests on a firmer basis. The state of Ohio is divided into five sections; 1st. The north-west corner, yet subject to Indian claims: in this country there is much good land, but it is destitute of many mill seats, and there is no hope of the lands being soon offered for settlement. The 2d division embraces the town of Cincinnati, the countries on the Great and Little Miami, on the Ohio, and the Mud river. Here is a vast quantity of rich land, and the prospects are great to the farmer; but most of the good lands near the river are taken up; and already demand a high price; and autumnal fevers are not rare. This country is filled principally by citizens from New Jersey. 3dly. The Chillicothe district: in this district is now the seat of government, situated about 20 miles northerly from the mouth of the river Scioto. Here there are extensive fine prairies, but they command a high price. The uplands are light, and rather poor, and the country in the fall months afflicted with bilious fevers. 4th. The Marietta district, so called from Marietta being its capital. It is situated near the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio. On both these rivers are some tracts of rich good land, but the country in general is hilly and broken, the soil light and thin, and, upon the whole, not very desirable: the principal inhabitants are from New England. 5th. The country commonly called New Connecticut. This country is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, south by the completion of lat. 41 west, by a meridional line drawn by due north and south, 120 miles due west from the west line of Pennsylvania, and north by Lake Erie, including all islands in the lake which lie south of 42. 2. N. lat. These five sections are again divided into 17 counties. The principal rivers are the Cayahoga, Hocking, Hufon, Great and Little Miami; Miami of the Lakes, Muskingum, Sandusky, and Scioto.

Ohiospioningo, a town of the state of Kentucky, on the south side of the Ohio. 60 miles WSW. Frankfort.

Ohiope, a branch of the Altamaha river, in Georgia.

Ohiopele Falls, a cataract in the river Yo

hogany, about 30 miles from its union with the Monongahela.

Ohittahoe, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. This is one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, and was fixed on as a missionary station. It is about 9 miles long, and 21 in circumference; a narrow ridge of hills runs through its whole length, and is joined by other ridges rising from the coast. There are several coves; that in which Europeans have chiefly anchored lies in *Long*. 139. 9. *W. Lat.* 9. 55. S.

Ohlau, a river of Silesia, which rises four miles S. Munsterberg, and runs into the Oder, at Breslau.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the river Ohlau, situated in the midst of marshes, surrounded with walls and ramparts. The castle is large, and contains a church for the use of the Roman Catholics, another church in the town belongs to the Protestants. Besides these, here is also a Polish church and copper flatting-mill. Ohlau has suffered much by war; and in 1502 and 1641, one-half of it was destroyed by fire. In 1741, it was taken by the Prussians. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. 8 miles NW. Brieg, 14 SE. Breslau. *Long*. 17. 18. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Oblenhäusen, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Schwanastadt.

Ohlin, or *Ulm*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, on the Seltz. 6 miles SW. Mentz.

Ohm, a river of Hesse, which runs into the Lahn, near Marburg.

Ohne, a town of Germany, in the comté of Bentheim, on the Vechta. 4 miles E. Bentheim.

Okropee, a river of the state of Georgia, which runs into the Altamaha, *Long*. 82. 10. *W. Lat.* 31. 31. N.

Okoulang, a town of Thibet. 107 miles S. Haratoube.

Ohr, a town of Pomerelia. 3 miles S. Dantzic.

Ohra, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, 16 miles below Magdeburg.

Ohra, a river of Germany, which runs into the Unstrut, six miles N. Erfurt.

Ohrdruf, or *Ohrdorf*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha, and capital of the county of Gleichen. This town has several times been destroyed by fire, but at present is in a flourishing state, from its numerous manufactures. 8 miles SSE. Gotha, 15 SW. Erfurt. *Long*. 10. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Ohrenbau, or *Ohrnbau*, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Aichstat. 6 miles SSE. Anspach, 27 NW. Aichstat.

Ohrich, see *Lbrich*.

Ohringen, or *Ohringawe*, a town of Ger-

many, in the principality of Hohenlohe, on the Ohrn, which divides it into Old and New Town. It contains two churches, and an hospital. 34 miles ESE. Heidelbergl, 33 S. Wertheim. *Long*. 9. 36. E. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Ohrle, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 3 miles SW. Bremervord.

Ohrn, a river of Germany, which runs into the Cocher, about a mile and a half SW. Sinderingen.

Ohtakari Islands, a cluster of small islands on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long*. 23. 26. E. *Lat.* 64. 6. N.

Oi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, *Long*. 91. 34. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Oia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obiskaia Gulf, *Long*. 72. 24. E. *Lat.* 68. N.

Oja, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sconen. 21 miles SSE. Lund.

Oja, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 9 miles SW. Wexio.

Oibo, or *Maoibo*, one of the Querimba islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 12. S.

Oichil, a mountain of Scotland. 12 miles SW. Perth.

Ojeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 12 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Ojen, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 25 miles SW. Awa.

Ojen, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 3 miles N. Marbella.

Ojeren, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus; 24 miles long, and 2 wide. 10 miles E. Christiania.

Oiestad, a town of Norway. 24 miles NNE. Christiansand.

Oignon, a river of France, which runs into the Saône. 9 miles S. Gray.

Oigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles S. Châtillon sur Seine.

Ojo, a town of New Navarre. 24 miles E. Casa Grande.

Oil Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany, on the top of which floats a bituminous oil, similar to Barbadoes tar.

Oingt, or *Yoint*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 7 miles WSW. Villefranche, 15 NW. Lyons.

Oira, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarento. 20 miles NE. Tarento, 20 SW. Brindisi.

Oiron, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 m. E. Thouars, 7 SW. Loudun.

Oirschot, a town of Brabant. 10 miles SE. Bois le Duc.

Oise, a river of France, which passes by La Fere, Chauny, Noyon, Compiègne, Pointoise, &c. and joins the Seine, 5 miles S. Pointoise.

Oise, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Somme, on the east by the department of the Aisne, on the south by the departments of the Seine and Marne, and Seine and Oise; and on the west by the department of the Eure and the Lower Seine; about 115 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. It is composed of part of what was heretofore called *Beauvois*, *Noyonnois*, and *Valois*: Beauvais and Compiègne are alternately capitals.

Omisseau, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 miles SSW. Ambrières, 4 N. Mayenne.

Oisede, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 6m. ESE. Osnabruck.

Oisemont, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 21 miles W. Amiens, 9 S. Abbeville.

Oistin's Town, a town of the island of Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name, on the south coast. 4 m. ESE. Bridge Town.

Oisy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 8 miles S. Douay, 13 N. Bapaume.

Oitama, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 25 miles NW. Mogani.

Oits, see *Omit*.

Oka, a river of Russia, which rises about 40 miles south from Orel, passes by that town, Kaluga, Riazan, &c. and joins the Volga at Niznei Norgorod.

Oka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Angara, near Bratskoi. *Long.* 101. 40. E. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Okakee, a town of Virginia. 10 miles SW. Dumfries.

Okamundel, a circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the south side of the gulf of Cutch. Noanagur is the chief town.

Okanda, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 55 miles E. Jedo.

Okande, a town of Ceylon, on the east coast. 24 miles S. Trinkamaly.

Okasaki, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. *Long.* 138. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Oke, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the Towridge, 2 miles N. Hatherleigh.

Okham, or *Oakham*, a town of England, in the county of Rutland, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here is an ancient castle, in the hall of which the assizes are held. The first time a peer of the kingdom passes through this town, a shoe is forfeited from his horse, to be nailed on the castle gate, or a sum of money given to buy one. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1613. 11 m. W. Stamford, 98 N: London. *Long.* 39 W. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

Okhampton, or *Ockington*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1430 inhabitants. Near it are the remains of a castle: here is

a manufacture of serges, and two members are returned to parliament. 22 miles W. Exeter, 195 W. London. *Long.* 4. 3. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Okeikut, a cape on the west coast of West Greenland. *Long.* 50. 3. W. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

Okerab, a town of Bengal. 43 miles NW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 20. E. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Oki, an island of Japan, about 60 miles in circumference, near the north-west coast of Nippon. *Long.* 133. 30. E. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Okianow, a town of the duchy of Warfaw. 20 miles N. Warfaw.

Okilpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles SE. Mauldah.

Oklandberg, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme. 8 miles S. Christiania.

Oklansk, a town of Russia, near the Gulf of Penzinskai. 1888 miles ENE. Irkutsk, 2720 ENE. Tobolsk, and 3200 E. Petersburg. *Long.* 163. 44. E. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Okmiary, a town of Samogitia. 28 miles N. Medniki.

Okna, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 44 miles S. Niemecz.

Okoue, a town of East Florida, on the Ashley. *Long.* 84. 16. W. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

Okrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurrah. 10 miles N. Mahur.

Okrinia, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Save.

Okristel, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg, on the Maine. 11 m. E. Mentz, 3 WSW. Hochst.

Oksor, a town of Egypt, celebrated for its pottery, the manufacture of which is of great antiquity. 20 miles N. Asna.

Okulka, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Pinega. 180 miles SE. Archangel.

Okunevo, an ostrog of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei. 220 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 87. 24. E. *Lat.* 69. 25. N.

Okunewsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Mijas. 200 miles SW. Tobolsk, 136 SE. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 63. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Okus, a bay on the west coast of the island of Ximo, north of Nangasaki.

Olau, a river which rises in Thibet, and entering into the province of Chen-si, in China, it changes its name to *Tai-tong*, and finally loses itself in the Hoang. *Long.* 102. 44. E. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Olancho el Viejo, see *Manto*.

Oland, a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea. 8 miles N. Nordstrand.

Olango, a small island among the Philippines, near the east coast of Siba. *Long.* 123. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 33. N.

Olunow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 28 miles SW. Berdiczow.

Olan-paulac, a town of Thibet. 75 miles N. Haralope-pai.

Olargues, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 m. NE. St. Pons, 17 NW. Beziers. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Olassunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bihar, 32 miles S. Patna. *Long.* 85. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

Olask, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 10 miles S. Sivas.

Olavon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SE. Trichinopoly.

Olhego, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles S. Soria.

Ollersdorf, a town of Silesia, chief town of a lordship, in the principality of Jagerndorf. 10 miles WSW. Leobischutz, 7 NW. Jagerndorf. *Long.* 17. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Olbereleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 3 m. W. Buttstadt.

Olbronn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 28 miles NNW. Cracow.

Olby, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 9 miles WSW. Clermont.

Oleon, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Munnow.

Old Fort Bay, a bay on the south coast of Canada, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Old Fort Bay, a bay at the south end of the island of St. Lucia.

Old Fort Islands, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 57. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Old Head, a cape on the south-east coast of Ronaldsha, one of the Orkney Islands. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 58. 37. N.

Old Head of Kinsale, a cape on the south-east coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 6 miles S. Kinsale. *Long.* 8. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Old Harbour, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, west of Port Royal; with a number of shoals and islands at its entrance.

Old Man, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 14. 40. S.

Old Man's Bay, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. 80 miles E. Cape Ray.

Old Man's Creek, a river of New Jersey, which empties itself into the Delaware.

Old Road, a town and harbour in the island of Antigua.

Old Town, a town of the state of New-York, on Staten Island. 12 miles SW. New-York.

Old Nabb, a cape of England, on the coast of Yorkshire. 9 miles NW. Whitby.

Old Peak, a cape of England on the coast of Yorkshire. 9 miles NNW. Scarborough.

Old Road Town, a town of the island of St. Christopher, in a bay with 5 to 15 fathoms water near the shore. 5 miles W. Baffe Terre. *Long.* 62. 48. W. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

Old Town, a town of the state of Georgia. 16 miles SSE. Louisville.

Old Town Creek, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear River, *Long.* 78. 9. W. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Old Town, a town of Maryland, in the Potomack. 14 miles SE. Cumberland, 142 NW. Baltimore.

Old Town, a town of North-Carolina, near Brunswick.

Old Town, an Indian town on one of the islands in Penobscot River; one mile below the town is a cataract, called Old Town Falls.

Olle, or *Hold*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 20 miles SE. Munster.

Olden, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen. 95 miles NNE. Bergen.

Oldenburg, a county of Germany, bounded on the north by the lordship of Jever, on the east by the county of Delmenhorst and the Weser, on the south by the bishopric of Munster, and on the west by East Friesland. This county belongs to the king of Denmark, and measures 40 miles in length, and rather more than 30 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, producing in particular excellent pasturage, and a good breed of horned cattle and horses. In it, however, is much moor-land; but on this good turf is dug, which is used for burning. Against inundations this county is secured by large and expensive dikes and dams. At Varal and other places amber has been found. On account of Oldenburg, the king of Denmark was possessed both of seat and voice as well in the Westphalian college of the counts of the empire, as also at the diets of the circle of Westphalia. The taxation of the empire on this county was 8 horse and 30 foot, or 260 florins; and for each chamber-term, on account of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, were given 113 rixdollars, 55 kruitzers.

Oldenburg, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, on the Hunte. The town is regularly fortified, and contains two churches. The citadel was rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th century, and is the residence of a governor; it obtained municipal rights in the year 1345. 39 miles ESE. Emden. *Long.* 8. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Oldenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, with a fortified castle. 16 miles ENE. Paderborn.

Oldenburg, see *Altenborg*.

Oldenbroeck, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, on a small river which runs into the Elbe, at its mouth. 27 miles NW. Stade. *Long.* 8. 39. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Oldendorf, or *Stadt Oldendorf*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg.

20 miles NNW. Göttingen, 33 S. Hanover. *Long.* 9. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on the Weser. 5 miles E. Rinteln. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Oldenstadt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle. 1 mile NE. Ultzen, 20 SSE. Luneburg.

Oldenswort, a town of the dutchy of Sleswick. 5 miles WSW. Frederickstadt.

Oldenzeel, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel, the capital of the country of Twente. The emperor, Louis the Pious, gave it, in the year 821, to Baldwin comte of Cleves; one of whose descendants, St. Balderic, becoming bishop of Utrecht, built walls round it, and annexed it to that see, in the year 970. It has twice been destroyed; first by fire in the year 1492, and secondly by the troops of Charles d'Egmont duke of Gueldres. Prince Maurice of Nassau seized it in 1596; but it was retaken in the year 1605, by General Ambrose Spinola, who made 300 men prisoners of war. It was again taken by the Dutch, in 1626, under the command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau, when the fortifications were demolished. Some authors pretend that the ancient Salii originally were the inhabitants of this place, on account of its name Oldenzeel, Oldefalia, or Salia Vetus; and produce, as a farther testimony, Sallant, or Zallanr, the neighbouring country or district, and which they understand to mean the country of the Saliens or Salii. 40 miles NW. Munster, 45 NE. Arnheim. *Long.* 6. 45. E. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Oldeslobe, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. This town suffered so much by war and fire in the 15th century, that it has never recovered; it has salt works. 15 miles W. Lubeck, 23 NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 10. 27. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Oldersum, a town of East-Friesland. 6 miles SE. Emden.

Olifield, a town of North-Carolina. 5 miles S. Tarburg.

Oldham, a town of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 12,014, of whom 5936 were employed in manufactures. 5 miles NE. Manchester.

Oldney, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 2. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Oldisleben, a town of the principality of Weimar, on a hill near the Unstrutt. 22 miles N. Weimar.

Oleggio, a village of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Tesino. In the year 1704, a French garrison was surpris'd and taken prisoners by the Imperialists and Savoyards. 9 miles NNE. Novara, 23 W. Milan.

Olegon, a cape of Russia, in the sea of

Ochotsk. 252 miles E. Ochotsk. *Long.* 151. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Olekma, a river of Russia, which rises in the mountains on the frontiers of China, in *Lat.* 49. and running due north, enters the Lena, opposite Olekminsk.

Olekminsk, a town of Russia, on the Lena, where it is joined by the Olekma, in the government of Irkutsk. 300 m. WSW. Yakutsk, 692 NE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 119. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Olenoi, a cape of Russia, at the west side of the mouth of the Obikaia gulf, in the Karfskoi Sea. 340 miles N. Nadimskoi. *Long.* 72. 22. E. *Lat.* 72. 15. N.

Olenoi Nos, a cape of Russia, in the White Sea. 60 miles N. Archangel.

Olenek, a town of Russia, at the mouth of the river Olenek, near the Frozen Ocean. 360 miles NNW. Ziganak. *Long.* 114. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. 24. N.

Olenek, a river of Russia, which rises in *Lat.* 67. 20. and runs into the Icy Sea, *Long.* 104. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

Oleni, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 52 miles NW. Braclaw.

Olenka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, *Long.* 95. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 6. N.

Olenka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Vitim. *Long.* 115. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Olenkskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Voktscha. 120 miles E. Archangel.

Olcout, a river of New-York, which runs into the east branch of the Susquehanna.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the east coast of the island of Oleron. 15 miles S. la Rochelle, 9 WSW. Rochfort. *Long.* 1. 6. W. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Oleron, an island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of France, five leagues and a half long, and from one to two wide. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called *Pertuis de Maubuisson*, and from the island of Ré by the *Pertuis de Antioche*. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 12,000, who are distributed in the town of Oleron and several villages. The soil is fertile; but the principal part of the inhabitants are seamen. The island was formerly in the possession of the crown of England; and King Richard I. composed some maritime laws, which were called the laws of Oleron, and were the principal foundation of the maritime laws of most states of Europe. *Long.* 1. 11. W. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Oleron, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, who had the title of premier baron of Bearn. 12 miles SW.

Pau, 10 W. Tarbe. *Long.* 32. W. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Oles, a town of Istria. 16 miles NW. Pedena.

Olesa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 16 miles NW. Barcelona.

Olesko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 36 miles SE. Belcz.

Olesnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 28 m. W. Sandomirz.

Olesno, see *Rosenberg*.

Oletta, a town of the island of Corsica. 6 miles SW. Bastia, 39 NNE. Corte. *Long.* 9. 30. E. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Olette, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées, celebrated for its warm baths. 7 miles SW. Prades, 15 N. Compredon.

Oletzko, a castle of Prussia, near Marggrabowa; whence that town is sometimes so called.

Olevito, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 23 miles E. Salerno.

Olewsko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 88 miles ESE. Pinsk.

Olgiate, a town of Italy. 4 m. N. Lecco.

Olgskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Latcha Lake. 12 miles S. Kargopol.

Olboh, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 66 miles SSE. Mecca.

Oliana, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 7 miles NW. Solsona.

Oliapour, a town of Bengal, capital of the circar of Baharbund. 195 miles NNE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 42. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Oliapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles NW. Darore.

Oliara, or *Algaria*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

Olibato, or *Libatta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the sea, to the east of Cape Lopez Gonfalso, forming a bay at its mouth. This river is said to abound in crocodiles.

Olibato, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, on a river of the same name, containing about 300 houses. 36 miles E. Cape Lopez Gonfalso. *Long.* 10. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. S.

Olifants River, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 31. S.

Olika, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. This town was besieged by the Cossacs, but without success, in the year 1651. 23 miles NE. Lucko.

Olikan, a small island of Russia, in the Penzinskoi-Sea. *Long.* 155. 36. E. *Lat.* 60. 16. N.

Olii, a town of Africa, in Calbari, on the Rio del Rey. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Olimpia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 32 miles SSE. Chiarenza.

Olimpo, a mountain of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 10 miles N. Larissa.

Olimpo, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 50 miles NW. Kiutaja.

Olanda, see *Fernambuco*.

Olioules, a town of France, in the department of the Var. On the 8th of September 1793, the allies were defeated by the French, under the command of General Cartaux, near this town. 4 miles W. Toulon, 30 SSE. Aix.

Oliphants, a town of North-Carolina. 20 miles W. Salisbury.

Olisi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles NE. Ongole.

Olita, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco.

Olita, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 28 miles SW. Troki.

Olita, a town of Spain, in Navarre. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre, but is at present much reduced. It contains four churches, and two convents. 20 miles S. Pamplona, 13 W. Sanguesa. *Long.* 1. 42. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Oliva, a seaport town of Pomerania, situated on a bay in the Baltic. At a convent in this place, a peace was concluded between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland, in the year 1660. 10 miles W. Dantzic. *Long.* 18. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Oliva, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean; in the neighbourhood of which, the inhabitants cultivate sugar-canes. 5 miles E. Gandia, 40 N. Alicante.

Oliva, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania. *Long.* 33. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Olivares, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 18 miles SE. Valladolid.

Olivas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles SW. Viseu.

Olive Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago, hardly a mile in circumference: on it Captain Forest found some trees of the true olive. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Oliveira do Bairro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles SE. Bragança Nova, 21 N. Coimbra.

Oliveira do Conde, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SW. Viseu, 30 ENE. Coimbra.

Olivença, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain. This town was taken by the Spaniards, in the year 1658; and 10 years after restored, by the treaty of Lisbon. By the peace of Badajoz, signed the 6th of June 1801, this place, with its territory, was ceded to Spain. 13 miles S. Elvas, 42 E. Evora. *Long.* 6. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Oliveri, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, between Patti and Milazzo.

Olivierian's Branch, a river of New Hamp-

shire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 2. W. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Olivet, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, situated on the fourth side of the Loire. 3 miles S. Orleans.

Olizarowstow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 14 miles E. Brzesc.

Olkihuto, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 15. E. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

Olkiniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 22 miles S. Troki.

Olkowitz, or *Alexowice*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 9 miles NE. Znaym.

Olkurz, or *Ilkusk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow; formerly celebrated for its mines. 16 m. NW. Cracow.

Olla, a river of Germany, which runs into the Wefer, 17 miles below Bremen.

Olbrucken, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle; late capital of a lordship, in the electorate of Cologne, without rank in the states of the empire, but assessed for the Roman month at 16 florins, and taxed to the imperial chambers at 17 rix-dollars 45 kruitzers. 10 miles NW. Andernach, 18 NW. Coblenz.

Olleria, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 5 miles S. St. Felipe.

Olleros Point, a cape and harbour on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 14. 36. S.

Ollerton, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire. 13 miles N. Newark.

Olliergue, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 9 miles NNW. Ambert, 24 ESE. Clermont.

Ollya, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SW. Rogonapour.

Olman, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 11. E. *Lat.* 61. 38. N.

Olme, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 10 miles S. Thiers.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, containing seven churches, and several convents. This city, which was formerly strong, is still partly inclosed by thick walls, three quarters of a league in extent. It has very few inhabitants or manufactures, and its whole internal appearance announces decay. A few bricks are made in or near the town, and the inhabitants feed hogs and turkeys. There are some vineyards in the neighbourhood, and a few kitchen gardens under the ancient walls. These constitute all the riches of Olmedo. In 1445, a battle was fought near this town, between the Castilians, and the Aragonians in whose possession the town then was; in which the latter were defeated, and retired into the town. In the year 1467, another battle was fought here between Henry king of Castile, and his re-

bellious subjects, in which neither side gained much advantage. 16 m. S. Cuença.

Olmedilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 16 miles SSW. Salamanca.

Olnessa, a town of the island of Corfica. 5 miles NE. Corte.

Olmosta, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 30 miles SW. Linköping.

Olmeto, a town of the island of Sardinia. 7 miles N. Alghieri.

Olmeto, a town of the island of Corfica. 7 miles W. Tallano.

Olmetta, a town of the island of Corfica. 2 miles SW. Olletta.

Olmutz, a city and capital of the marquise of Moravia, and of a circle of the same name, situated on the river Morawa, the first royal borough, and the see of a bishop, being wholly surrounded by the river. This town is fortified, well built, and populous; and divided into the Old and New. It contains 26 churches, five chapels, seven cloisters of monks, and two of nuns, several hospitals, one correction and orphan-house, one college and seminary, an university founded in the year 1567, a riding academy, and a learned society. The town itself has been frequently besieged and damaged by fires. In the year 1741, it was blocked up for some months by the Prussians, and again in 1758. The castle of Olmutz is strong, and often serves as a state-prison. Here the French general, the Marquis Fayette, was several years confined. 162 miles SE. Dresden, 116 ESE. Prague, 80 NNE. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 11. E. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

Olney, see *Ouhney*.

Olshok, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 12 miles S. Kalisch.

Olmpán, a town of Mexico, where a large army of the allies of the Mexicans were defeated by the Spaniards and Tlascallans. 40 miles ENE. Mexico.

Olona, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 12 miles W. Piacenza. It gives name to one of the departments of Italy; heretofore a part of the duchy of Milan. It contains above 193,819 inhabitants, who elect 15 deputies. Milan is the capital.

Olonei, an island near the south coast of Nova Zembla, in the straits of Vaigatkoï. *Long.* 58. 29. E. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

Olonez, a town of Russia, which gives name to a government, built by Peter I. Here is an iron forge; and in the neighbourhood are mines of copper and iron, and a mineral spring. 104 miles NE. Petersburg, 364 NNW. Moscow. *Long.* 32. 38. E. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Olonezskoi, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the government of Archangel, on the east by the government of Archangel and the White Sea, on the south by the government of Novgorod and

Vologda, and on the west by the government of Viborg and Finnland; about 340 miles from north to south, and where widest 240 in breadth from east to west, but considerably less along the coast of the White Sea, where its mean breadth is about 100. Olonetz is the capital. *Long.* 28. to 41. E. *Lat.* 61. 40. to 66. 40. N.

Olonne, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. In 1695, this town was bombarded by the English. 3 miles N. Sables d'Olonne.

Olonka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 48 miles SE. Balaganskoi.

Olonzac, a town of France, in the department of the Hérault. 15 miles S. St. Pons, 21 W. Beziers.

Olotai, a town of Asia, in the country of Hami. 20 miles NNW. Tche-tcheou-Hotun.

Olost, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 9 miles WNW. Vique.

Osteselek, a town of Transylvania. 22 miles NNW. Cronstadt.

Oht, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 17 miles NW. Gerona.

Olu-Hocho, a town of Chinese Tartary. 38 miles SSW. Soubarkan.

Olus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles E. Amasreh.

Olpe, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 37 miles E. Cologne, 50 ESE. Dusseldorp. *Long.* 7. 59. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Olphen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 17 miles SSW. Munster. *Long.* 7. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Olrick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. 6 miles ESE. Thurso.

Olsa, or *Esa*, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 2 miles below Oderberg.

Olschanka, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 40 miles SW. Novo Mirgorod.

Olschowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 3 miles NW. Aycha.

Olsdorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles E. Itzehoa.

Olstyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 40 miles NW. Cracow.

Olten, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, situated on the Aar; the principal town of a bailiwick. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Bâle, and was purchased by the canton of Soleure, in the year 1532. 17 miles ENE. Soleure.

Olterspack, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 16 miles SE. Voitsberg.

Olthi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Kars. 30 miles N. Kars.

Oltri, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 24 miles E. Cadora, 38 NW. Friuli.

Oltschin, a town of Austrian Poland. 52 miles NNW. Cracow.

Olu Fachsab, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 136 miles SW. Amanziifdin.

Olutor, a river of Russia, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 167. 54. E. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Olutorovskoi, a town of Russia, on the river Olutor, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 164 miles E. Oklanik. *Long.* 167. 54. E. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Olutorovskoi, a cape of Russia, in the North Pacific Ocean. 100 miles S. Olutorovskoi Town. *Long.* 168. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Olwyne, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Usk, near the town of Ukk.

Olyka, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 22 miles NE. Lucko.

Olympus, see *Olimpo*.

Olziany, a town of Lithuania. 30 miles SSE. Wilna.

Om, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtysh, at Omisk.

Om el Kusur, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 2 miles S. Cuffie.

Om el Misk, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

Oma, one of the Molucca islands, about 9 miles long, and 6 wide; containing 11 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants. The principal village goes by the same name.

Omachis, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake St. Pierre. *Long.* 72. 42. W. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 14 miles S. Strabane, 22 NE. Enniskillen.

Omaguaca, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Omaguaca River, see *Jugui*.

Omaguas, Indians of South-America, inhabiting the banks of the river Amazon.

Oman, a town of Arabia, and capital of a province of the same name. 60 miles NW. Maskat. *Long.* 57. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. N.

Oman, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by the Persian Gulf, on the east by the Ocean, on the south and west by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman or Maskat. Several have the title of schiech. The whole western side of Oman is a sandy plain, a day's journey in length. The imam's territories are mountainous to the very brink of the shore. The rivers all continue to flow throughout the year, except that near which Sohar stands, which, traversing an arid plain, loses itself among the sands, and reaches the sea only in the rainy season. The country affords plenty of cheefe, barley, lentiles, with several different sorts of grapes. Of dates such abundance is here produced, as to

yield an annual exportation of several ships' lading; and there is a great variety of other fruits and pulse. Here are also lead and copper mines. Fish are so plentiful on the coast, and so easily caught, as to be used not only for feeding cows, asses, and other domestic animals, but even as manure to the fields. The inhabitants are of different sects in religion, and mutually regard one another as heretics. The subjects of the imam follow one Mussulman doctor; those of the other schiefs another. The territory possessed by the imam of Oman is pretty extensive, and contains a good many towns. The principal are Oman and Mascat.

Omará, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. S.

Omark, a town of Norway. 38 miles NE. Frederickstad.

Omasuios, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the banks of the Lake Titiaca. The air of this jurisdiction is somewhat cold, so that it produces little grain; but that deficiency is abundantly compensated by the great number of cattle fed in its pastures; besides a very advantageous trade carried on in another jurisdiction, by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably industrious in improving that advantage.

Omba, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of European Turkey. *Long.* 18. 9. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Ombay, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 60 miles in length from east to west, and 18 in breadth. *Long.* 125. 7. E. *Lat.* 7. 58. S.

Ombergau, a town of Hindooftan. 25 miles W. Poonah.

Ombia, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, a little to the north of Ragusa, forming a considerable gulf at its mouth.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the east coast of the Nile. 26 miles N. Syene.

Ombras, see *Ambras*.

Ombrone, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. Grossetto, *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

Ombrone, a town of Etruria, in the territory of Sienna, at the mouth of the Ombrone. 5 miles S. Grossetto.

Ombrone, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Arno, 8 miles below Florence.

Omdarra, a town of Bengal. 27 miles ESE. Nagore.

Omdinar, a town of Egypt, at the separation of the two great branches of the Nile. 7 miles NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 49. 3. E. *Lat.* 30. 6. N.

Omedunda, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NNE. Doeia.

Omegna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 15 miles SSE. Domo d'Ossello, 25 NNW. Navarre.

Omelloor, a town of Hindooftan, in Travancore. 6 miles N. Anjenga.

Omelovaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinossav, on the Dnieper. 60 miles NE. Cherson.

Omera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 16 miles N. Aden.

Omerree, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 20 m. SW. Ellichpour.

Omerree, a town of Hindooftan, in Boggilcund. 6 miles W. Rewah.

Omerrequi, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 50 miles N. La Plata.

Omergong, a town of Hindooftan, in Baglana. 7 miles S. Damaun.

Omergong, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 32 m. E. Aurungabad.

Omerpour, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 40 m. E. Aurungabad.

Omet, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Alle, 2 miles S. Allenburg.

Ometepe, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 16. 52. N.

Ometepe, a small island in the lake of Nicaragua. 25 miles E. Nicaragua. *Long.* 86. 6. W. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Omev, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 7. W. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

Omi, or *Oits*, a large lake in the island of Nippon, 100 miles long, and 10 broad. 15 miles NE. Meaco.

Omli, a town of Norway. 40 miles NNE. Christianfand.

Omilpallah, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Mahur. 42 miles NW. Mahur.

Omita, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 28 miles E. Cambay.

Omm-Faredge, see *Eummé-Faregge*.

Ommagang, a town of Norway. 48 miles S. Porfanger.

Ommelands, a district of Holland, surrounding the city of Groningen, but independent of it.

Ommen, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel, on the Vecht. 18 miles SE. Covorden.

Ommirabih, see *Morbeya*.

Ommo Zaidi, a country of Africa, on the coast of Ajaz, 70 miles from the sea, about *Lat.* 6. N.

Omo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Amboyna. *Long.* 128. 51. E. *Lat.* 3. 31. S.

Omoa, or *St. Francisco de Omoa*, a seaport town and fort of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. The fort was taken by the British, under Captain Dalrymple, in October 1779, by escalade. Omoa is considered as a fortress of importance, the key of Honduras, and in time of war the receptacle of the treasure sent from Guatimala. When the British Squadron quitted Omoa, a garison was assigned to it, such as could be spared, and a sloop of war left in the har-

bour, for its further protection. But it did not remain long in the possession of Great-Britain. The weakness of the garrison, tempted the Spaniards in the neighbourhood to collect a force, and invest the fort. For a considerable time it was defended with great bravery; but at last both the officers and men, amongst whom an epidemical fever began to rage, and who in the whole amounted only to 85, were so weakened and overcome with the fatigue of constant duty, one sentinel being obliged by shifting his place, to serve for five, that they saw it would be impossible to withstand an assault, which the enemy were preparing to make: they therefore determined to evacuate the fort; but to leave it as unserviceable as in their circumstances they could possibly make it. After the guns had been spiked, and the ammunition and military stores destroyed, the garrison, without losing a single man in the evacuation, embarked on board the vessel in the harbour, and took a leave of Omoa. *Long.* 89. 53. *W. Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Omöe, a small Danish island in the Great Belt. 10 miles S. Corfoer. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Omoely Sinab, a town of Algiers. 34 miles S. Constantina.

Omolon, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kolima, 20 m. ESE. Niznei Novimskoi.

Omonphon, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Samar. *Long.* 125. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

Omont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 m. S. Charleville.

Ompompanosbosch, a river of the state of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 44. N.

Ompyah, a town of Bengal. 21 miles W. Calcutta.

Omratty, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar. 20 miles SSE. Ellichpour, 142 NE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 16. E. *Lat.* 20. 55. N.

Omsk, a town and fortrefs of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Om, at its union with the Irtysh; built in the year 1716, and supplied with a considerable garrison. 260 miles SE. Tobolsk, 324 SW. Narim. *Long.* 74. 54. W. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

Omtchou, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Nitchon, near Tarendsong.

Omura, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 15 miles NNE. Nangafaki.

Ona, a river of Russia, which runs into the Uda, at Mungalova, in the government of Irkutsk.

Ona, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 35 miles NNE. Ioxa.

Onabas, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 16 miles N. Riochico.

Onancock, a town of the state of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Onang-siuer, a town of Corea. 40 miles SSW. Kang.

Onano, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 5 miles S. Aquapendente, 48 NW. Rome.

Onans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 13 miles NE. Baume les Dames, 12 NW. Blamont.

Onapa, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 40 m. NNE. Riochico.

Onateya, or *Onatiayo*, see *S. Pedro*.

Onas, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 22 miles S. Funai.

Onate, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa. 22 miles NE. Vitoria.

Oncha, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cohud. 18 miles S. Bandera.

Ondega, a town of Abyssinia. 50 miles SW. Tielga.

Oncino, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Po. 14 miles W. Saluzzo.

Onda, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 12 miles E. Segorbe.

Ondi, or *St. Vincent de la Paz*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 15 miles E. Los Reyes.

Ondarroa, a town of Spain, in Biscay. 8 miles W. St. Sebastian.

Oneehow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles in circumference. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; but the rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the south-east point. It produces abundance of yams, and a sweet root called *Tee*; but Captain Cook and Capt. King obtained no other provisions. *Long.* 199. 45. E. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White Sea. 80 miles SSW. Archangel, 260 NNW. Vologda. *Long.* 37. 24. E. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Onega, a river of Russia, which rises in the north-west part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, near Oneg, in the government of Archangel.

Oneglia, or *Oneille*, a seaport and capital of a principality, on the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a considerable trade in olive-oil. It is well built; and had formerly a large and good citadel, which was destroyed in the wars between the Duke of Savoy and the Genoese. Towards the east is a mountain which advances into the sea, and forms a promontory, called *Cape Oneglia*. Towards the sea, it is defended by walls and some small forts. In the year 1692, it was bombarded by the French. On the 23d of October 1792, the French admiral arrived in the harbour of Oneglia, and having prepared a proclamation, inviting the

inhabitants to an union with the French nation, he sent it by Captain Duchayla, under a flag of truce, to be presented to the magistrates. The admiral followed the boat, which proceeded with the flag of truce alone, and ordered the other vessels to keep steadily at a distance from the shore. The people at first appeared to receive the boat with demonstrations of friendship, but at the moment Captain Duchayla was preparing to address them at a small distance, they assailed it with a shower of musketry, by which the aid de camp of Marshal Lahouliere, who accompanied Captain Duchayla, two midshipmen, and four seamen were killed, and the captain himself, and Adjutant-General Lacourviere wounded. The magistrates affected to excuse themselves; but their apology not proving satisfactory to the admiral, he prepared to take an ample, and indeed a cruel revenge. As soon as the boat was out of danger, he ordered his squadron to drop the anchors, and cannonade the town: at the same time it was attacked by land, by Marshal Lahouliere, and being taken by storm, was surrendered to a general plunder, and afterwards set on fire in different places. 30 miles NE. Nice, 50 SW. Genoa. *Long.* 8. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Oneglia, a principality surrounded on all sides, except towards the sea, by the territories of the Genoese. It is divided into three vallies, viz. of Onciglio, Maro, and Prela. The first is covered with fruit-trees, intermixed with houses, so as to have the appearance of a continued orchard. The valley of Maro, or Mairo, extends from the village of St. Lazara to the Col of St. Bernard, where it joins the valley of Pieve, which is in the jurisdiction of the Genoese. The third, or valley of Pierrelata, or Prela, lies to the west of the other two. All these vallies extend 15 miles from the sea: and in them they reckon 53 towns or villages, 3000 families, 14,000 souls, and 2000 men fit to bear arms. The first owner of the valley of Oneglia known was the Bishop of Albenga, who, not able to resist the power of the Genoese and other troublesome neighbours, in the year 1292, surrendered it to the family of Doria; from whose descendants, in the year 1576, it was transferred to the Duke of Savoy. The country produces wine, fruits, and excellent olive-oil. Oneglia is the capital.

Oneida, a lake of United America, in the state of New-York, 20 miles long, and 3 wide. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Oneida, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the river St. Laurence and county of St. Laurence, on the east by the county of Herkemer, on the south by the county of Chenango, the lake Oneida, and county of Onondago, and on the west

by Lake Ontario; 90 miles from north to south, and from 45 to 60 east to west.

Oneida Creek, a river of New-York, which runs into Lake Oneida, *Long.* 75. 47. W. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Onokotan, one of the Kurile islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 155. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Onemenskaia, a lake of Russia, in the river Anadir, 208 miles below Anadirskoi, communicating with the gulf of Anadir.

Oneey, one of the smaller Friendly islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of Tongataboo. 5 miles NE. Observatory Point.

Oneson, a town of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile. 30 miles NE. Sennaar.

Onety, a river of Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, at Leominster.

Oneyda Castle, a fort of New-York, on the Genesee River. 25 m. S. Lake Ontario.

Onetzka, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 miles in length, and about 40 in its mean breadth: it contains several islands. *Long.* 29. to 31. E. *Lat.* 61. to 63. N.

Onfzeni, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 31 miles NNE. Jassi.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Saturday. It seems to be a place of great antiquity, and was either a station of the Romans, or a town of the Saxons; fragments of urns and human skeletons were dug up here in 1767; and some Roman bricks are worked into the wall of the church. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 595. 19 m. SSW. Dunmow, 21 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Ong-Kin, a town of Corea. 58 miles SW. Hoang.

Ongercurry, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattaek. 22 miles E. Guntoor.

Ong-lake, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the bay of St. Augustine.

Ongoa, a town of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga. 80 miles NW. Maslapa.

Ongobolee, one of the small Friendly islands. 6 miles E. Neneeva.

Ongole, a circar of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, east of Cuddapa, and south of Guntoor.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, to which it gives name, in the northern part of the Carnatic. 65 miles N. Nellore, 90 NNE. Cuddapa. *Long.* 78. 58. E. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Ongo-mancan, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 121. 22. E. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Ongs, a town of the state of New Jersey. 13 miles ESE. Burlington.

Oni, a town of Imiretta. 65 miles NE. Cotatis.

Onida, a small island in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 14. 47. E. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Orizon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 10 m. NE. Troyes.

Orion River, a river of Vermont, which runs into Lake Champlain, *Long.* 73. 17. W. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Onjong Massang, a town on the west coast of Sumatra, on the Line. *Long.* 99. 21. E.

Onision, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles N. Confar.

Onixty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 14 miles NNE. Wilkomiers.

Onna, a town of Thibet. 15 m. NNW. Morou Conghé.

Onney, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Temd, 2 miles NW. Ludlow.

Onolzbach, see *Auspach*.

Onondago, a river of North-America, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario, which it enters at Oswego.

Onondage, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Lake Ontario and Canada, on the east by the county of Chenango, on the south by the county of Tioga, and on the west by the county of Cayuga; 60 miles in length from north to south, and from 15 to 25 broad.

Onondago, or *Salt Lake*, a lake of New-York, about six miles long, and one broad; from salt springs on the banks an immense quantity of salt is made.

Onondagou, see *Proby's Island*.

Onondago Castle, a town of the state of New-York; formerly the chief town of the six nations of Indians, and giving name to a tribe. This town was surprised by Gen. J. Clinton, in the year 1779, who killed 12 Indians, and made 33 prisoners, without the loss of a man. 155 m. NNW. New-York. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

Ononghouago, a town of United America, in the state of New-York, on the Susquehanna. 13 miles E. Chenango.

Onore, a seaport town on the west coast of Hindoostan, in the country of Canara. It was the capital of a kingdom, when the Portuguese first arrived in the Indies, who first owned the prince for their ally, and afterwards made him their subject. They built a fortress to secure their pepper trade; but it was taken from them by the natives, with the assistance of the Dutch; and the influence of the Portuguese has long declined. In 1783, the British troops under General Matthews took it by storm; and in 1799, it was ceded to Great-Britain. 46 miles NW. Bednore, 80 SSE. Goa. *Long.* 74. 12. E. *Lat.* 14. 13. N.

Onova, a town of Hungary. 4 miles N. Pancsova.

Onrust, a small island near the coast of

Java. This island is nearly of a circular form, and about 4800 feet in circumference, and about six or eight feet above the level of the water. In the center of the island is a fort with four bastions, and three curtains; warehouses, and other buildings; on these fortifications are 16 pieces of cannon of different sizes. Here is also a church, erected in the year 1730. The Dutch East-India Company have 10 or 12 large warehouses always full of goods, as pepper, japan, copper, saltpetre, tin, &c. On the north side of the island are two saw-mills; and on the south side there is a long pier-head, on which are three large wooden cranes, erected for the purpose of fixing masts in ships, or unstepping them. Three ships can lie here, behind each other, along side of the pier, in deep water; to be repaired, or to receive or discharge their cargoes. There is another pier, a little more to the westward, called *Japan Pier*, where one more ship can lie to load or unload. There are 20 and more feet water against the piers, and it rises and falls about five feet once in 24 hours. All the Company's ships that require it, are hove down at the wharfs along the piers, and receive every necessary reparation with ease and dispatch. The government of the island, and the direction over the repairs of ships which take place here, is entrusted to a master carpenter, who has the management of every thing, except what relates to the departments of the administrators of the warehouses. His office is esteemed a very profitable one; and he has the rank of senior merchant. Though the island is but small, the number of people dwelling upon it is supposed to be near 3000; among whom there are 300 European workmen. 9 miles NW. Batavia.

Ons, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. *Long.* 8. 55. W. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Ons en Braye, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles W. Beauvais.

Onsald, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 4 miles SSW. Kongsback.

Onslow, a county of the state of North Carolina, near the coast. The inhabitants amount to 5474, including 1757 slaves. Swanborough is the chief town.

Onslow, a town of Nova Scotia. 42 miles N. Halifax.

Ontario, a lake of North-America, 150 miles in length, and from 21 to 44 in breadth. This lake discharges itself through the river St. Laurence into the North Atlantic Ocean.

Ontario, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by the county of Cayuga, on the south by the county of Steuben, and on the west by the county of Genesee. 40 miles from N. to S. and nearly as much from E. to W.

Ontario, a county of Upper Canada, consisting of islands in Lake Ontario.

Outes, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 14 miles S. Seyffel.

Ontong Java, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, 22 in number, called by Mendana, *Baxos de la Candelaria*: they are now called *New Ireland*. Long. 156. E. Lat. 6. 15. S.

Ontoria, a town of Spain, in Asturia, near the sea. 45 miles ENE. Oviedo.

Ontr, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 41 miles E. Oviedo.

Onum, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 36 miles E. Uddevalla.

Onye, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles SE. Surat.

Onza, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, which runs into the Atlantic; with a harbour at its mouth; but it is too shallow for navigation. It discharges itself at the Mossula, 140 miles south from the Zaire. Lat. 8. 10. S.

Onzate, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 5 miles SSW. Brescia.

Onzain, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 10 miles SW. Blois.

Onzella, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon, at Sanguesa.

Ooba, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 45 miles W. Meaco.

Oobeean, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. Long. 120. 22. E. Lat. 66. N.

Ooda, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 30 miles NW. Nambu.

Ooda, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 10 miles SW. Senga.

Ood, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 41 miles NE. Gotheborg.

Oodab-Ootoly, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Taptee, 18 miles SSW. Burhampour, in the Candehih.

Oodeadargam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, which gives name to a pass. It was taken by the British in 1800. 31 miles SE. Bangalore, 73 S. Seringapatam.

Oodapour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles E. Comillah.

Oodimallycotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 17 miles ESE. Annamally.

Oodnagur, a town of Bengal. 22 miles N. Kithenagur.

Oofara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 120 miles W. Meaco.

Ooiscensin, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi. Long. 92. 3. W. Lat. 42. 32. N.

Ookata, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 28 miles S. Funai.

Ooki, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 54 miles N. Nangafaki.

Oolandoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles WSW. Trivadi.

Oolpar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles N. Surat.

Oomkoo, a mountain between Bootan, and Bengal, north of Buxedewar.

Oonalashka, or *Unalashka*, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, separated from the continent of North-America by a channel in the direction of north-west by north. This is one of the islands called *Aleutian* or *Fox Islands*; no large trees are seen, but underwood, shrubs, and plants, similar to those of Kamtchatka. The winter is much milder than in the eastern parts of Siberia, and continues only from November to the end of March. The snow seldom lies upon the ground for any time. Rein-deer, bears, wolves, ice-foxes, are not to be found on these islands; but they abound in black, grey, brown, and red foxes. The number of sea animals, such as sea-lions, sea-bears, and sea-otters, which resort to these shores, is very considerable. Upon some of the islands, warm springs and native sulphur are to be found. The Fox Islands are in general very populous; Oonalashka, which is the largest island, is supposed to contain several thousand inhabitants. The houses of these Islanders are huts, built precisely in the manner of those in Kamtchatka, with the entry through a hole in the middle of the roof. In one of these huts live several families, to the amount of 30 or 40 persons: they keep themselves warm by means of whale fat, burnt in shells, which they place between their legs; the women sit apart from the men: six or seven of these huts, or *yourts*, make a village, of which there are 16 in Oonalashka. Their habitations being almost dark, they use, particularly in winter, a sort of large lamps, made by hollowing out a stone, into which they put a rush-wick, and burn train oil. They are whites, with black hair; they have flat faces, and are of a good stature: the men shave with a sharp stone or knife the circumference and top of the head, and let the hair which remains, hang from the crown. The women cut their hair in a straight line over the forehead; behind they let it grow to a considerable length, and tie it in a bunch: some of the men wear their beards, others shave or pull them out by the roots. They mark various figures on their faces, the backs of their hands, and lower parts of their arms, by pricking them first with a sort of needle, and then rubbing the parts with a bit of black clay. They make three incisions in the under lip; they place in the middle one a flat bone, or a small coloured stone; and in each of the side ones, they fix a long pointed piece of bone which bends and reaches almost to the ears. They likewise make a hole through the gristle of the nose, into which they put a small piece of bone, in such a manner as to keep the nostrils ex-

tended. They also pierce holes in their ears, and wear in them what little ornaments they can procure. Their drefs consists of a cap and fur-coat, which reaches down to the knee. Some of them wear common caps of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the fore part of their hunting and fishing caps, they place a small board like a screen, adorned with the jaw-bones of sea-bears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. At their festivals and dancing parties, they use a much more shewy sort of caps; their fur coats are made like shirts, being close behind and before, and are put on over the head. The drefs of the men is made of bird-skins, that of the women of sea-otters and sea-bears: these skins are died with a sort of red earth, and neatly sewed with sinews, and ornamented with various stripes of sea-otter skins and leathern fringes. They have also upper garments made of the intestines of the largest sea-calves and sea-lions. Their vessels consist of two sorts: the larger are leathern boats, or *baidars*, which have oars on both sides, and are capable of holding 30 or 40 people: the smaller vessels are rowed with a double paddle, and resemble the canoes of the Greenlanders, containing only one or two persons; they never weigh above 30 pounds, being nothing but a thin skeleton of a boat, covered with leather. In these, however, they pass from one island to another; and even venture out to sea to a considerable distance. In calm weather, they go out in them to catch turbot and cod, with bone hooks; and lines made of sinews or seaweed. They strike fish in the rivulets with darts; whales and other sea animals thrown ashore by the waves are carefully looked after, and no part of them is lost. The quantity of provisions which they procure by hunting and fishing being far too small for their wants, the greatest part of their food consists of sea-wrack and shell-fish, which they find on the shore. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw: but if at any time they choose to drefs their victuals, they make use of a hollow stone; having placed the fish or flesh therein, they cover it with another, and close the interstices with lime or clay; they then lay it horizontally upon two stones, and light a fire under it. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt in the open air. They gather berries of various sorts, and roots of the *saranne*, which grows wild at Kamtschatka. They are unacquainted with the manner of dressing the cow parsnip, as practised in that peninsula; and do not understand the art of distilling brandy or any other strong liquor from it. They are very fond of snuff, which the Russians have intro-

duced among them. Marriage ceremonies are unknown among them; and each man takes as many wives as he can maintain, but the number seldom exceeds four. Their weapons consist of bows, arrows, and darts; they throw the latter very dexterously, and to a great distance, from a hand board. For defence they use wooden shields, called *kuy-aki*. These islanders are, notwithstanding their savageness, very docile; and the boys whom the Russians keep as hostages, soon acquire a knowledge of their language. The Russians have for some years past been accustomed to repair to these islands in quest of furs, of which they have imposed a tax on the inhabitants. The manner of carrying on this trade is as follows:—the Russians go in the autumn to Beering's and Copper Island, and there winter; they then employ themselves in catching the sea-cat, and afterwards the *scivutchas* or sea-lion. The flesh of the latter is prepared for food, and is esteemed very delicate. They carry the skins of these sea animals to the Eastern Islands. Next summer they sail eastward to the Fox Islands; and again lay their ships up for the winter. Then they endeavour to procure, either by persuasion or force, the children of the inhabitants, particularly of the Tookoos, or chiefs, as hostages; this being accomplished, they deliver to the inhabitants fox-traps, and also skins for their boats, for which they expect in return furs and provisions during the winter. After obtaining from them a certain quantity of furs, by way of tax, for which they give quittances; the Russians pay for the rest in beads, false pearls, goat's wool, copper kettles, hatchets, &c. In the spring they get back their traps, and deliver up their hostages. They dare not hunt alone, nor in small numbers, on account of the hatred of the natives. Capt. Cook and Capt. King visited this island in the year 1778: a few of the inhabitants now and then came off to the ships, and bartered a few trifling things with the seamen; but never remained above a quarter of an hour at a time; on the contrary, they rather seemed shy; and yet they appeared to be no strangers to vessels in some degree like theirs. They behaved with a degree of politeness uncommon to savage tribes. While they lay here, several of the natives came and bartered a few fishing implements for tobacco. One of them, a young man, overset his canoe, while alongside of their boats. The youth by this accident, was obliged to come into the ship, and he went down into Capt. Cook's cabin, upon the first invitation, without expressing the least reluctance or uneasiness. His drefs was an upper garment, like a shirt, made of the large gut of some sea animal, probably the whale; and an under garment of the same shape, made of the skins of birds, dressed

with the feathers on, and neatly sewed together; the feathered side being worn next the skin. It was mended or patched with pieces of silk-stuff; and his cap was ornamented with two or three sorts of glass beads. From his behaviour, and that of some others, these people were no strangers to Europeans, and to some of their customs. But there was something in the ships that greatly excited their curiosity; for such as could not come off in canoes, assembled on the hills to look at them. They were observed to eat raw fish. *Long.* 191. 20. to 192. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. to 54. N.

Oonato, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 120 miles N. Jedo.

Oondapatty, a town of Bengal, in Baglana. 15 miles S. Noafuck.

Oonemak, or *Oonimak*, or *Uniak*, one of the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, between Oonalashka and Alashka; about 200 miles in circumference. *Long.* 194. 30. to 196. 40. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. to 55. 15. N.

Oonella, one of the Fox Islands, about 21 miles in circumference, near the mouth of Samganooda harbour, in Oonalashka.

Oongonda, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 35 miles S. Combanet.

Ooniba, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 90 miles NNE. Meaco.

Oono, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 25 miles W. Funai.

Oosa, one of the small Friendly Islands. 12 miles NNE. Annamooka.

Oorey, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 20 miles SSW. Calpy.

Oorgaum, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles ENE. Amednagur.

Ooritchycottamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 11 miles W. Sankeridurgam.

Oosi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 175 miles WSW. Meaco.

Oosima, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 24 miles NNW. Morisa.

Oosima, a small island of Japan, near the south coast of Nippon. *Long.* 139. 25. E. *Lat.* 34. 26. N.

Oostborch, a town and fort in the island of Cadland. 4 miles NE. Sluys.

Oosterade, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 7 miles ENE. Itzehoa.

Oosterhout, a town of Brabant. 6 miles NE. Breda.

Oostervyck, a town of Brabant. 7 miles SW. Bois le Duc.

Ootaganis, (*Upper*), a town of North-America, on the river Ooifconfin, about 40 miles from the Mississippi. *Long.* 91. 8. W. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Ootaganis, (*Lower*), a town of North-America, at the conflux of the Ooifconfin and Mississippi.

Ootama. *Scholaperam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 9 m. SE. Wombinellore.

Ootamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 30 miles SSE. Coimbatore, 45 NW. Dindigul.

Ootampaliam, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dindigul. 50 miles SSW. Dindigul, 68 NNW. Palamcotta.

Ootampaliam, a valley of Hindoostan, between the mountains called the *Gauts*, on the western side of the peninsula, reaching from Paniany to Coimbatore.

Ootatore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles NW. Tanjore, 80 SW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 78. 58. E. *Lat.* 11. 2. N.

Ootawas, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 84. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Ooterawoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 7 miles N. Daraporum.

Ootmarsum, see *Otmarsch*.

Ootori, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. *Long.* 136. 40. E. *Lat.* 34. 26. N.

Ootsour, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 30 miles E. Rettinghery.

Opalinka, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 2 miles W. Posen.

Oparo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Vancouver in December 1791. To the southward of the north-west point is a small bay with a strong beach, through which there was the appearance of a considerable stream of water falling into the sea. The shores in most parts were so perfectly smooth, that landing might have been effected without the least difficulty. Round to the north of that point is a small bay, in which are a small islet and some rocks; behind these, the shore may be approached with great ease at any time. Indeed there was not any part of the island which appeared to have been acted upon by heavy violent surfs, as the verdure in many places reached to the water's edge. The south extremity of the island appeared, in some points of view, to form a right angle, without the least interruption in the sides; about half a mile to the south-east is a small detached islet; the shores are interspersed with sandy beaches; its greatest extent, which is in a N. 18. W. and S. 18. E. direction, is about six miles and a half, and it may possibly be about eighteen in circuit. Its principal character is a cluster of high craggy mountains, forming in several places, most romantic pinnacles, with perpendicular cliffs, nearly from their summits to the sea; the vacancies between the mountains would more properly be termed chasms than vallies, in which there was no appearance of plenty, fertility, or cultivation; they were chiefly clothed with shrubs, and dwarf trees. Neither the plantain or other spontaneous vegetable productions common to the inhabited tropical islands, presented themselves. The tops of six of the highest hills bore the appearance of

fortified places, resembling redoubts; having a fort of block-house, in the shape of an English glass-house, in the center of each, with rows of pallisades, a considerable way down the sides of the hills, nearly at equal distances. These overhanging seemed intended for advanced works, and apparently capable of defending the citadel by a few against a numerous host of assailants. On all of them people were observed, as if on duty, constantly moving about. These buildings were sufficiently large to lodge a considerable number of persons, and were the only habitations seen. Captain Vancouver saw about thirty double and single canoes, though most of them were of the double sort; the single canoes were supported by an outrigger on one side, and all built after the fashion of those of the Society Islands, without having their very high sterns; though the sterns of some of these were considerably elevated and their bows were not without some little ornament. They were very neatly constructed, though exceedingly narrow. The island did not appear to afford any large timber, the broadest planks of which the canoes were made not exceeding twelve inches. Some of the stoutest double canoes accommodated from 25 to 30 men, of whom, on a moderate computation, 300 were supposed to have been seen near the ship. These were all adults, and apparently none exceeding a middle age: so that the total number of inhabitants on the island can hardly be estimated at less than 1500. In this respect it must be considered prolific, notwithstanding its uncultivated appearance. The natives, however, appear to be exceedingly well fed, of middling stature, extremely well-made, and in general their countenances were open, cheerful, and strongly marked with indications of hospitality. They all had their hair cut short, worn by some about the waist. They were entirely without cloathing. Although the custom of tattooing prevails so generally with all the islanders of this ocean, the people were destitute of any such marks. *Long.* 215. 58. *E. Lat.* 27. 36. S.

Opatchin, a town of Kamtchatka. 30 miles Bolchoretisk.

Opatoru, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1770, the confederates were defeated near this town by the Russians under Suwarow. 16 miles WNW. Sandomirz.

Opdaelschow, a town of Norway, in province of Drontheim. 8 m. SW. Drontheim.

Opdal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 54 m. S. Drontheim.

Opeginiskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Msta. 60 miles E. Novgorod.

Opeckon, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack. *Long.* 77. 52. *W. Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Open, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 14 miles W. Heilsberg.

Openaca, a town of Ceylon. 38 miles S. Candy.

Operbanda, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NW. Nagore.

Opetotec, or *Mumbacho*, a small but beautiful and fertile island of Mexico, with a town of the same name, in the south part of Lake Nicaragua.

Opfershausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 miles NW. Meinungen.

Opheim, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen. 45 miles NE. Bergen.

Opbir, a mountain of Malacca. 28 miles ENE. Malacca.

Opadipe, a town of New Navarre. 170 miles S. Casa Grande.

Oposka, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the Velika. *Long.* 29. 14. *E. Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Opolla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 30 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

Oporage, a small island near the east coast of New Zealand, a little to the south of Mercury Bay. *Long.* 183. 54. *W. Lat.* 36. 51. S.

Oporto, or *O Porto*, a city and seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho; situated on the Duero, about a league from its mouth. It owes its origin to a town called *Cale*, or *Gaya*, which lay on a rugged mountain on the other side of the river, being built by part of its inhabitants as a much more convenient situation; and therefore called *Portucale*, or *Porto de Cale*. It was afterwards, on account of its wealth and flourishing commerce, erected into a bishop's see. The whole kingdom has received its name from hence. It was formerly subject to particular lords, but afterwards belonged to the crown, and is built on the declivity of a steep mountain. The river forms a barred harbour, the entrance of which is difficult and dangerous, and requires a pilot and great care to navigate a vessel, on account of some sand-banks and rocks; and is on this account so secure from approaches of an enemy by sea, that the Portuguese government has not thought proper to fortify it in any degree complete, having only an old wall, 5 or 6 feet thick, flanked with, here and there, a mean tower; the other fortifications are, a small fort with four bastions, and a half moon. The road is spacious, and will contain a large fleet: that from Brazil sometimes rides here. The town, as to its situation, is uneven, but is, in general handsome: next to Lisbon, it

is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom; and, without any exception, is accounted the cleanest, and is well paved. Its commerce increased after the earthquake at Lisbon: before that time the population was estimated at 20,000, it is now said to be near 40,000. Here are seven churches, several hospitals, and twelve convents. The principal trade is in wine, of which upwards of 80,000 pipes are exported annually. In 1796, 288 vessels entered the port, of which 88 were British, and 35 Portuguese. Here are several academies, and an arsenal for the fitting out ships of war, which are built in the docks, belonging to the town; and the quay extends from one end of the city to the other. 49 miles N. Coimbra, 150 N. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 19. *W. Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Opotschna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 15 miles NE. Koniggratz.

Opoun, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated the most easterly as well as most southerly of the group. This is also called *Toomanua*. *Long.* 169. 7. *W. Lat.* 14. 7. S.

Oppa, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 14 miles SE. Troppau.

Oppatow, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 14 miles S. Iglau.

Oppau, see *Troppau*.

Oppean, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 13 miles S. Verona.

Oppede, a town of France, in the county of Venaissien. 6 miles E. Cavaillon.

Oppeln, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by Poland, and the principalities of Breslau, Oels, and Brieg; on the east by Poland; on the south by the principalities of Ratibor, Jagerndorf, and Troppau; and on the west by the principalities of Neisse and Brieg. The soil is for the most part sandy, and many parts covered with large heaths and forests. It contains 27 towns, and but few villages.

Oppeln, a city of Silesia, and capital of the principality of the same name, on the Oder. The see of a bishop. It is fortified after the ancient manner, and contains two convents, a collegiate church, and a college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The principal part of the houses are only wood, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. 45 miles SE. Breslau, 75 NNE. Oimutz. *Long.* 17. 58. *E. Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Oppenau, a town of the duchy of Baden. 13 miles E. Straßburg, 8 ENE. Offenbourg.

Oppenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. Formerly Imperial. In the years 1688 and 1689, this place was stripped of its walls, and miserably laid waste by the French; but has again recovered itself. The great parish church

here belongs to the Calvinists, but the Lutherans and Roman Catholics have each their churches. The foundations of St. Catherine and St. Sebastian were suppressed in the year 1568. At this place is a good growth of wine. The citadel adjoining to it was the greatest part destroyed by the French. 9 miles SE. Mentz, 36 NNW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 8. 20. *E. Lat.* 49. 51. N.

Oppenitz, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; the see of a bishop. This town was destroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1783. The present town is built three miles from the former, which contained about 3000 inhabitants, out of which 1200 perished in this dreadful convulsion of nature. The loss of the province by death, including those who were swallowed up, buried under the ruins, or killed by disease, was estimated at 32,000 souls. No town has suffered so much according to its population as Oppido. 27 miles NE. Reggio, 11 WNW. Gieraec. *Long.* 16. 23. *E. Lat.* 38. 18. N.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 5 miles SSE. Acerenza, 10 NE. Potenza.

Oppieto, a town of the island of Corsica. 8 miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Opps, a town of Pennsylvania. 6 miles SE. Bethelam.

Oppurg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. Here is a citadel which gave name to a lordship, and was formerly fortified with walls and towers. 4 miles WSW. Neustadt, 9. W. Auma.

Opsa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 12 miles SSW. Braslau.

Opsal, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 40 miles N. Konfvinger.

Opsukova, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Tchagodo. 80 miles ENE. Novgorod.

Opslo, see *Christiania*.

Opso, a town of Istria. 7 miles ENE. Capo d'Istria.

Opso-Kilkeai, a town of Chinese Tartary, *Long.* 92. 54. *E. Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Opuago, a town of the state of New-York. 15 miles NW. New-York.

Opus, an island of Dalmatia, at the mouth of the Narenza. The soil of Narenza, in the places that are not constantly under water, is sandy; as must be the case in all that are frequently inundated by a river, without any bank, and every now and then swelled by mountain torrents. To these floods the island of Opus, which is still subject to them, owes an additional height of ten feet, between the Roman times and the present. By an excavation made in the garden of the Signori Noncovech, the different stratications that have successively covered the old earth appeared; in which, at

ten feet depth, were found pieces of broken glass, and of Roman kitchen utensils. Yet the island notwithstanding its being thus raised, is not cultivable every where; many places remaining marshy, though they might be drained and rendered useful without much difficulty. Herbage of all sorts, Indian corn, wheat, and olives, in particular, succeed to a wonderful degree; mulberry-trees rise to a surprising luxuriance, and the silk-worms that feed on them make very fine silk. The vines alone do not thrive well, and indeed it is a wonder they grow at all, as they remain every year so long under water, especially in the plain between this river and the Norin, opposite Mercovich, a village well inhabited by healthy labourers and brave people.

Oputo, a town of New Navarre. 210 miles SSE. Catá Grande.

Oquendo, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava. 5 miles SE. Orduna.

Or, or *Ore*, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 36 miles N. Christiania.

Or, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which runs into the German Sea, a little below Orford.

Ora Cabeça, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica.

Ora Flozzi, see *Falonitzia*.

Oraby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 32 miles S. Christianstadt.

Orach, a town of Bosnia, the capital of a sangiacate. 35 miles SE. Bosnaserai, 96 SSW. Belgrade.

Orachau, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 5 miles NNE. Kontop.

Oradour sur Vayre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles SW. Limoges.

Oradour, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 10 miles SSW. St. Flour, 21 E. Aurillac.

Oradour Fanois, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 6 miles N. Confolens.

Orabovitzka, a town of Sclavonia. 16 miles W. Valpo.

Oraison, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance, 18 miles SW. Digne.

Oramane, a river of Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Laurence, *Long.* 61. W. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Oramtchi-Hetun, a town of Thibet. 58 miles WNW. Tourfan. *Long.* 88. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Oran, or *Warran*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen or Tlemisan. It is built on the declivity, and near the foot of a high mountain which overlooks it from the north and north-west; and upon the ridge of this mountain there are two castles

that command the city on the one side, and the Mers' al Kebeer on the other. To the south and south-east there are two other castles, erected upon the same level with the lower part of the city, but are separated from it by a deep-winding valley, which serves it as a natural trench on the south side; where, likewise, at a little distance, there is a very plentiful spring of excellent water. The rivulet formed by this fountain conforms its course to the several windings of the valley; and passing afterwards under the walls of the city, liberally supplies it with water. In the year 1509, it was taken by the Spaniards, under the command of Cardinal Ximenes, then prime minister; and remained in their possession till the disturbances brought into Spain by the succession war in 1708, when the Algerines took advantage of the occasion, and retook it; neither did they spare any cost or pains to preserve it; being always furnished with a large garrison, and a number of other choice troops. Nevertheless, in the year 1732, it was recovered by the Spaniards, in whose possession it has still continued. Oran must undoubtedly be a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, much more tenable than Algiers; neither could it have been so easily taken the first time, if an unaccountable panic had not seized upon the bey, otherwise a very valiant man, in abandoning it upon the first landing of the Spaniards, without shutting the gates, or shewing the least preparation to oppose them. The Spaniards, when they were first masters of the place, built several beautiful churches, and other edifices, in the manner and style of the Roman architecture, though of less strength and solidity. They have imitated the Romans further; in carving upon the friezes, and other convenient places of them, several inscriptions in large characters, and in their own language. Dr. Shaw met with no Roman antiquities at Oran. In the year 1790, this place was almost destroyed by an earthquake, little besides the outer walls remaining. The number of persons who perished was estimated at upwards of 2000, including 22 officers, and 304 private soldiers belonging to the garrison. 170 miles SW. Algiers. *Long.* 0. 18. W. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Oranai, see *Rainai*.

Orang's Key, one of the Bahama islands. *Long.* 79. 35. W. *Lat.* 24. 29. N.

Orangabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 15 miles N. Fattipour.

Orange, a county of the state of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Ulster, on the east by the river Hudson, on the south by the county of Rockland, and on the south-west by the state of New-Jersey and the river Delaware; of an irregular

form; about 36 miles in length from east to west, and 10 to 25 from north to south.

Orange, a county of the state of South-Carolina, with 15,657 inhabitants, including 3327 slaves. Hillsborough is the chief town.

Orange, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution, the capital of a principality, and the see of a bishop. It once had an university, founded, in the year 1365, by the emperor Charles V. In 1622, Maurice of Nassau prince of Orange, caused the castle, which stood on an eminence, to be well fortified; but in the year 1660, the fortifications, and in 1673, the castle itself, were razed, by order of Louis XIV. Some councils were held here, in the years 441, 529, and 1228. Among other remains of Roman antiquities to be seen in this place, a fine triumphal arch, and an amphitheatre, are both very remarkable. The principality extends about ten miles in length, and seven in breadth. The annual revenue was about 50,000 livres. In the ninth century this territory was under the dominion of the kings of Burgundy and Arles. In the eleventh it had counts of its own, and soon acquired the title of a principality. The sovereignty of this principality, was in the year 1598, confirmed to the house of Nassau by the treaty of Vervins, and in 1678, by that of Nimeguen; and in the year 1697, by that of Ryfwick. William Henry prince of Orange, was stadtholder of Holland in the year 1672; and created in 1689, king of England. After his death many heirs started up, among whom the King of Prussia was the most powerful; but in the year 1712, King Frederick William, by the treaty of Utrecht, ceded this principality to the house of Bourbon. At the close of the year 1714, it was annexed to the government of Dauphiny, the generality and intendency of Grenoble, and the election of Montelimart. In the year 1722, Louis XV. gave it to the Prince of Conti. It contained one city, two small towns, and about nine villages and was exempt from all the usual taxes in France. $2\frac{1}{2}$ posts N. Avignon, $84\frac{1}{4}$ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 53. E. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Orange, a county of the state of Vermont, containing 18,238 inhabitants. Newbury is the county town.

Orange, or *Orangedale*, a town of New Jersey. 6 miles NW. Newark.

Orange, a county of Virginia, 55 miles long, and 10 broad. The number of white inhabitants is 6207, and 5242 slaves.

Orange Bay, a bay on the west coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 10. W. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

Orange Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Orange Island, a small island in Orange Bay, on the west coast of Jamaica.

Orange Island, see *Pulo Pennea*.

Orange River, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 miles E. Montego Bay.

Orange River, a river of Africa, which has its source from a mountain in the eastern part of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, about 150 miles from the Indian Sea, and after a westerly course of about 600 miles, runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 28. 30. S.

Orange Town, or *Tappan*, a town of the state of New-York, near the west coast of the Hudson, which here widens, and continues so for several miles to the south and is called the *Tappan Sea*. At this place Major André was hanged as a spy. 23 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 50. W. *Lat.* 41. 4. N.

Orange Town, a town of Virginia. 17 miles WSW. Fredericksburg.

Orange Town, a town of the district of Maine, near the coast. 150 miles NE. Portland.

Orangeburg, a town of South-Carolina. It is the chief town of a district, which contains the counties of Lewisburg, Lexington, and Orange. 56 miles NW. Charlestown. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 33. 28. N.

Oranienbaum, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Dessau; founded in the year 1688, by Henrietta of Orange, widow of John George II. 6 miles SE. Dessau, 10 WSW. Wittenberg. *Long.* 12. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Oranienbaum, a town of Russia, in the gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, first built by Prince Menzikoff, afterwards converted into an hospital; but much used as a residence by the emperor Peter III. 20 miles W. Petersburg. *Long.* 29. 26. E. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Oranienburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, anciently called *Boetzow*. situated on the Havel. It owes its present name to a château built by the elector. It contains two churches. In the year 1699, a colony of the Vaudois was established here, after being driven from their country on account of their religion. In the year 1671, this place was destroyed by fire. 18 miles N. Berlin, 28 NNE. Potzdam. *Long.* 13. 19. E. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Oransay, or *Orousa*, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, situated to the south of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. On it are the ruins of an ancient monastery, said by some to have been founded by St. Columba. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 56. 4. N.

Orarne, a small island, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 42. N.

Oratava, a seaport town on the west side

of the island of Teneriffe, and the chief place of trade: but the harbour is unsafe in a north-west wind. It contains one church, and several convents. 5 miles N. Laguna.

Oravais, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 22 miles N. Wäsa.

Orawitza, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, nine miles N. Arva.

Orayzi, a town of New Mexico. 150 m. W. Santa Fé.

Orb, a river of France, which rises in the north part of the department of the Allier, eight miles NW. Lodève, and runs into the Mediterranean, eight miles below Beziers.

Orba, a river which rises in Genoa, and runs into the Bormida, three miles below Alexandria, in the department of Marengo.

Orbais, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 13 miles SE. Château Thierry, 7 S. Dormans.

Orbassan, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 6 miles SW. Turin.

Orbe, a river of Switzerland, which rises in Mount Jura, passes the lake of Neuchâtel and Bienné, and runs into the Aar, three miles W. Buren, in the canton of Berne.

Orbe, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the same name. In this town is an infirmary, for the reception of patients who have distorted limbs. 5 miles SW. Yverdon, 13 N. Lausanne.

Orbe, a town of Germany, celebrated for its salt-works. 26 miles E. Frankfort on the Maine.

Orbec, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 30 miles ESE. Caen, 10 SE. Lisieux.

Orbicze, or *Worlitz*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Pardubitz.

Orbieu, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, and runs into the Aude, 5 miles NW. Narbonne.

Orbica, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Zamora, anciently called *Urbicus*.

Orbion, a lake of the island of Corsica, near the sea, on the east coast. 27 miles SE. Corte.

Orbitello, a town in the Siennese, but belonging to Naples. It is situated on the east side of a lake, near the coast of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, and well fortified. 65 miles NW. Rome, 7 S. Florence. *Long.* 11. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Orbotec, see *Arabet*.

Orboz, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Barmian. 15 miles S. Balk.

Orby, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 28 miles ESE. Gotheburg.

Orchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 9 miles W. Quingey, 7 NE. Dôle.

Orchamps en Vennes, a town of France, in

the department of the Doubs. 15 miles E. Ornans, 14 NNE. Pontarlier.

Orchies, a town of France, in the department of the North. 12 miles SSE. Lille, 9 SW. Tournay.

Orchilla, or *Florichilla*, a small island in West-Indies, near the coast of South-America; or rather a cluster of islands, the greatest of which, being almost all low land, is in the form of a crescent or half-moon. They are all separated from each other by very shallow canals. On the east and west capes are some hills, and on these the goats chiefly feed. On the south-west side of the island the water is very deep, and the shore perpendicular, like a wall, for which reason ships may come very near it. The north-west side has hardly any trees or grass; but on the east and north are plenty of both. The soil, from its flatness, is salt, and consequently produces few plants. There is very little fresh water on the island, and the only animals found there are goats and lizards. *Long.* 65. 20. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Orchimont, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, on the Semoy. 10 miles N. Sedan.

Orchomeno, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently *Orchomenus*. 25 m. W. Argo.

Orci Nuovo, a fortress of Italy, in the department of the Mela, on the Oglio, built by the Venetians, to defend their territories from the Spaniards, who were at that time in possession of the Milanese. 15 miles SW. Brescia.

Orci Vecchio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 14 miles SW. Brescia.

Orciano, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino. 16 miles SE. Urbino.

Orciano, a town of Etruria. 7 miles E. Leghorn.

Orciatico, a town of Etruria. 8 miles W. Volterra.

Orcier, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 9 miles NW. Embrun.

Orco, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near Chivazzo.

Ord of Caithness, a cape of Scotland, in the south-east coast of the county of Caithness. *Long.* 3. 28. W. *Lat.* 58. 7. N.

Ordado, a rock in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. 5 miles SE. Calao.

Ordavar, a town of Persian Armenia. 50 miles SE. Nacivan.

Orel, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-east coast of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 25. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

Ordenbach, a river of the duchy of Berg, which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles below Zons.

Ordik, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 8 miles N. Ismael.

Ordningen, or **Urdringen**, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the electorate of Cologne, taken by the French under the command of Marchal Guebriant, in the year 1642, who had defeated the Hessians near the town the year before. 11 miles N. Dusseldorp, 32 NNW. Cogn.

Orderf, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 10 miles S. Gotha.

Orduna, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 42 miles SW. St. Sebastian, 50 NE. Burgos. *Long.* 2. 57. W. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Ore, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 60 miles NNW. Fahlun.

Orebro, or **Oerebro**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia, situated on the Hielmar lake. It is a long narrow town, with a castle quite surrounded by water, fortified by Gustavus I. and farther improved since that time. In the times of Popery here was a Carmelite convent. Oerebro has at present two churches and a grammar school. It has also a harbour on the Hielmar lake, which has a communication with the Malar, by means of the river and canal of Arboga: and consequently there is a passage by water from hence to Stockholm. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; and this town is celebrated for the exactness of its weights and measures. 88 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Oreby Point, see *Butt of Lewis*,

Orebyhus, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 20 miles N. Upsal.

Orechovitz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 28 miles WSW. Nicopoli.

Oredesch, a river of Russia, which runs into the Luga, 16 miles N. Luga.

Orechoua, one of the smaller Sandwich islands, and only considered as a single high hummock, separated from Onchow by a channel, about a mile in breadth; and though the depth of the sea appeared by its colour to be irregular, it was manifestly far too deep for people to walk across from one island to the other. The sea did not break in any part of the channel, which, on the contrary, seemed to be nearly of a sufficient depth to admit a passage for the discovery. With respect to the population, Capt. King must doubtless have been led into error. The island of Orechoua is of a very small extent, and wholly composed of one rugged, naked rock, to all appearance destitute of soil, and presenting no indication of its being, or having ever been the residence of human creatures. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 4000.

Oregon, or *River of the West*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Oregrund, or **Oeregrund**, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Upland,

built in the year 1491, on the sea-coast, by some of the inhabitants of Oesthammar; who left that town because of the great decrease of the water in the harbour, which entirely ruined its trade. Oeregrund was a staple town till the year 1630, and has been three times burnt and quite demolished by the Russians. The harbour is defended from the violence of the sea by a mole. 34 miles NNE. Upsal, 88 W. Stockholm. *Long.* 18. 15. E. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Orel, a town of Russia, and capital of the government of Orlovskoe, on the Oka. 176 miles SSW. Moscow, 464 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 36. E. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

Orel, a mountain of France, in the department of the Drôme, near Die.

Orellana, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, on the Guadiana. 24 miles E. Merida.

Orem, see *Ourem*.

Orenburg, a town of Russia, and capital of a province to which it gives name, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. The town and fortrefs of Orenburg was built in 1738, by order of the empress Ann, at the conflux of the Or and Ural; but that situation being found inconvenient, the inhabitants were removed, and the town built lower down on the Ural in 1740. This town was designed to protect the new subjects, who from time to time put themselves under the protection of the Russians, and to promote the trade with the people that live more towards the south. Since the establishment of a considerable commerce here, all Russian and Asiatic merchants are permitted on paying a certain duty, to sell their goods by wholesale or retail; and all European foreign merchants are allowed to bring their goods from the harbours and frontier towns to Orenburg. 180 miles S. Upha, 972 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 55. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Orense, a city of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho. The see of a bishop, which contains four parishes, two convents, and an hospital. One part of the city stands at the foot of a mountain, and the cold is of long continuance; while the other, which lies on the side of a plain, enjoys all the pleasures of spring, and the fruits of autumn, occasioned by springs, which warm the air with their exhalations. Some of these fountains are so moderately warm that a person may bathe in them; the water of others, on the contrary, is so hot that eggs may be dressed in them; but they are both salutary in several distempers. 72 miles W. Astorga, 37 SE. Compostella. *Long.* 7. 53. W. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Oreo, a town of the island of Negropont. 44 miles NNW. Negropont. *Long.* 23. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.

Ores, a town of the island of Sardinia. 10 miles SSE. Oristagni.

Oresa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 18 miles ENE. Sluck.

Oresmaux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 8 miles S. Amiens.

Oreypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 25 miles N. Ramanadporum.

Orfa, see *Ourfa*.

Orfer, a town of Scotland, on the fourth coast of the island of Pomona. 10 miles SW. Kirkwall.

Orfo, a town of Africa, in the district of Labadde, on the Gold Coast.

Orford, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated near the German sea, on the river Or. It was formerly a seaport, and in the year 1359, sent vessels and troops to the siege of Calais, but the sea has retired from it for many years: here are still the ruins of a castle and of a nunnery. The towers of the castle and the church are a sea-mark. It has a weekly market on Monday, and sends two members to parliament; tho' in 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 399. 19 miles E. Ipswich, 89 NNE. London. *Long*. 1. 31. W. *Lat*. 52. 6. N.

Orford, a town of New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut. 15 miles N. Hanover.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the south-east coast of the county of Suffolk, in the German Sea, where a light-house is erected for the direction of ships. *Long*. 1. 6. E. *Lat*. 52. 4. N.

Orfordness, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long*. 218. 9. W. *Lat*. 11. 15. N.

Orgabra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Magadoxa.

Organna, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 18 miles N. Solsona.

Orgas, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 12 miles SSE. Toledo.

Orge, (*L'*), a river of France, which runs into the Seine, 30 miles S. Paris.

Orgelet, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Jura. 12 miles S. Lons le Saunier, 20 S. Poligny. *Long*. 5. 41. E. *Lat*. 45. 31. N.

Orgeres, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles SW. Janville.

Orgia, a town of Etruria. 6 miles SW. Sienna.

Orgon, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises *Long*. 101. 20. *Lat*. 46. 56.; and runs into the Selingue, *Long*. 106. 14. E. *Lat*. 50. N. Near this river, in *Long*. 104. 36. E. *Lat*. 48. 57. an assembly of the Kalkas Tartars was held in 1698.

Orgon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the Durance. 17 miles E. Tarascon, 9 N. Salon.

Orgues, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 11 miles S. Sisteron, 2 N. Forcalquier.

Orkei, a town of Moldavia, on the Reut. 66 miles ENE. Jassi, 50 NNW. Bender.

Ori, a town of Sardinia. 8 miles S. Sassari.

Oria, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 19 miles S. Huefca.

Oria, or *Oira*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otanto; the see of a bishop, united to Tarento. This town was founded by a colony of Cretans. Servilius, an officer of Octavius Cæsar, was surprised here by Mark Antony. 45 miles NW. Otranto, 165 E. Naples.

Oriago, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, on the Brenta. 12 miles E. Padua.

Orient, (*L'*), a seaport town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Morbihan, situated at the bottom of a bay, at the mouth of the river Scorff; built in the year 1720. The harbour is good, but not capable of receiving many ships of war. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. In 1746, an unsuccessful attempt was made on this town by some British ships, under the command of Gen. Sinclair and Admiral Lestock. 18 posts SW. Rennes, 36 and three quarters W. Paris. *Long*. 3. 16. E. *Lat*. 47. 45. W.

Origny, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 8 miles E. St. Quentin.

Origone, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 18 miles N. Manfredonia.

Orihuela, or *Origuela*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, surrounded by high mountains, and situated in a country to fertile, that it has given rise to a proverb, which says, whether it rains or not, there is always corn in *O.ihuela*. It is the see of a bishop, and an university, founded in the year 1555. At Orihuela they make these curious snuff-boxes with the roots of the terebinthus, called in Spanish *cornicabra*, which are so much admired on account of their beautiful shades, representing landscapes, &c. They are chiefly used for Spanish snuff, as they preserve it moist and cool; and for this purpose are in very great estimation at Rome. As a proof of the abundance and plenty at Orihuela, it is said that the tythes of *pimento* and *tomates*, guinea-pepper and love-apple, paid to the Bishop of Orihuela, amount to 16,000l. sterling per annum. 26 miles SW. Alicante, 31 N. Carthagena. *Long*. 1. 5. W. *Lat*. 38. 7. N.

Orihuela, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon. 18 miles NW. Albarracin.

Oriheeri, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 40 miles N. Tavasthus.

Orijava, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 12 miles N. Motril.

Orillah, a town of Bengal. 7 miles W. Ramgur.

Orinaxilla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 45 m. ESE. Tavasthus.

Oring, a lake of Thibet, 63 miles in circumference. *Long.* 97. 29. E. *Lat.* 34. 47. N.

Oringa, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon.

Oriniacora, a town of Bengal. 15 miles N. Nuldingah.

Orinoko, see *Oroonoko*.

Orinx, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 41 miles E. Ispahan.

Orio, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is surrounded by walls. 4 m. W. St. Sebastian, 25 ENE. Bilbao.

Oripaa, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 27 miles NNE. Abo.

Orissa, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Bahar and Bengal; on the east by the northern circars and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by Golconda; and on the west by Berar. It was formerly a kingdom, till reduced by Akbar in 1592, and extended from the Bay of Bengal to the coast of Coromandel; it is now not so extensive. The soil is flat, moist, and fertile, and the heat excessive. A part of Orissa belongs to the English, and is included in the government of Bengal; the remainder belongs to the Berar Maharrattas.

Oristagni, or *Orisano*, a town of the island of Sardinia, situated on the west coast, on a gulf to which it gives name. The see of an archbishop. It is fortified, but thinly inhabited. 38 miles NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Oristal, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Bay of Honduras, *Long.* 86. 35. W. *Lat.* 15. 48. N.

Orizava, or *Orisaba*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, situated in a fertile valley, surrounded with detached mountains; with a population of 3000 whites, and 1500 Indians and negroes. The neighbourhood produces great quantities of tobacco. There are some tanneries and manufactures of cloth. 55 m. SE. Puebla de los Angeles.

Orkanj, see *Urkonje*.

Orkedal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 18 m. SW. Drontheim.

Orkel, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Bay of Drontheim, 14 miles SW. Drontheim.

Orkened, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 24 m. N. Christianstad.

Orkiani, a town of Curdistan. 36 miles ENE. Erbil.

Orkney Islands, a cluster of islands in the North Sea, separated from the north coast of Scotland by the Pentland Frith, about six miles wide. Their number has been generally reckoned thirty, of which twenty-six are inhabited: the rest are called *Holms*, and used only for pasturage; they are separated

from each other by narrow straits; some are sandy, others marshy; some abound in moss, which others want; some are mountainous, others are plain: throughout the whole of these islands the tides are extremely swift and violent, which, perhaps, may be occasioned by the narrowness of the passages or channels; so that when all the rest of the sea is smooth, these tides roll with vehement billows, and run so impetuously, as to produce a contrary motion in the sea adjoining to the land. This is called by the inhabitants Easter Birth, or Wester Birth, according to its course. After such an account of the violence of the tides at these islands, it would seem incredible, if it were not fully attested, that there should be any communication with the neighbouring islands; but it is certain that the inhabitants almost daily sail from island to island in small boats, called yoals, and meet with but few accidents, in comparison to the danger. In some places the currents run like the torrents of rapid rivers, and in others there are smooth spots on the water's surface, surrounded with very rough billows. The climate of these islands is far from being agreeable; for the weather is cold and moist, the winter rainy, with but little frost and snow, and the wind will sometimes blow very boisterously, and the rain come down in torrents rather than drops. In the year 1680, it has been recorded as a matter of a very unusual and extraordinary nature, that, after a violent thunder storm, pieces of ice fell there of nearly a foot in thickness. Historians agree in making the first inhabitants of these isles Picts, and call Orkney the ancient kingdom of the Picts. Many of the present inhabitants use the Norse language, which differs but little from the Teutonic or Pictish language, and was in general use to the last century; but except in Foula, where a few words are still known by the aged people, it is quite lost. The English tongue, with a Norwegian accent, is that of these islands. Others think they did not settle here till the time of Reuther king of Scotland, when the Picts, joining with a party of the Scots, were repulsed, with the loss of their king Gethus, and many of the Picts and Scottish nobility, with great slaughter; but the invasion of the Britons at the same time constrained the Picts to fly to Orkney, where they choose for king Gothus, their deceased sovereign's brother, till they were able to return to Lothian, and drive out the Britons. After this they flourished here, and were governed by kings of their own. This government probably subsisted till the subversion of the Pictish kingdom in Scotland, in the year 839, by Kenneth II. king of Scotland. They continued subject to that crown till the usurpation of Donald Bane, who is said to have

ceded these islands and the Hebrides to Magnus king of Norway, for his assistance, in the year 1099. The Norwegians thus got possession of these islands, and held them for 164 years, and lost them in the year 1263, by the battle of Largs, between Alexander III. king of Scotland, and Haquin king of Norway, who died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral of Orkney. While Alexander meditated the reduction of Orkney, as he had before recovered Man and the Western Isles; Magnus, who succeeded his father on the throne of Norway, entered into a treaty with him, to surrender all his right to them for 4000 marks, and 400 marks a year; and for the better confirmation thereof, a marriage was set on foot between his son and Alexander's daughter, to be completed when the parties came to age. This Magnus was for his pious reputed a saint, and the patron of this country, where he built the cathedral church of Kirkwall, which is dedicated to him. Alexander gave Orkney to Speire earl of Caithness, whose son was also earl of Orkney and Shetland, and his daughter brought it by marriage to the Sinclairs, successively earls thereof. In 1801, the Orkneys contained 24,445 inhabitants, and are divided into three presbyteries and eighteen ministries, some containing three and some four parishes, in all thirty-six parishes, and twelve inhabited isles, making parts of parishes. The principal island is called *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, which is situated nearly in the centre of the rest. The Orkney Islands and Shetland form a county under the name of Orkney. *Long.* 2. 13. to 3. 15. *W. Lat.* 58. 37. to 59. 16. N.

Orla, a river of Saxony, which joins the Saal at Orlamunda.

Orlamunda, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, at the conflux of the Orla and the Saal. 40 miles WSW. Altenburg, 24 ESE. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 25. *E. Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Orland, a town of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, on the Penobscot. 70 miles NE. Portland.

Orleannois, before the revolution, a fertile province of France, bounded on the east by Gâtinois, on the south by Sologne, on the west by Dunois and Vendômois, and on the north by Beauce. The principal river, the Loire, passes through and divides it in two. Orleans, which gives name to the province, is the capital. The forest of Orleans, in this province, contains 94,000 acres. It is now divided, with the Blaisois and Chartrain, into the three departments of Loire and Cher, the Loiret, and the Eure and Loire.

Orleans, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loiret, on the Loire; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and capital of the Orleannois. It is now

considered as one of the largest and most agreeable cities in France. It contains six principal gates, and twenty-two parishes: the houses are generally ill-built. It was taken by Julius Cæsar: in the year 451, it was besieged by Attila king of the Huns, who was defeated by Theodoret king of the Goths, assisted by Ætius general of Valentinian, and the king of the Franks. Theodoret was killed in the field. The Normans took it twice, in the years 855 and 865. It was besieged by the English in the year 1429, but the siege was raised by the conduct of Joanne d'Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans. During the religious war it suffered very much. In the month of April 1562, it was surprised by the Prince of Condé; and in February following it was besieged by the Duke of Guise, who had nearly carried his point, when he was assassinated. After this a negociation was set on foot, and peace concluded in the month of March; which, however, did not continue, for Le Noué seized on Orleans in the year 1567, which was followed by peace in 1568. Several councils have been held here; the first of the reign of Clovis. The principal trade is in stockings, sheep-skins, brandy, corn, and wine. The number of inhabitants is said to be 41,937. 14 posts and a half SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 59. *E. Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Orleans, an island of Canada, situated in the middle of the river St. Laurence, a little below Quebec.

Orleans, a town of Massachusetts. 90 miles SSE. Boston.

Orleans, (*New*), a town of North-America, and capital of Louisiana, on the east coast of the Mississippi, situated on an island formed by the sea, the canal, Lake Pontchartrain, and the river Mobile. The soil about it is rich and fertile, and the climate excellent. It was originally designed to be the metropolis of this country, and the residence of the governor, grand council, and courts of justice, as well as the grand emporium of Louisiana; but this design proved abortive. The houses are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. In 1788, a fire consumed 700 houses out of 900, of which the town consisted. Here are two convents, a parish church, magazines, forges, and some public buildings. *Long.* 90. 1. *W. Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Orlenga, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 232 miles N. Irkutsk. *Long.* 105. 40. *E. Lat.* 56. N.

Orley, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 16 miles NNE. Soldau.

Orliac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 5 m. SSE. Belvez.

Orliac, a town of Croatia. 20 miles S. Carlstadt.

Orlishausen, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles SSE. Colleda.

Orlos, a town of Lithuania. 60 miles E. Pinsk.

Orlov, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 5 miles E. Lenciez.

Orlov, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Viatka. *Long.* 49. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Orlov, an island in the Caspian Sea. *Long.* 53. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Orlov, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tchernaiia, *Long.* 168. 14. E. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

Orlovka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtsch, *Long.* 75. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Orlovka, a river of Russia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, 28 miles N. Ponoï.

Orlovgoroditsche, a town of Russia, on the river Ischim. 120 miles SE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 70. 44. E. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Orlovskaiia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 124 miles E. Orenburg.

Orlovskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the governments of Smolensk and Kaluga, on the west by Smolensk and Novgorod Sieverskoi, on the south-west by Novgorod Sieverskoi, on the south-east by Kurskoi and Voronezskoi, and on the east by Tambovskoe and Tulscoe. Its length from east to west 208 miles; its breadth various, from 20 to 100. *Long.* 33. 14. to 39. E. *Lat.* 50. to 54. N.

Orluc, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 8 miles NW. Kreminiek.

Orly, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzelk. 44 miles E. Pinsk.

Orly, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 8 miles SSE. Paris.

Ormea, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Tanaro. This town was taken by the French in the month of April 1794. 6 miles WSW. Garresio, 10 S. Ceva.

Orme's Head, (*Great*), a cape on the north coast of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. *Long.* 2. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

Orme's Head, (*Little*), a cape on the north coast of Wales, and county of Caernarvon. 5 miles SE. Great Orme's Head.

Ormes, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 10 miles S. Richelieu.

Ormia; see *Urmia*.

Ormillos, (*Los*), a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 36 miles N. St. Salvador de Juguï.

Ormo, a small island in the Baltic, between the coast of Finland and the island of Aland. *Long.* 20. 41. E. *Lat.* 60. 27. N.

Ormskirk, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated near the grand canal; with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 2554 inhabitants. 41 miles S, Lancas-

ter, 217 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Ormus, an island of Asia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, about 10 miles in circumference. It is, strictly speaking, no better than a rock of salt, the very dust of the country within land being white and pure, as well as very pungent to the taste. Springs there are none, and the small lakes of fresh water are no more than cavities filled with rain, which, however, falls but seldom in that climate. In this island is a good city, and a strong fortress, in which the kings of Ormus formerly resided, who had likewise some dominions, though not of large extent, upon the continent of Persia. It was from its commodious situation that it became the greatest mart in the east, to which shipping repaired from all parts of the Indies, from the coasts of Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, besides a regular trade carried on by caravans across the country. This made the sovereigns of Ormus rich and respected, if not great and potent monarchs; and at proper seasons of the year, there was a prodigious resort of merchants from all countries, besides factors that resided constantly there, particularly the Venetians, who drove a great trade in jewels transported from thence to Bassora, and by caravans to Aleppo, or to Suez by sea, then overland, by the Nile, to Alexandria, where they were delivered to the merchants to whom they were consigned. It was the known wealth and prodigious commerce of this place which excited the Portuguese to attempt the conquest of it, which they achieved. As it was not for their interest, they did not deprive the king either of his title or of his dominions; but were content he should retain the one, and pay a tribute for the other. They were, however, absolute masters of the town and citadel. The former stood upon the sea-coast, and consisted of about 3000 houses. The settled inhabitants were, for the most part, Arabians, Mahometans, and subjects to the sovereign, a few Indians, who were Pagans, and about 100 families of Jews; so that, in all, they were computed at 40,000 souls. The fortress or citadel, built on a point of land, extending towards the Persian coast, was regular, beautiful, and very strong; furnished, by degrees, with no less than 300 pieces of cannon. Caravans from Aleppo set out twice a year, in the months of April and September, for Bassora, with a vast number of camels, escorted by Jannissaries, and from thence themselves and their merchandize were easily transported by sea to Ormus. These caravans consisted of from two or three to five or six thousand persons, and the wealth they brought was prodigious. On the other hand, the regular trade from Ma-

Jacca, private ships from all parts of the Indies, and the caravans that passed through the provinces of Persia, brought likewise the richest and most valuable commodities in vast quantities. The famous Persian monarch Shâh Abbas had long meditated the conquest of this important place; but for want of a naval force found it altogether impracticable. The Portuguese, now under the dominion of Spain, supplied him with a fleet, by their indiscretion, which all the power of his monarchy could not have raised, or his policy obtained; in short they quarrelled with and insulted the English, who were become lately considerable in the Indies. These entered into a treaty with the Persians, furnished a squadron of nine sail, with which they blocked and battered the city and castle, and landed an army of 3000 Persians on the island. The besieged had a great strength, and a good fleet, but all was ill managed. The city surrendered soon, some writers suggest through treachery, but it seems to have been rather through indiscretion and folly: the fleet was the most part burnt and destroyed. After all, the citadel made a good defence, and might have been preserved, if the governor had not been obstinate, in refusing to let the sea thro' the peninsula which joined the point of land upon which the fortrefs stood to the island, because it was an expedient that did not occur first to himself. In fine, after about two months dispute, the garrison of that important place capitulated with the English; and thus, after remaining in their hands almost 120 years, Ormus was lost by the Portuguese. It was computed that, exclusive of jewels and rich merchandize, the plunder and ready money amounted to above two millions. The articles of the capitulation were but ill observed, and the Persian was not very scrupulous in executing the treaty; so that the English were far from having their full share of booty; and of what they did receive the greatest part perished at sea. The Portuguese made an attempt for the recovery of Ormus, in which they might have been successful, if the viceroy at Goa had not, through want of incapacity, indolence, or pique to the officer who commanded in that expedition, failed in his duty. After it once fell into the hands of the Persians, the place was quickly ruined; and the trade transferred to Bander Abassi, or Gambron. *Long.* 56. 40. E. *Lat.* 27. 8. N.

Ornacieux, a town of France, in the department of the Hère. 15 miles E. Vienne.

Ornain, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Vitry le François.

Ornano, a town of the island of Corsica. 10 miles SSE. Ajaccio.

Ornans, a town of France, and principal

place of a district, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles SSE. Besançon, 14 NNW. Pontarlier. *Long.* 6. 13. E. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

Orne, a river of France, which rises about five miles east from Sees, in the department to which it gives name; passes by Sees, Argentan, Clecy, Caen, &c. and runs into the English Channel, about three leagues below Caen, *Long.* 0. 10. W. *Lat.* 49. 23. N. It gives name to a department.

Orne, a river of France, which runs into the Sarthe, in the department of the Sarthe.

Orne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Calvados, on the north-east by the department of the Eure, on the east by the department of the Eure and Loire, on the south by the departments of the Sarthe and the Mayenne, and on the west by the department of the Channel; about 70 miles in length, and from 18 to 30 in breadth. This department is composed of part of Normandy and part of Perche. Alençon is the capital.

Orneau, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, 6 miles below Châtelet.

Ornes, a river of France, which rises near Ornes, in the department of the Meuse, passes by Estain, &c. and runs into the Meuse, eight miles S. Thionville.

Ornes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 6 miles NNE. Verdun, 7 NW. Estain.

Ornon, an island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 6. E. *Lat.* 68. N.

Ornos, a seaport on the south coast of the island of Myconi. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Oro, a mountain of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. 13 m. W. Bormio.

Orodada, a town of Peru, on the coast. 6 miles SW. Payta.

Oroe, an island of Denmark, at the south end of the Little Belt, about 12 miles long and two wide. 8 miles SW. the island of Funen, 6 W. Langeland. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

Oreskiöbing, a seaport of Denmark, situated on the east side of the island of Oroe. *Long.* 10. 23. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Oromoslo, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 66. 40. W. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Oromtchi, a town of Thibet. 43 miles E. Manas-Hotun. *Long.* 86. 44. E. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

Oron, or *Oron la Ville*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 6 m. N. Vevai.

Orondocks, Indians of Canada, who inhabit near Trois Rivières.

Oronhi, a town of Thibet. 38 miles W. Yolotou Hotun.

Orono's Island, a small island in the river Penobscot.

Oronsay, one of the Western islands of Scotland. It is a small island only at high water, on the north coast of North Uist, of which at low water it makes a part. *Long.* 7. 16. W. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Orontes, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, at Antioch. This river is by the Arabs called *Nadir Aasi*, and by some authors *Fer* or *Farfar*.

Oroonoko, or *Orenoko*, or *Orinoko*, a river of South-America, formed of two large streams, the most considerable of which has its source in the mountains of Popayan, and at the foot of these mountains waters a town called by the Spaniards *San Juan de las Lajas*. Afterwards it continues its course a great way eastward, with many windings, and then directs its course to the north-east, till joined by the river San Pedro, which has its source much farther to the northward. At their junction they form a considerable island, and to the eastward of the northern part of it a large lake. From thence they continue their course in one large stream to the Atlantic Ocean. Its whole course, considering its turnings and windings, is about 1380 miles, rising within 160 miles of the South Sea. This river increases in depth from the annual rains on the Andes, which fall in April, and continues rising for the space of five months, and in the narrowest part of the stream it is said to increase to the height of 120 feet. The mouth or main channel is laid down in *Long.* 59. 50. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Oroonoko, (*Little*), see *Mocomoco*.

Oropesa, a town of South-America, capital of the jurisdiction of Cochabamba, situated in a valley, on a small river. The inhabitants carry on considerable trade with their corn and fruits, great quantities of both being produced in the valley of Cochabamba, where the town is situated. 150 miles NW. La Plata. *Long.* 67. 6. W. *Lat.* 18. 15. S.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 52 miles W. Toledo.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 32 miles ENE. Segorbe. *Long.* 0. 4. W. *Lat.* 40. 8. N.

Oropesa, a mountain of Piedmont. 6 miles N. Biella.

Orosei, a town of Sardinia, on the east coast. 58 miles E. Alghicri, 73 NNE. Cagliari.

Orosa, a small island of Scotland, in Loch Lunart.

Orospeña, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the borders of Seville.

Oroszeg, a town of Hungary, the see of a bishop. 8 miles N. Munkacz.

Oroszlanko, a castle of Hungary. 8 miles W. Bolcsko.

Orovitza, a town of Slavonia. 14 miles NNE. Pofzega.

Oroust, an island in the North Sea, near the west coast of Sweden, 40 miles in circumference. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Orpha, see *Ourfa*.

Orphan Island, an island at the mouth of the Penobscot, containing about 10,000 acres.

Orpha's Bank, a fishing bank in the gulf of St. Laurence, south-east of Chaleur Bay.

Orphan's Island, an island in lake Ontario.

Orpierres, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 18 miles E. le Buis, 7 S. Serres.

Orr, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the residence of a Dola. 70 miles NE. Hodeida, 24 WSW. Sana.

Orr Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into Solway Frith, ten miles E. Kircudbright. *Long.* 3. 50. W. *Lat.* 54. 55. N.

Orra, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 20 miles NE. Abu Arifsch.

Orrel, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1883, of whom 676 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 m. SW. Wigan.

Orria, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. 9 miles N. Teruel.

Orria, (*El*), a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 15 miles SE. Bilbao.

Orrington, a town of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, on the Penobscot. 110 miles NNE. Portland.

Orron Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Cromarty, at Dingwall.

Orssville, a town of the state of Tennessee.

Orsara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 4 miles S. Troja.

Orscha, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Dnieper. 40 m. N. Mogilev. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Orsera, a seaport town of Istria, situated on a hill, with a fine harbour, which affords commodious shelter in tempestuous weather. It is populous, and the residence of the bishop of Parenzo. 4 miles N. Rovigno.

Orsierre, a town of the Valais. 5 miles S. Martigny.

Orsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 miles W. Calmar.

Orskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 132 miles E. Orenburg.

Orskar, a small island, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 11. E. *Lat.* 60. 32. N.

Orsogna, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles SE. Civita di Chieta.

Orsoko, or *Orsaki*, a town of Africa, in the district of Acia, on the Gold Coast.

Orsomorso, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles Scalca.

Orson's Island, an island in the river Penobscot.

Orsova, or *Orschowa*, a fortress of Servia, built on both sides of the Danube; that part on the left of the river is in the bannat of Temesvar, and called *Old Orsova*. It was ceded to Austria by the peace of Sistova. The other, on the right bank of the river, is called *New Orsova*, and belongs to the Turks. It was taken by the Austrians under General Laudohn, since which time the fortifications have been neglected. 75 miles E. Belgrade, 60 SE. Temesvar. *Long.* 21. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Orsoy, or *Orsaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late belonging to the duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine. In the year 1634, it was taken by the Prince of Orange; and in the year 1672, it was taken by the Duke of Orleans, who demolished the fortifications. 24 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Ort, or *Leer Ort*, or *Oort*, a town of East Friesland, at the conflux of the Leer and the Ems. 11 miles SSE. Emden. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Orta, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, on the Tyber, once the see of a bishop, now united to Civita Castellana. 12 miles ENE. Viterbo, 30 NW. Rome.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on a lake to which it gives name. 21 miles NNW. Novara, 36 WNW. Milan.

Orta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 12 miles NW. Tortosa.

Orta, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 11 miles NNE. Acoli.

Ortaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia. 30 miles SE. Scalanova.

Or Tcheloschwei, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 16 miles SE. Mungatzkoi.

Ortegal, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near Cape Ortegal.

Ortelsburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 68 miles N. Königsberg, 100 ESE. Dantzic. *Long.* 20. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Ortenau, a tract of Germany, situated between the Brisgau, the marquisate of Baden, the Black Forest, and the Rhine, dismembered from the duchy of Swabia, in the time of the Emperor Henry IV. and annexed to the estates of the Dukes of Zahringen; on the extinction of whom it came by marriage to the Count of Habsburg. In the disposition of indemnities in 1802, agreeably to the peace of Luneville, the Ortenau, with the Brisgau, was adjudged to the Duke of Modena, and afterwards to the Duke of Baden.

Ortenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg, on the Nid-

der. 17 miles NE. Franckfort on the Maine, 17 SE. Gießen.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria, which gives name to a county. The assessment for the county was 24 florins for the Roman month, and the tax to the imperial chamber 16 rix-dollars 23 kruitzers. The count and inhabitants are Lutherans. 3 miles S. Vilzhofen, 10 W. Passau.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Carinthia, on the Drave. 6 miles ESE. Saxenburg, 32 W. Clagenfurt.

Ortenau, a town of Germany, in the Ortenau. 2 miles SE. Offenburg, 3 NW. Gengenbach.

Orth, a town of Austria. 8 miles E. Entzerstorff.

Orthes, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, on the gave of Pau. 20 miles NW. Pau, 30 E. Bayonne. *Long.* 0. 42. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Orthmamsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 m. ESE. Zwickau.

Orthosia, or *Ortosia*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 12 miles NE. Tripoli. *Long.* 35. 50. E. *Lat.* 34. 47. N.

Orti, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, the see of a bishop, united to Castellana. 12 m. E. Viterbo, 30 NW. Rome.

Ortibario, a town of the island of Corfica. 12 miles S. Pellegrino.

Ortigaia, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 14 miles S. Logrono.

Orto, a town of Chinese Tartary. 50 m. W. Hami. *Long.* 92. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Orton, or *Overton*, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1230 inhabitants. 14 miles NNE. Kendal, 271 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 54. 29. N.

Ortona a Mare, a seaport town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; the see of a bishop, united with Campoli. 13 miles E. Civita di Chieti. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Ortori, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 15 miles S. Idsumi.

Ortosta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 5 miles N. Lund.

Ortrand, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 11 miles NE. Grossen Hayn, 22 N. Dresden.

Orval, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 5 m. N. Montmedy.

Oruba, see *Aruba*.

Oruenny, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles NNW. Darore.

Orvietto, a city of the Popedom, and capital of a province called the *Orvietan*, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope, situated at the conflux of the Paglia and the Chiana. The cathedral is esteemed as a fine Gothic building, and contains some

good sculpture and paintings. The country of Orvietan is about twenty miles long, and from ten to fifteen wide. 73 miles SSE. Florence, 50 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 12. 3. E. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Orum, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. 11 miles SW. Tyfted.

Orurillo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, on Lake Titiaca. 25 miles NW. Afangaro.

Oruro, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and archbishopric of La Plata. The greatest part of this jurisdiction is so cold, that no esculent vegetables will flourish there; but it abounds with numerous flocks of herds, besides the cattle peculiar to the country. Here are also many gold and silver mines; the former, though known even in the times of the yncas, have been very little worked; but the latter have greatly enriched the inhabitants of the province. At present, however, they seem to be inevitably lost, being overflowed, and all the attempts hitherto made to drain them having proved abortive; so that those at present of any value are in the mountains of Popo, about 39 miles from the town, which is large and populous from the trade carried on there. It has a revenue office for collecting the fifths belonging to the crown. Its capital is called *San Phelipe de Austria de Oruro*.

Osrushnah, see *Osrushnah*.

Orwell, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kinross. 2 miles N. Kinross.

Orwell, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie. *Long.* 80. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Orwell, a town of the state of Vermont, on Lake Champlain. 15 miles WNW. Rutland.

Orwell, or *Ipswich Water*, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which passes by Stow, Needham, Ipswich, &c. and joining the Stour, forms the harbour of Harwich, and is called *Orwell Haven*, soon after passing into the German Sea.

Orzerz, a town of Istria, in the gulf of Venice, near the sea. 5 miles N. Rovigno. *Long.* 13. 53. E. *Lat.* 45. 13. N.

Os, see *Avesh*.

Os, or *Oss*, a town of Brabant. 10 miles NE. Bois le Duc.

Osa, a river of Etruria, which runs into the sea. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Osa, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama. 80 miles SW. Perm. *Long.* 53. 54. E. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Osa de la Vega, (*La*) a town of Spain, in New Castile. 36 miles S. Huete.

Osacca, a seaport town of Japan, in the island of Niphon; and next to the two capitals Meaco and Jedo, the most considerable for riches, grandeur, and population. It is situated in a large bay, to which it

gives name, near the mouth of the river Jedogawa, which is here as large as the Thames at London. The port is defended by a strong castle on the north-east end, which was built by the emperor Faycho, so as to command both the city and river. It hath always a numerous garrison, and is commanded by two officers in greatest favour with the court; one of them hath the care of the castle, in which are kept part of the emperor's treasures and stores; and the other presides over the garrison; but neither of them hath any thing to do with the government of the city, which hath its own governors and officers in the same form as that of Jedo, and is kept under the same strict regulations as the other chief cities of the empire. *Oacca* abounds with all sorts of provisions and merchandize. The neighbouring country affords a sort of earth of a beautiful orange colour, with which they cover their houses, and great quantities of it are conveyed into the ports of the empire for the same purpose. 25 miles SW. Meaco. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Osada, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 28. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. N.

Osages, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 92. 48. E. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

Osages, a town of Louisiana, on a river so called. 150 m. W. St. Genevieve. *Long.* 93. 46. W. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Osara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. *Long.* 136. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Osara, or *Aschara*, or *Asara*, a town of Syria, in the Desert, near the Euphrates. 70 miles NW. Ana, 170 ESE. Aleppo.

Osbaniket, a town of Turkestan, on the Sirr. 30 miles W. Toncat.

Oscari, a town of Sardinia. 23 miles SE. Castel Aragonese.

Oscasato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles NW. Cremona.

Oscha, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtysh, opposite Malanova, in the government of Tobolsk.

Ochatz, or *O zzek*, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen, containing three churches, a college, and some manufactures of cloth. 16 miles NW. Meissen, 30 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Oschersleben, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the Bode. 10 miles NNE. Halberstadt, 20 W. Magdeburg. *Long.* 11. 28. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Oschetzka, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 23 miles E. Culm.

Orschmiana, see *Orzmiana*.

Ose, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Mark, and runs into the Berwer 2 miles S. Mengen, in the dutchy of Westphalia.

Osemanpour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles E. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 20. E. *Lat.* 23. 11. N.

Osen, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 56 miles N. Drontheim.

Osenoka, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kolima, *Long.* 148. 14. E. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

Oser, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oka, 20 miles NNW. Riazan.

Osero, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, separated by a narrow strait from the south-west end of the island of Cherio, about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 in breadth. It contains a town of the same name, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Zara. The air of Osero is quite pestilential in the heat of summer, and the cause is obvious; there being near the walls several pools of brackish water, which, thro' the negligence, poverty, and small numbers of the inhabitants, have no outlet, and so become putrified, together with the reeds and insects. Some have attributed the unwholesomeness of the air to the vicinity of the mountain, which interrupts the free course of the wind; but had they been stopt there for several days by the fury of the wind, they would not have thought so. It is truly melancholy and painful, says a modern traveller, to see a city so well situated, and populous in other times, now reduced to ruin, and almost uninhabitable, by an evil that might be easily removed. There are even sufficient funds in the place itself to defray the small charge that would be requisite. Several good simple benefices are annexed to the church of Osero, which hitherto have rarely served any other end than to reward services done to a foreign court, and perhaps sometimes to the prejudice of the paternal maxims of the Venetian government. It is to be wished that the time was near when the hand of the sovereign shall interfere, and turn these benefices to the relief of the afflicted people, and to the redemption of that unhappy place. Surely the use of these sacred revenues might very laudably be applied to the advantage of the people. The skeleton of the city, where perhaps there are more ruined and uninhabited houses than inhabitants, had the title of bishopric since the time of Budimiro, the first Christian king of Dalmatia. Its cathedral is a solid fabric, and the front of it is not in bad taste; the steeple is also magnificent, and not of bad architecture. The Saracens destroyed and burnt this place about the year 840, and since that it never recovered itself. The coasts abound with sardines and mackerel. *Long.* 14. 35. E. *Lat.* 44. 56. N.

Osero, a town of Dalmatia, capital of the island of Osero, the see of a bishop, and suffragan of Zara.

Osey, see *St. Osith*.

Osfan, or *Alfan*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 35 miles NNW. Mecca.

Osica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 8 miles SW. Lucko.

Osimo, a town of the Papedom, in the marquise of Ancona, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. This was anciently a city of Umbria, and named *Auxinum*. 12 miles SSW. Ancona, 103 NNE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Osio, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 32 miles WSW. Linkioping.

Osiot, see *Siut*.

Oskarawa, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, near Olmutz.

Oskipara, a town of Persian Armenia. 36 miles NW. Kanja.

Oskol, a river of Russia, which runs into the Donetz, near Izium, in the government of Charkov.

Oskol, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the river Oskol. 60 m. SE. Kursk. *Long.* 37. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Oskova, a mountain of Bosnia. 20 miles SE. Serajo.

Oslawa, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 12 miles W. Brunn.

Oslawa, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Iglau, near Eybeneschitz.

Osma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, the see of a bishop. This town is almost ruined; the cathedral is situated in Burgo d'Osma. In the year of Rome 682, this town, taking part with Sertorius, was taken and destroyed by Pompey. In the year 931, the Moors were defeated here by the Christians. In the beginning of the eleventh century, it was taken by the Moors, but soon after recovered by the Christians. 40 miles SE. Burgos, 52 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Osman Aga, a town of Walachia. 22 m. SW. Galacz.

Osmangik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 140 miles NW. Sivas, 80 S. Sinob. *Long.* 35. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Osmi, a town of Daghestan. 28 miles NW. Desbund.

Osmorzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irusch. 201 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 76. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, (*Bishopric of*,) a principality of Germany, bounded on the north and west by the bishopric of Munster, on the east by the counties of Ravensberg and Diepholz, and principality of Minden, and on the south by the county of Ravensberg; about 40 miles long, and from 16 to 24 wide. Almost half of this bishopric consists of heath lands, which yield several sorts

of turf and pasturage. The best spot in it lies about Quackenbruck, and is called *Artland*. This country produces as much rye as supplies the necessities of the inhabitants, and 500 stills. Considerable quantities of buck wheat, small wheat, oats, and almost all the barley used here are imported from the principality of Minden, and the county of Schauenburg. The breeding of cattle is but small. Out of East Friesland, during harvest time in particular, large numbers of cattle are brought hither. In this country too is little wood; but besides turf, it produces coal. Bishop Ernest Augustus II. established a salt-work at Disfen, which belonged lately to the electoral house of Brunswick Lüneburg. Marble is also found here in plenty; and Bishop Ernest opened a silver mine, but this was afterwards dropped. In the whole country are four principal towns, and three smaller, and about 20,000 fire-places or hearths, all which are rated in the register, and in each of these two families frequently reside. The noble and free are not reckoned in this account. The land states here are the chapter, the knights, and the principal towns. The land diets are appointed by the bishop, and held in the town of Osnabrück. The inhabitants here are diligent and industrious. Of the peasants, about the number of 6000 go yearly to Holland, where they mow, till, cut turf, and do other work, for hire. The meanest of them, notwithstanding brings home twenty, and the best workmen full seventy florins. This country is partly addiçted to the Roman Catholic, and partly to the Lutheran church. Neither the Protestant nor the Roman Catholic bishops have a right of reformation; but every thing must remain as it stood here on January 1, 1624. The parishes in it are partly Roman Catholics, partly Lutheran, and partly mixed. In the whole country no Jews are tolerated. The greatest and most beneficial occupation of the inhabitants of this country consists of spinning of yarn, and the manufacturing a coarse kind of linen, which is conveyed by the Hollanders, English, and Spaniards, to Guinea and America, and annually brings into this country 1,000,000 of rix-dollars. Other manufactures are wanting. The bishopric of Osnabrück is the first and oldest in all Westphalia, being founded by the Emperor Charlemagne. At the peace of Osnabrück, in 1648, it was settled that this bishopric should alternately have a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran bishop; and that the chapter might choose and select the former, either from among themselves or elsewhere; but that they should always select the latter out of the house of Brunswick Lüneburg, and therein out of the posterity of Duke George, and on the full extinction of them, out of the posterity of

Duke Augustus. At the settling of the indemnities, in 1802, at Ratibon, it was agreed that the bishopric should devolve to the electoral house of Brunswick in perpetuity, on condition that the King of England as elector of Hanover should resign all pretensions to Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hoxter; and abandon his rights in the cities of Ham-burgh and Bremen; that he should cede the bailiwick of Wildshaufen to the Duke of Oldenburg, and his right of succession in the county of Sayn Altenkirchen to the Prince of Nassau Usingen. By the peace of Tilsit the new kingdom of Westphalia was announced, and Osnabrück annexed to it. The bishop was a prince of the empire, and was charged in the matricular of the empire at 216 florins monthly, and to the maintenance of the chamber court he contributed each term 81 rix-dollars 14½ kruitzers. At the yearly land diet a voluntary donation out of the cash belonging to the foundation was granted to the bishop by the three states, which, ever since the year 1729, has amounted at the lowest to 60,000, at the highest sum to 145,000, and generally to above 100,000 rix-dollars. The revenues of the chapter were rated at betwixt 90 and 100,000.

Osnaburg, a city of Westphalia, in the bishopric of the same name, on the Hase, fortified in the ancient manner. This place consists of the Old and New Town, which ever since 1306, have been united and governed by a common magistracy. The manner of building here is antique, and the number of its houses, exclusive of the public and bye buildings, amounts to 1200. This town is not populous, not above 500 children being baptized here in a year. Its magistracy is Lutheran, and re-chosen yearly, on the 2d of January. Osnabrück denies the power of the bishop in matters relating to the church and poice, and was also possessed of the criminal jurisdiction, together with the right of fortification, and had a consistory of its own, as also the excise, the collecting of the rates for its burghers, and a revenue of about 8 or 9000 rix-dollars yearly. The town toll was ceded by the town, in the year 1431, to the bishop, with a reserve of exemption from toll to the burgherhip, in order to be rid of the Jews, who this year were accordingly banished. By virtue of the recess at that time made, the military accoutrements also were abolished, and consequently all burghers' estates declared free. The town is possessed of the right of coining copper, which, in the year 1740, it exercised for the last time. The episcopal palace here was built by bishop Ernest Augustus, and belonged to the electoral house of Brunswick Lüneburg, who usually resigned it to the Catholic bishop for his maintenance. The chancery is no considerable building.

In the hall of the council-house, where the celebrated peace of 1648 was concluded, are seen the pictures of divers of the ambassadors who assisted at it. In it also is shewn, in a thin folio, the portraits of the bishops of Osnabruck, which George Berger drew with his pen; as also several vouchers of the council of Bâle, and three of those large golden coins which were dispersed by the anabaptists, in the year 1534, in order to gain adherents here. The Roman Catholics and the Lutherans have each two parish churches. Osnabruck was formerly one of the Hanse towns, the Hanseatic vouchers of that time being still kept here in the council-house. Its principal subsistence depends upon its linen trade, which is manufactured in the country, and in the foreign manufactures which are retailed here. In the year 1665, this town for the first time received soldiers; but it is always stipulated between the new bishop, when he enters the government of it, and the town magistracy, how many hundred men the town is to receive. Osnabruck, so early as the time of Charlemagne, was a considerable borough; and in 1082, was environed with walls, and the same year, as also in 1553 and 1626, besieged, but not taken; whereas in 1633, it was taken by the Swedes. In the year 1613, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. In 1630, Bishop Francis William erected an academy here, consisting of thirteen seminaries, which were also confirmed by the emperor Ferdinand II. and Pope Urban VIII. but the capture of the Swedes put an end to it. In the year 1634, the crown of Sweden created Count Gustavus Wasaburg lord of the bishopric of Osnabruck, who had also a residence in the town of Osnabruck; but at the peace of Osnabruck he renounced all his right obtained over this country during the war, in consideration of which he was promised 80,000 rix-dollars, at four several payments. Osnabruck was the first town in Westphalia which received the Lutheran doctrine. George I. king of England died in this city as he was going to Hanover. 24 miles NNE. Munster. *Long.* 7. 4. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Osnaburg House, a station of Canada. *Long.* 87. W. *Lat.* 51. N.

Osnaburg Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, supposed to have been first discovered by Quiros, in 1606, who called it *Dezana*; Bougainville called it *Boudoir*; Captain Wallis, who visited it in 1769, called it *Osnaburg*; the natives name it *Maitea*. The form is nearly circular, and the land elevated, but no anchoring place was found. In some parts it appeared covered with cocoa-nut and other trees, and in others nothing but a naked rock; the inhabitants were well clothed, and

seemed to be of a humane disposition: they made use of canoes to visit the neighbouring islands: some hogs were seen. Captain Cook visited this island in the year 1769. *Long.* 147. 30. W. *Lat.* 17. 51. S.

Osnaburg Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. It is a small flat island covered with trees. *Long.* 141. 34. W. *Lat.* 22. S.

Osokolsko, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Mezen. 104 miles ENE. Archangel.

Ossola, a town of the island of Sardinia. 14 miles NNE. Sassari.

Ossola, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 10 miles ESE. Aquila.

Ossopo, a fortress of Italy, in Friuli. 5 m. W. Gemona, 15 NW. Udina.

Ossorno, a town of Chili, situated in a district abounding in gold mines. 40 miles SE. Valdivia. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. S.

Osrushnah, a town of Turkestan, and capital of a district, or province, to which it gives name. 65 miles NNE. Samarcand, 70 SW. Kojend. *Long.* 64. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Ossa, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Vistula, 15 miles below Culm.

Ossabaw, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 17. W. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

Ossabaw Sound, a channel of the Atlantic, between the islands of Great Wassaw and Ossabaw. *Long.* 81. 12. W. *Lat.* 31. 43. N.

Ossapee, or *Osapy*, see *Ossipee*.

Ossara, a town of Hindooistan, in Mohurbunge. 18 miles N. Harriopour.

Orsegg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 18 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

Ossen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 2 miles SW. Mittelwald.

Osseniga, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 6 miles N. Verona.

Ossett, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3424, of whom 1001 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles W. Wakefield.

Osserbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Wichra, near Frohburg, in the margravate of Meissen.

Ossiach, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, on the lake Ossiacher. 4 miles SW. Feltkirchen.

Ossiacher See, a lake of Carinthia, four miles long, and two wide. 4 miles NE. Villach.

Ossig, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles ENE. Grotkau.

Ossig, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 4 miles S. Zeitz.

Ossipee, a post town of New Hampshire, on a river so called. 40 m. NNE. Concord.

Ossipee, a river of America, in the province of Main, which runs into the Saco, *Long.* 70. 45. *W. Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Ossipee, mountains of New Hampshire. 40 miles N. Concord. *Long.* 71. 15. *W. Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Ossnolian, see *Asseneboyne*.

Ossola, or *Oscella*, a district of Italy, between the Valais and Lake Maggiore, about 35 miles in length, and from 15 to 25 in breadth; the country is composed of mountains and valleys, but is fertile and populous. Domo d'Oscello is the capital.

Ossolin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 m. W. Sandomirz.

Ossorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 16 miles N. Bissunpour.

Ossory, a bishopric of Ireland, once a kingdom. The see was first founded at Saigair; afterwards removed to Aghavoe, and from thence to St. Canice, in the county of Kilkenny, with the title of Ossory.

Ossuero, see *Osero*.

Ossun, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 6 miles SSW. Tarbe, 12 N. Argeliez.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ancient and well peopled. It is said to have been formerly strong, less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of it which furnishes water to the inhabitants, whilst the whole country, for eight miles round, is totally deprived of that necessary article. Cæsar besieged Ossuna, and was obliged to bring his provisions, water in particular, from a great distance. 12 m. SSW: Ecija, 45 NE. Seville.

Ostabat, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 6 miles S. St. Palais, 9 W. Mauleon.

Ostakre, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 4 miles N. Ghent.

Ostalic, a town of Spain, on the Tordera. In 1694, this town was taken by the French, who quitted it the year following, after having destroyed the fortifications. 22 miles SW. Gerona, 20 SE. Vique.

Ostano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 10 miles N. Como.

Ostaschkov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, near the lake Seliger. 80 miles W. Tver. *Long.* 33. 34. E. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Oste, a river which rises in the south part of the duchy of Bremen, passes by Bremerwerde, &c. and runs into the Elbe, at its mouth. *Long.* 8. 54. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Ostby, a town of Sweden, in Angermaland. 60 miles N. Hernosand.

Ostellato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 14 m. SE. Ferrara.

Osten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen. 11 miles NW. Stade.

Ostend, a strong seaport town of France,

in the department of the Lys, with a good harbour, which takes its name from its eastern situation. It is surrounded by a great number of forts, ten bastions, and has four gates. Gobert de Steenlade, having taken the habit in the abbey of Bertin, at St. Omer's, in 814, gave Ostend to that monastery, then only a small village, with 38 others. It became a town in 1072, when Robert de Frise built a church, dedicated to St. Peter. In the year 1372, the fishermen and other inhabitants built round it a simple pallisade. In 1445, Philip the Good surrounded it with walls, erected gates, enlarged the town, and made the harbour more commodious. In the year 1583, it was regularly fortified by the Prince of Orange, after he had taken Ghent and Bruges. The Prince of Parma came to attack it the same year, but was compelled to retire without effecting his purpose. In the year 1601, the Archduke Albert resolved to besiege it, as thinking if he was master of that city, he could easily overawe the trade of Zealand; and made the most vigorous efforts for that purpose. Sir Francis Vere, with eight companies of English troops, had been detached from Prince Maurice, who was then besieging Rhinberg, and had thrown himself into the town. Little progress was made for some months, yet the siege went on without intermission, neither the inclemency of winter, the discontent of the soldiers, nor the intrepid behaviour of the garrison, could oblige the archduke to give up the enterprise. Both the army without, and the garrison within, suffered extremely by sickness and fatigue, the English in particular; so that the garrison, which at first amounted to 7000 men, was, in the space of a few months, reduced to 3000. The outworks were greatly damaged by the enemy, and the unusual inundations of the sea, to repair and defend which required the utmost exertion and diligence; at last when the besieged were quite spent with fatigue, Sir Francis Vere was informed that the Archduke had appointed the next day for a general assault; to avoid the danger, he set on foot a capitulation, by which he gained time to reinforce his garrison with four companies of foot. Irritated at the stratagem of the English governor, Albert resolved upon revenge, by storming a breach; the attack was made upon the 17th of January, with the utmost vigour, under Mexia, an experienced Spanish officer, and supported for three hours; but was at last repelled by the besieged, after the Spaniards had lost 100 men. After this the Archduke was advised to raise the siege, which the severity of the season rendered almost intolerable to the troops, but to this he would not assent. He ordered barracks to be erected for the accommodation of the soldiers;

committed the direction of the siege to Don Juan de Rivas, and set out for Ghent, to concert measures for pushing his operations with still more vigour. The States General embraced this occasion to change the garrison of Ostend, which was worn out and emaciated with perpetual fatigue and watching. As the enemy had considerably relaxed in their diligence, and the communication of the sea was preserved open, the scheme was executed without difficulty. A fresh garrison, supplied with every necessary, accordingly took charge of the town, under the conduct of Colonel Dorp, Colonel Edmunds, a Scotchman, and Hertain, a Frenchman. Sir Francis Vere, with the former garrison, joined the army under Prince Maurice. Rivas practised every expedient to prove himself worthy of the trust: but he was repeatedly baffled by the diligence of Vander Noot, the new governor. At last he succeeded in reducing three out-forts, which he joined to the quarter commanded by fort Albert, by means of a great platform, mounted with heavy cannon, and surrounded with gabions full of earth. The garrison erected a battery to frustrate the effects of this platform, and threw bombs so successfully as to destroy the whole attempt, and cost the enemy infinite labour and expence. They seconded the fire of their battery with a vigorous sally, in which 700 Spaniards were killed, and an equal number made prisoners. Disappointed in this design, Rivas applied his mind to cutting off the communication between the garrison and the sea. Pompey Torgu, the best engineer in the service, contrived a kind of floating battery, which would have prevented the entrance of ships, provided it could be secured from the fury of the waves, by dikes and other defences. To raise these, above half the army was assiduously employed for several days, and when the work was almost perfected, Rivas had the mortification to see the whole destroyed by a storm of wind, and an incessant shower of bullets poured out from the heavy artillery of the garrison. Upon the whole, though no officer ever laboured with more diligence than Rivas, he made but little progress, a circumstance which so chagrined the Archduke, that he resolved to commit the conduct of the whole to the Marquis Spinola. Before the marquis would accept that honour, he desired leave to examine the state of the siege; for which purpose he sent experienced officers to view the works. Some of these dissuaded him from hazarding his reputation in an undertaking which must necessarily prove unsuccessful, from the impossibility of cutting off the communication of the garrison with the sea. Others were of a contrary opinion; they believed the town must infallibly surrender in time, and

that perseverance would surmount every difficulty. The love of glory stimulated Spinola to embrace this last opinion. In the month of October he took charge of the army, and soon distinguished his capacity. Before the spring of the succeeding year, he advanced his works so far, that the States General plainly perceived that Ostend could only be saved by hazarding a battle, or at least making such a diversion as would probably oblige the Archduke to withdraw his army. The latter was thought the most expedient, and the siege of Sluys resolved on by the States. Spinola was called away on this account, but finding it out of his power to resist the success of Prince Maurice, he returned to the siege, and demonstrated the possibility of reducing the strongest situations. He blew up mines every where, he made violent assaults, and hemmed the besieged within so narrow a circle, as determined the fate of Ostend. Several governors since Noot's departure had been killed, and a multitude of inferior officers either slain or grievously wounded. Almost every shot from the enemy's batteries now did execution, as the balls fell within a small compass, wholly occupied by the troops. At last a strong wind from the south-west at high water, gave the finishing blow to the works of the besieged, which being newly erected in the room of others that were demolished, could not withstand the fury of the waves. They were all overturned, and it was afterwards in vain for the garrison to resist; however, they refused to surrender before the sentiments of the States and Prince Maurice were known. A council was immediately called at Sluys, to deliberate whether the relief of the garrison was to be attempted, or the place immediately surrendered. The latter opinion prevailed, and orders were accordingly dispatched to the governor. The capitulation, in which the garrison and inhabitants obtained the most honourable terms, was signed the 20th day of September 1604, above three years after the town had been first invested, and it had cost the lives of 100,000 brave soldiers. Some accounts say, that the loss of the Spaniards amounted to 80,000, and that of the besieged to 50,000. In the year 1658, Cardinal Mazarin thought to have taken the city by stratagem, and for that purpose sent Marechal d'Aumont with some ships of war; but he himself was taken, with his vessels, and several hundred men killed and drowned. In the year 1706, it was besieged by some troops of the allied army, under the command of Field-Marechal Owerkercke, or Overkirk; the trenches were opened the 23d of June, and 49 pieces of cannon and 26 mortars were employed; the fire was so terrible, that the Marquis de Covarouias,

governor of the place, and the Comte de la Motte Houdencourt, lieutenant-general of France, who commanded in the city, beat the chamade the 6th of July; and on the 8th the garrison, which consisted of six battalions of French, two of Spaniards, and one squadron of dragoons, surrendered on capitulation. The allies, to facilitate the conquest of the town, had sent a fleet commanded by the English admiral Fairborn, which consisted of 12 ships of war, 2 bomb-gallies, and 28 privateers, with provisions and ammunition, to besiege the city by sea, and to prevent its being relieved. The States put in a garrison of their own troops, and kept it till the year 1715; when in consequence of the barrier treaty, they yielded it up to the troops of the empress. In the year 1722, the court of Vienna formed an East-India Company at Ostend, upon a scheme of an English merchant, named Colebrook, which was represented as so detrimental to the English East-India Company, that the house of commons immediately resolved it to be a high crime and misdemeanour for any English subject to be any ways concerned therein: in the year 1727, by an article of a treaty made at Paris, it was agreed that the charter should be suspended for seven years; and in the year 1731, the company was totally dissolved. It was taken by the French, in the year 1745, after a siege of ten days, and restored to the empire at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. At the latter end of the year 1792, it was taken by the French republic, but evacuated by them on the 30th of March following. During the siege in the year 1706, the town-house was destroyed; and in 1711, the present town-house, which is a magnificent and handsome structure, was begun and finished in the same year. The magistracy is composed of a bailiff, a burgo-master, seven echevins, and a treasurer; the office of bailiff is for life, the others are changed usually every year, in the month of September. They have no fresh water at Ostend, but what is brought in boats from Bruges, and preserved in a great reservoir near the harbour. Ostend was evacuated by the troops of the allies, in the month of July, 1794. $9\frac{1}{2}$ posts NNW. Lille, $5\frac{1}{2}$ N. Ypres. *Long.* 11. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Ostend, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. 30 miles NE. Cape Palmas.

Oster, a river of Russia, which runs into the Dniepr, near Kozeltz, in the government of Kiev.

Oster, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev, at the union of the rivers Oster and Dniepr. 24 miles N. Kiev. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Oster Cappeln, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 10 m. ENE. Vorden.

Oster Oen, an island near the coast of Norway. 20 miles NW. Bergen.

Osterburg, a town of Westphalia, in the Old Mark. 36 miles NW. Brandenburg, 60 WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 11. 56. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Osterby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland. This place is remarkable for its furnaces; and near it is the iron mine of Dannemora, one of the largest and richest in Sweden. It was first opened in 1527, and the ore yields from 70 to 90 per cent. to the amount of 18,000 tons annually. 24 miles N. Upsal.

Osterfeld, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 8 miles W. Zeitz, 7 SE. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Osterhofen, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. 9 miles NW. Vilzhofen, 20 NW. Passau.

Osterholz, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. The principal trade of the inhabitants is digging peat or turf, of which they sell to the amount of 18,000 rix-dollars yearly, to the inhabitants of Bremen. 7 m. E. Bremen.

Osterlief, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 8 m. N. Christianstad.

Ostermark, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 18 miles NE. Christianstad.

Ostero, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 39. E. *Lat.* 63. 23. N.

Osterod, a town of Norway. 28 miles NNW. Drontheim.

Osterode, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Grubenhagen, on the Saal. It contains about 800 houses, and a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz Forest always at a fixed price. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs. 16 miles SW. Goslar, 18 ESE. Einbeck. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Osteroe, one of the Faroer islands, east of Stromoe, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

Osterrode, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Dribentz, defended by a castle, built in the 13th, or beginning of the 14th century. 65 miles SE. Dantzic, 70 SSW. Königsberg. *Long.* 19. 52. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Ostersund, a town of Sweden, and capital of Jamtland, on the east side of the lake Storlio. 95 miles WNW. Hernosand, 86 NW. Sundswall. *Long.* 14. 27. E. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Ostersundom, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 9 m. NE. Helsingfors.

Ostertz, a town of Croatia. 14 miles SW. Varasdin.

Osterwick, a town of Pomerelia. 10 miles SSE. Dantzic.

Osterwick, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the Ilse, con-

taining several woollen manufactures. 13 miles W. Halberstadt, 15 NE. Goslar. *Long.* 10. 33. E. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Osterwitz, a citadel of the dutchy of Carinthia. 4 miles E. St. Veit.

Osterzele, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 9 miles SSE. Ghent.

Osthammar, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland, formerly a staple town, on a small rocky island called *Gold Sheor*, in the Aland's Haff, near the coast. In 1719, it was burned by the Russians. 30 miles NE. Upsal. *Long.* 18. 19. E. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Ostham, or *Ostein*, a river of France, which runs into the Chiers, three miles above Montmedy.

Ostheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles WNW. Volckach.

Ostheim, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 4 miles E. Waffertungingen.

Ostheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 8 miles SW. Meinungen.

Ostheim, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 5 m. S. Rothenburg.

Ostheim vor der Rhene, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 miles SW. Meinungen.

Osthafen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 2 miles NNW. Mannheim, 5 N. Worms.

Ostia, a seaport town of the Popedom, and see of a bishop, situated at the mouth of the Tyber, said to have been furrounded with walls by Ancus Marcius. When Rome was in its glory, this was a magnificent port; but its harbour is ruined by becoming almost dry, or very shallow, especially since the river took its course into the sea through another arm. The port was reckoned one of the boldest and most stupendous works of Roman magnificence: and when the plan was sketched by some antiquarians in the 16th century, they declared with enthusiasm that all the monarchs of Europe would be unable to execute so great a work. *Ostia Tyberina*, the two mouths of the Tyber, were separated by Holy Island, an equilateral triangle, whose sides were each computed at two miles. In the time of Strabo, the sand and mud of the Tyber had choaked the harbour of *Ostia*; this gradually increased the size of the island, and left the town and port at a considerable distance from the shore. In the third or fourth century *Ostia* was erected into a bishopric. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens; and the new one consists only of the cathedral, and a few mean houses built round it. The air here is but very indifferent. The cardinal dean holds the bishopric of *Ostia*, united with *Veletri*, but without residence, keeping a

priest to officiate in the cathedral. 12 miles SW. Rome, 15 W. Albano. *Long.* 12. 13. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Ostjacs, a herd of Tartars, who differ from all other Tartars both in complexion and language. Many of them are fair, and resemble the inhabitants of Finland. In their manner of life they resemble the Tonguse; though savage they are not barbarous, and remarkable for honesty. Their religion is a species of idolatry; worshipping idols, yet acknowledging a supreme being.

Ostiano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles NE. Cremona.

Ostiany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 40 miles SE. Wilna.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 10 miles ESE. Mantua.

Ostimuri, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 40 miles E. Riochico. *Long.* 110. 56. W. *Lat.* 29. 12. N.

Ostinghausen, a town of Germany, and seat of a prefecture, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 8 miles W. Lippstadt, 4 NE. Werl.

Ostins Town, or *Charles Town*, a town of the island of Barbadoes.

Ostiones, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of America. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

Ostisco, or *Ostico*, a lake of New-York. 8 miles SW. Onondago Castle.

Ostrach, a village of the dutchy of Baden, in the territory of Salmanweiler. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French. The Austrians are said to have lost 4000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the French 5000. General Jourdan commanded the French, and the Archduke the Austrians. 5 miles NE. Pullendorf.

Ostrach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, about a mile below Scheer.

Ostrau, or *Ostrow Mahrisch*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on a river of the same name, on the borders of Silesia. 20 miles SE. Troppau, 40 ENE. Prerau. *Long.* 18. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 47. N.

Ostrava, or *Ostrawice*, a river which separates the principality of Teschen from Moravia, and runs into the Oder, five miles S. Oderburg.

Ostrau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on an island in the river March. 7 miles S. Hradisch.

Ostriconi, a river of the island of Corsica, which runs into the sea, near the town of Ostriconi.

Ostriconi, a town of the island of Corsica. 22 miles WSW. Bastia.

Ostritz, or *Wotrow*, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the Neisse. 7 miles S. Gorlitz.

20 S. Badissen. *Long.* 15. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Ostropol, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 9 miles SSE. Lick.

Ostroe, one of the Faroe islands in the North Sea.

Ostrog, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, once the capital of a duchy, ceded to Poland in the year 1609. 38 miles NNW. Constantinov.

Ostrogothia, see *Gothland*.

Ostrogzek, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 18 miles SW. Berdiczow.

Ostrogoszk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez. 40 miles S. Voronez. *Long.* 38. 4. E. *Lat.* 51. N.

Ostrokolla, a town of Prussia. 80 miles SE. Königsberg.

Ostrolenka, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. A battle was fought here on the 14th of February 1807, between the French and Russians, in which the former claimed the victory, taking eight pieces of cannon, two standards, and 1200 prisoners. 48 miles NE. Warsaw.

Ostrometke, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles S. Culm.

Ostropole, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 10 miles NE. Constantinov.

Ostrosina, a town of Croatia. 12 miles SE. Carlstadt.

Ostrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Velika. *Long.* 28. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Ostrouchovskaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks, on the Choper. 44 miles WSW. Arkadinskai.

Ostrovitz, a town of Croatia. 12 miles S. Bihacs.

Ostrovizza, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, purchased by the Venetians in 1410, for 5000 ducats. In 1520, this fortress, situated on a rock, and supposed to be impregnable, was taken by Soliman, but soon after restored to the Venetians. The fortifications are now destroyed. 14 m. N. Scardona.

Ostrovnoe, a lake of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 120 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 80. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Ostrowskoj, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom. 48 m. ENE. Vetluga.

Ostrow, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 60 miles ENE. Warsaw.

Ostrow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 22 miles S. Lucko.

Ostrow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 44 miles S. Novogrodek.

Ostrowiec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 3 miles E. Wilna.

Ostrozek, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 42 miles WNW. Zytomiers.

Ostrynia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 20 miles WSW. Lidda.

Ostuala, a town of Norway. 50 miles N. Frederickstad.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Brindisi. It contains two churches and five monasteries. 51 miles NW. Otranto, 164 E. Naples. *Long.* 17. 38. E. *Lat.* 40. 59. N.

Osuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 12 miles SSW. Ecija.

Osunpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 45 miles NNE. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 48. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Oswaltwistle, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 2710, with 951 employed in manufactures. 6 miles NNE. Blackburn.

Oswald, a small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. *Long.* 80. 22. W. *Lat.* 25. 48. N.

Orwansio, a town of Sweden, in Gestricia. 17 miles WSW. Geffle.

Orwegatchee, Indians of Canada, inhabiting the north bank of the St. Laurence, near Ofwegatchy river.

Orwegatchy, a river of United America, which runs into the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Orwegatchy, a lake of the state of New-York. *Long.* 75. 24. W. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Orwego, a fort on the south coast of Lake Ontario. This fortress was taken by the French on the 14th of August 1756, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 90 miles E. Niagara. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Orwego, a river which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario.

Orwego, a town and fort of New-York, on the east coast of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 36. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Orwestry, a town of England, in the county of Salop, formerly walled and defended by a castle. It is said to derive its name from Ofwald king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda king of Mercia. It has a weekly market on Wednesday. The number of the houses in the town is 510, in the whole parish 1000. The whole number of inhabitants is 5839. In the year 1216, the town was burned by King John; and in the year 1233, again destroyed by Llewellyn prince of Wales. The grand canal, which forms a communication between the Severn and the Dee and Mersey, passes near this town. 18 miles NW. Shrewsbury, 172 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 52. 54. N.

Osawieczin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the Vistula. 32 miles W. Cracow.

Oszmiana, or *Oschniana*, or *Osmiana*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, the principal place of a district, where provincial diets and justice courts are held. 28 miles SE. Wilna.

Otabalo, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the audience of Quito. The lands are laid out in plantations, and produce great quantities of sugar. Here are also very considerable manufactures carried on by Indians residing in its villages, who seem to have an innate inclination to weaving; for besides the stuffs made at the common manufactures, such Indians as are independent make on their own account a variety of goods, as cottons, carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts in damask work wholly of cotton, either white, blue, or variegated with different colours; all which are highly valued, both in the province of Quito and Peru, where they are disposed of to great advantage. The method of sowing wheat and barley in this jurisdiction is different from that used in other parts: for instead of scattering the seeds, as is commonly practised, they divide the ground, after it is ploughed, into several parts by furrows, and make little holes at the sides of them, a foot distant from one another, putting five or six corns into each. However tedious this method may appear, it is abundantly repaid by the increase. This jurisdiction abounds with horses and black cattle; and from the milk of the latter large quantities of cheese are made. The country is happily situated for pasture, having an infinite number of rivulets, whose waters render the plains remarkably fertile. It has also large flocks of sheep, though these seem to be neglected by the inhabitants. *Otabalo* is the principal place, and so large and populous, that it is said to contain 18,000 or 20,000 souls; and among them a considerable number of Spaniards. 30 miles N. Quito. *Long.* 77. 56. *W. Lat.* 0. 15. N.

Otaba, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated to the north of *Ulitea*, and surrounded with a reef of rocks, with a good harbour on the east coast, called *Ohamene*, and another on the west called *Oberura*. It was conquered by the king of *Bolabola*. *Long.* 151. 20. *W. Lat.* 16. 53. S.

Otabeite, or *King George the Third's Island*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, supposed to have been first seen by *Quiros* in the year 1606, and by him called *Sagittaria*. *Capt. Wallis* was the first Englishman who discovered it in the year 1767. The year following it was visited by *Monsieur Bougainville*, a French commander; and again by *Captain Cooke* in the years 1769, 1773, and 1774, from whom, as was drawn up by *Dr. Hawkesworth*, the following account is taken: "The island is surrounded by a reef of coral rock, which forms several excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largest ships. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the sea, is very

uneven; it rises in ridges that run up into the middle of the island, and there form mountains, which may be seen at the distance of 60 miles: between the foot of these ridges and the sea is a border of low land, surrounding the whole island, except in a few places where the ridges rise directly from the sea: the border of low land is in different parts of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half. The soil, except on the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit-trees of various kinds. The low land that lies between the foot of the ridges and the sea, and some of the valleys, are the only parts of the island that are inhabited, and here it is populous: the houses do not form villages or towns, but are ranged along the whole border, at the distance of about 50 yards from each other, with little plantations of plantains, the tree which furnishes them with cloth. The whole island, according to the best information, could furnish 6780 fighting men, from which the number of inhabitants may be easily computed. The produce of this island is bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bannanas of 13 sorts; plantains, a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleasant; sweet potatoes, yams, coconuts, a kind of arum; a fruit known here by the name of jambu, and reckoned most delicious; sugar-cane, which the inhabitants eat raw; a root of the salop kind, which the inhabitants call *pea*; a plant called *ethee*, of which the root only is eaten; a fruit that grows in a pod, like that of a large kidney bean, which, when it is roasted, eats very much like a chestnut, by the natives called *akea*; a tree called *wharra*, called in the East-Indies *pandanus*, which produces fruit something like the pine-apple; a shrub called *nono*; the *morinda*, which also produces fruit; a species of fern, of which the root is eaten, and sometimes the leaves; and a plant called *Theve*, of which the root also is eaten; but the fruits of the *Nono*, the fern, and the *Theve*, are eaten only by inferior people, and in times of scarcity. All these, which serve the inhabitants for food, the earth produces spontaneously, or with little culture. They had no European fruit, garden-stuff, pulse, or legumes, nor grain of any kind. Of tame animals, they have only hogs, dogs, and poultry; neither is there a wild animal in the island, except ducks, pigeons, parrots, with a few other birds, and rats, there being no other quadruped, nor any serpent. But the sea supplies them with great variety of most excellent fish to eat, which is their chief luxury, and to catch it their principal labour. As to the people, they are of the largest size of Europeans. The men are tall, strong, well

limbed, and finely shaped. The women of the superior rank are also, in general, above our middle stature, but those of the inferior class are below it, and some of them are very small. This defect in size probably proceeds from their early commerce with men, the only thing in which they differ from their superiors, that could possibly affect their growth. Their natural complexion is that kind of clear olive or Brunette, which many people in Europe prefer to the finest white and red. The hair is almost universally black, and rather coarse. The men have beards, which they wear in many fashions, always however, plucking out great part of them, and keeping the rest perfectly clean and neat. In their motions there is at once vigour and ease; their walk is graceful, their deportment liberal, and their behaviour to strangers and to each other, affable and courteous. In their dispositions, also, they seemed to be brave, open, and candid, without either suspicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge. They were, however all thieves; and when that is allowed, they need not much fear a competition with the people of any other nation upon earth. The women always cut their hair short round their ears, and the men, except the fishers, who are almost continually in the water, suffer it to flow in large waves over their shoulders, or tie it up in a bunch on the top of their heads. They have a custom also of anointing their heads, with what they call *monoe*, an oil expressed from the cocoa-nut, in which some sweet herbs or flowers have been infused: as the oil is generally rancid, the smell is at first very disagreeable to an European; and as they live in a hot country, and have no such thing as a comb, they are not able to keep their heads free from lice, which the children and common people sometimes pick out and eat; a hateful custom, wholly different from their manners in every other particular, for they are delicate and cleanly almost without example; and those to whom Capt. Cook distributed combs, soon delivered themselves from vermin, with a diligence which shewed that they were not more odious to us than to them. They have a custom of staining their bodies, nearly in the same manner as is practised in many other parts of the world, which they call tattooing. They prick the skin, so as just not to fetch blood, with a small instrument, something in the form of a hoe; that part which answers to the blade is made of a bone or shell, scraped very thin, and is from a quarter of an inch, to an inch and a half wide; the edge is cut into sharp teeth, as points, from the number of three to twenty, according to its size: when this is to be used, they dip the teeth into a mixture of a kind of lump-black, formed of the smoke that rises from an oily nut, which they burn in-

stead of candles, and water: the teeth thus prepared are placed upon the skin, and the handle to which they are fastened being struck, by quick smart blows, with a stick fitted to the purpose, they pierce it, and at the same time carry into the puncture the black composition, which leaves an indelible stain. The operation is painful, and it is some days before the wounds are healed. It is performed upon the youth of both sexes, when they are about 12 or 14 years of age, on several parts of the body, and in various figures, according to the fancy of the parent, or perhaps the rank of the party. The women are generally marked with this stain, in the form of a Z, on every joint of their fingers and toes, and frequently round the outside of their feet: the men are also marked with the same figure; and both men and women have squares, circles, and crescents, and ill-designed representations of men, birds, or dogs, and various other devices, impressed upon the legs and arms, some of which we were told had significations, though we never could learn what they were. But the part on which these ornaments are lavished with the greatest profusion, is the breech: this, in both sexes, is covered with a deep black; above which, arches are drawn one over another as high as the short ribs. Their clothing consists of cloth or matting of different kinds. The cloth, which will not bear wetting, they wear in dry weather, and the matting when it rains; they are put on in many different ways, just as their fancy leads them; for in their garments nothing is cut into shapes, nor any two pieces sewed together. The dress of the better sort of women consists of three or four pieces; one piece about two yards wide, and eleven yards long, they wrap several times round their waist, so as to hang down like a petticoat, as low as the middle of the leg, and this they call *parou*: two or three other pieces, about two yards and a half long, and one wide, each having a hole cut in the middle, they place one upon another, and then putting the head through the holes, they bring the long ends down before and behind; the others remain open at the sides, and give liberty to the arms; this, which they call the *rebuta*, is gathered round the waist, and confined with a girdle or sash, of thinner cloth, which is long enough to go many times round them, and exactly resembles the garment worn by the inhabitants of Peru and Chili, which the Spaniards call *poncho*. The dress of the men is the same, except that instead of suffering the cloth that is wound about the hips to hang down like a petticoat, they bring it between their legs, so as to have some resemblance to breeches, and it is then called *Maro*. Upon their legs and feet they wear no covering, but they

shade their faces from the sun with little bonnets, either of matting or of cocoa-nut leaves, which they make occasionally in a few minutes. This, however, is not all their head-dress; the women sometimes wear little turbans, and sometimes a dress which they value much more, and which, indeed, is much more becoming, called *tomou*: the *tomou* consists of human hair, plaited in threads, scarcely thicker than sewing silk. Sir Joseph Banks has pieces of it above a mile in length, without a knot. Their personal ornaments, besides flowers, are few; both sexes wear ear-rings, but they are placed only on one side: when we came, they consisted of small pieces of shell, stones, berries, red peas, or some small pearls, three in a string; but the beads brought by Captain Cooke very soon supplanted them all. The children go quite naked; the girls till they are three or four years old, and the boys till they are six or seven. The houses or rather dwellings of these people are all built in the woods, between the sea and the mountains, and no more ground is cleared for each house, than just sufficient to prevent the dropping of the branches from rotting the thatch with which they are covered; from the house, therefore, the inhabitants step immediately under the shade, which is the most delightful that can be imagined. It consists of groves of bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, without underwood, which are intersected in all directions, by the paths that lead from one house to the other. The ground on which the house is built is an oblong square, 24 feet long, and 11 wide; over this a roof is raised, upon three rows of pillars or posts, parallel to each other, one on each side, and the other in the middle. The utmost height within is about nine feet, and the eaves on each side reach to within about three feet and a half of the ground: below this, and through the whole height at each end, it is open, no part of it being inclosed with a wall. The roof is thatched with palm-leaves, and the floor is covered some inches deep with soft hay, over this are laid mats, so that the whole is one cushion, upon which they sit in the day, and sleep in the night. In some houses, however, there is one stool, which is wholly appropriated to the master of the family; besides this, they have no furniture, except a few little blocks of wood, the upper side of which is hollowed into a curve, and which serve them for pillows. The house is indeed principally used as a dormitory; for except it rains, they eat in the open air, under the shade of the next tree. The clothes that they wear in the day, serve them for covering in the night; the floor is the common bed of the whole household, and is not divided by any partition. The master of the house and his wife sleep in the

middle, next to them the married people, next to them the unmarried women, and next to them, at a little distance, the unmarried men; the servants or toutous, as they are called, sleep in the open air, except it rains, and in that case they come just within the shed. There are, however, houses of another kind, belonging to the chiefs, in which there is some degree of privacy. These are much smaller, and so constructed as to be carried about from place to place, and set up occasionally like a tent; they are inclosed on the sides with cocoa-nut leaves, but not so close as to exclude the air, and the chief and his wife sleep in them alone. There are houses also of a much larger size, not built either for the accommodation of a single chief, or a single family; but as common receptacles for all the people of a district. Some of them are 200 feet long, 30 broad, and under the ridge 20 feet high; these are built and maintained at the common expence of the district, for the accommodation of which they are intended. Of the food eaten here, the greater part is vegetable. Of the only animals, hogs, dogs, and poultry, there are by no means plenty. When a chief kills a hog, it is almost equally divided among his dependents; and as they are very numerous, the share of each individual at these feasts, which are not frequent, must necessarily be small. Dogs and fowl fall somewhat more frequently to the share of the common people. Capt. Cook could not much commend the flavour of their fowls, but thought a South-Sea dog was little inferior to an English lamb; their excellence is probably owing to their being kept up, and fed wholly upon vegetables. The sea affords them a great variety of fish. The smaller fish, when they catch any, are generally eaten raw, as we eat oysters; and nothing that the sea produces comes amiss to them: they are fond of lobsters, crabs, and other shell fish, which are found upon the coast; and they will eat not only sea insects, but what the seamen call blubbers, though some of them are so tough, that they are obliged to suffer them to become putrid before they can be chewed. Of their vegetables, the principal is the bread-fruit, to procure which costs them no trouble or labour but climbing a tree: the tree which produces it does not, indeed, shoot up spontaneously; but if a man plant ten of them in his lifetime, which he may do in about an hour, he will as completely fulfil his duty to his own and future generations, as the native of our less temperate climate can do by ploughing in the cold of winter, and reaping in the summer's heat, as often as these seasons return; even if after he has procured bread for his present household, he should convert a surplus into money, and lay it up

for his children. It is true, indeed, that the bread-fruit is not always in season; but cocoa-nuts, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of other fruits, supply the deficiency. Salt water is the universal sauce, no meal being eaten without it: those who live near the sea, have it fetched as it is wanted; those who live at some distance keep it in large bamboos, which are set up in their houses for use. For drink they have in general nothing but water, or the juice of the cocoa-nut: they make use of a liquor made from the root of a plant, called by them *Ava*: the manner of preparing it is as simple as disgusting to an European, it is thus; several people take some of the root, and chew it till it is soft and pulpy; then they spit it out into a platter or other vessel, every one into the same; when a sufficient quantity is chewed, more or less water is put into it, according as it is to be strong or weak; the juice thus diluted is strained through some fibrous stuff like fine shavings; after which it is fit for drinking, and this is always done immediately: it has a pepperish taste, drinks flat, and rather insipid. But though it is intoxicating, Capt. Cook saw only one instance where it had that effect; as they generally drink it with great moderation, and but little at a time. Sometimes they chew this root in their mouths as Europeans do tobacco, and swallow their spittle, and sometimes they eat it wholly. Their only musical instruments are flutes and drums; the flutes are made of a hollow bamboo, about a foot long, and have only two stops, and consequently but four notes. The drum is made of a hollow block of wood, of a cylindrical form, solid at one end, and covered at the other end with shark's skin; these they beat not with sticks, but their hands; and they know how to tune two drums of different notes into concord. Among other diversions, there is a dance, called *timorodee*, which is performed by young girls, whenever eight or ten of them can be collected together, consisting of motions and gestures beyond imagination wanton, in the practice of which they are brought up from their earliest childhood, accompanied by words, which, if it were possible, would more explicitly convey the same ideas. In these dances they keep time with an exactness which is scarcely excelled by the best performers upon the stages of Europe. But the practice which is allowed to the virgin, is prohibited to the married women. Their principal manufacture is their cloth, which is of three kinds; and it is made of the bark of three different trees, the Chinese paper-mulberry, the bread-fruit tree, and the tree which resembles the wild fig-tree of the West-Indies. The colours with which they dye this cloth are principally red and yellow.

The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of a brighter and more delicate colour than any we have in Europe. Another considerable manufacture is matting of various kinds; some of which is finer and better in every respect than any we have in Europe: the coarser sort serves them to sleep upon, and the finer to wear in wet weather. They are also very dexterous in making basket and wicker work; their baskets are of a thousand different patterns, many of them exceedingly neat; and the making them is an art that every one practises, both men and women. The women make little bonnets of the cocoa-nut leaf, to shade their faces, at so small an expence of time and trouble, that when the sun is again low in the evening, they throw them away. These bonnets, however, do not cover the head, but consist only of a band that goes round it, and a shade that projects from the forehead. Of the bark of a tree called *poeron*, they make ropes and lines, from the thickness of an inch to the size of a small pack thread: with these they make nets for fishing: of the fibres of the cocoa-nut they make thread, for fastening together the several parts of their canoes, and belts, either round or flat, twisted or plaited; and of the bark of the *eroway*, a kind of nettle, which grows in the mountains, and is therefore rather scarce, they make the best fishing-lines in the world: with these they hold the strongest and most active fish, such as bonetas and albicores, which would snap our strongest silk lines in a minute, though they are twice as thick. They make also a kind of seine, of a coarse broad grass, the blades of which are like flags; these they twist and tie together in a loose manner, till the net, which is about as wide as a large sack, is from 60 to 80 fathoms long: this they haul in shoal smooth water, and its own weight keeps it so close to the ground that scarcely a single fish can escape. In every expedient, indeed, for taking fish, they are exceedingly ingenious; they make harpoons of cane, and point them with hard wood, which in their hands strike fish more effectually than those which are headed with iron can do in ours, setting aside the advantage of ours being fastened to a line, so that the fish is secured if the hook takes place, though it does not mortally wound him. They have an adze of stone; a chisel or gouge of bone, generally that of a man's arm between the wrist and elbow, a rasp of coral, and the skin of a sting-ray, with coral sand, as a file or polisher. This is a complete catalogue of their tools, and with these they build houses, construct canoes, hew stone, and fell, cleave, carve, and polish timber. The canoes or boats, which are used by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring islands may be divided into two general classes; one

of which they call *ivahah*, the other *pahies*. The *ivahah* is used for short excursions to sea, and is well sided and flat bottomed; the *pahie* for longer voyages, and is bow sided, and sharp bottomed. The *ivahahs* are all of the same figure, but of different sizes, and used for different purposes; their length is from 72 feet to 10, but the breadth is by no means in proportion; for those of ten feet are about a foot wide, and those of more 70 are scarcely two. The *pahie* is also of different sizes, from 60 to 30 feet long, and, like the *ivahah*, is very narrow. Their language is soft and melodious: it abounds with vowels, and Captain Cook's company easily learnt to pronounce it: but found it exceedingly difficult to teach them to pronounce a single word of English; probably not only from its abounding in consonants, but from some peculiarity in its structure; for Spanish and Italian words, if ending in a vowel, they pronounced with great facility. As to their religion, they believe the immortality of the soul, at least its existence in a separate state, and that there are two situations of different degrees of happiness, somewhat analogous to our heaven and hell; the superior situation they call *tavirua Perai*, the other *tiahoboo*. They do not, however, consider them as places of reward and punishment, but as receptacles for different classes; the first, for their chiefs and principal people; the other for those of inferior rank, for they do not suppose that their actions here in the least influence their future state, or indeed that they come under the cognizance of their deities at all. The character of the priest or *tahowa* is hereditary: the class is numerous, and consists of all ranks of people; the chief, however, is generally the younger brother of a good family, and is respected in a degree next to their kings. Marriage in this island, as appeared to us, is nothing more than an agreement between the man and woman, with which the priest has no concern. Where it is contracted, it appears to be pretty well kept; though sometimes the parties separate by mutual consent, and in that case a divorce takes place with as little trouble as the marriage. The *morai* is at once a burying-ground and place of worship. Their weapons are slings, which they use with great dexterity; pikes headed with the stings of the sting-rays; and clubs of about six or seven feet long, made of a very hard heavy wood. Though this and the neighbouring islands lie within the tropic of Capricorn, yet the heat is not troublesome, nor did the winds blow constantly from the east. The tides about these islands are perhaps as inconsiderable as in any part of the world. A south or south-by-west moon makes high water in the bay of Matavai, at Otaheite; but the

water very seldom rises perpendicularly above 10 or 12 inches. That the offering of human sacrifices is a part of the religious institutions of this island, Captain Cook was convinced in his third voyage, nor are the other islands in the Ocean less innocent in this respect. Since Capt. Cook was at Otaheite, the population has decreased in a most astonishing manner: a very late account reduces the whole to about 5000 souls. *Long.* 149. 15. to 150. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. to 17. 48. S.

Otakootai, or *Wenosaeite*, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, about three miles in circumference, discovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1777. The beach, within the reef, is composed of a white coral sand; the land within does not rise above six or seven feet, and is covered with a light reddish soil; but it is entirely destitute of water. The only common trees found there were cocoa-palms, of which there were several clusters; and vast numbers of the wharra. The only bird seen amongst the trees was a beautiful cuckoo, of a chestnut brown, variegated with black. But upon the shore were some egg-birds, a smaller sort of curlew, blue and white herons, and great numbers of noddies. Though there were, at this time, no fixed inhabitants upon the island, indubitable marks remained of its being, at least occasionally, frequented. In particular, a few empty huts were found. There were also several large stones erected, like monuments, under the shade of some trees; and several spaces inclosed with smaller ones; where, probably, the dead had been buried. And in one place, a great many cockle-shells of a peculiar sort, finely grooved, and larger than the sist, were to be seen. *Long.* 201. 37. E. *Lat.* 19. 51. S.

Otchakov, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, at the mouth of the Dnieper, on the Black Sea. This town was of considerable importance to the Turks, and afforded a harbour for their galleys against Corsairs; and enabled them occasionally to act against the Russians, for which reason it was always furnished with a numerous garrison, and was strongly fortified. It was founded by a colony of Milesians, who gave it the name of *Olbis*. In the year 1737, it was besieged by the Russians, under the command of Count Munich; the fortifications were in excellent order, and its garrison consisted of a large body of chosen Turkish forces; but the count, compelled by the want of fodder for the horses and other cattle, risked an assault, and carried it the third day, after opening the trenches. The Russians held the place till the following year, when they evacuated it, after having demolished the works. In the year 1789, it was again besieged by the Russians, under the command of Prince Potemkin; the

capitan pacha, who commanded an army in the neighbourhood, was unable to afford any relief: it was, however, defended with the same perseverance that the Turks had displayed in the other parts of the frontier, and the besiegers and besieged were crowned with alternate success. Prince Potemkin was repulsed in an endeavour to reduce the garrison by storm, on the 1st of September, and he opened the trenches for a regular siege four days after his repulse. After an obstinate contest, in which the Russians at length became exposed to the rigours of a winter's campaign, the city was taken by storm on the 17th of December. The assault was given in consequence of the powder magazine of the fortress being blown up by a shell. 6000 Turks were killed, and 3000 taken prisoners. The loss of the Russians amounted to 4000 men. Since that time it has been kept by the Russians, and united to that empire. Otchakov was some years since a place of considerable trade; but since the establishment of Odesa, it has regularly declined. 180 miles E. Jassi, 40 W. Cherfon. *Long.* 31. 34. E. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Otangua, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SSW. Tomar.

Otapee, a town of the state of Georgia, on the Oakfuskee. 15 miles S. Oakfuskee.

Otchier Bay, a bay on the north coast of South-America. 10 miles W. Cumana.

Otchi Hotun, a town of Asia. 150 miles NE. Cashgar. *Long.* 84. 14. E. *Lat.* 40. 46. N.

Oterawanoa Harbour, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Bolabola.

Oterwei, see *Pola*.

Oxford, a village of England, in the county of Kent. A battle was fought here between Offa king of Mercia, and Aldrid king of Kent; in which the former obtained a complete victory, killing Aldrid with his own hand: and in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by Edmund Ironsides, with great slaughter. 5 miles N. Sevenoaks.

Othain, a river of France, which runs into the Chiers, near Montmedy.

Othuma, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 80 miles NNE. Mocha. *Long.* 43. 57. E. *Lat.* 14. 32. N.

Otibar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 12 miles WNW. Moril.

Otisfield, a town of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine. 40 miles NW. Portland.

Otley, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 2332 inhabitants. 10 miles NW. Leeds, 202 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Otmarsch, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel, situated on the river Dinkel. 9 miles N. Oldenzael.

Otgamies, Indians who dwell between the lake of Woods and the Mississippi.

Otoracite, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of Otaheite.

Otisque, a small island in the bay of Panama. 30 miles SSW. Panama. *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Otorowa, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 16 miles W. Posen.

Otoulougou, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 128. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

Otrahermana, Ia, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 6. E. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Otranto, a city and seaport of Naples, and capital of a province of the same name. Otranto was a Roman colony, and erected into an archbishopric in the 10th century. In 1480, it was stormed and pillaged by the Franks, who murdered the archbishop, and 800 of the principal inhabitants, whose bodies lay unburied till the day following, when the city was recovered by the Duke of Calabria. It is situated on a rocky island, joined to another island by a bridge, which by another bridge communicates with the continent; surrounded by walls and ramparts, and defended by a citadel on a rock. The harbour is good, and the trade considerable. It is the see of an archbishop. 94 miles SE. Bari, 206 E. Naples. *Long.* 18. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Otranto, a province of Naples. The country of Otranto is bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the west, where it is joined to Bari, about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth. The principal productions are olives, figs, and grapes. To prevent the incursion of the Turkish corsairs, towers are erected at small distances all along the coast. Some authors call it *The Country of Lecce*; from a town of that name, where the governor resides. Besides Lecce and Otranto, the principal towns are Tarento, Brindisi, Matera, Castro, Gallipoli, Motala, Santa Maria de Leuca, Alessano, Ugento, Nardo, Ostuni, and Castellaneta.

Otrar, or *Farab*, a town of Turkestan, on the Arsch; formerly a place of extensive trade, and great importance. It was taken by Jenghis Kan, after a brave defence. Here died the celebrated Timur Bec. 55 miles W. Taraz, 110 NW. Toncat.

Otricoli, a town of the Popedom, in the Sabina, near the Tiber, formerly the see of a bishop. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other magnificent buildings. 24 miles SW. Spoleto, 33 N. Rome.

Otrau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 20 miles NE. Prerau, 28 ENE. Olmutz.

Otsego, a lake of New-York, from which the east branch of the Susquehanna rises. *Long.* 74. 58. W. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Otsego, a county of New-York, bounded

on the north by the counties of Oneida, Herkemer, and Montgomery; on the east by the county of Schoharie; on the south by the county of Delaware; and on the west by the county of Chenango; about 30 miles from east to west, and 25 from north to south.

Otske, a town of Turkish Armenia. 20 miles NW. Akalziki.

Otta, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 24 miles NNE. Lisbon.

Ottacano, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 11 miles E. Capua.

Ottati, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 10 miles SW. Cangianno.

Ottava, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 11 miles SSE. Monopoli.

Ottawa, see *Uttawa*.

Ottawa, a river which rises in the south part of Bohemia, and runs into the Muldau, 12 miles E. Blatna.

Ottawas, Indians of North-America, which inhabit the east coast of Lake Michigan.

Ottelmenhausen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles N. Königshofen in der Grabfeld.

Ottendorf, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, capital of a small county called Hadeln, on the river Meden. 24 miles N. Stade. *Long.* 8. 53. *E. Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Ottendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 2 miles SE. Branau.

Ottendorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 8 miles E. Schweinfurt.

Ottendorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles SW. Ehrnprunn.

Ottengrün, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 6 miles SW. Oelsnitz.

Ottengrün, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles N. Munchberg.

Ottenheim, a town of Austria, on the north side of the Danube. 5 miles WNW. Lintz, 16 SW. Freystatt.

Ottenhof, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles S. Laurenstein.

Ottenschlag, a town of Austria. 7 miles S. Zwettl.

Ottensen, a village of Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe. At this place the Duke of Brunswick died of the wounds he received at the battle of Jena, in 1807. 2 miles W. Altona.

Ottenstein, a town of Austria. 8 miles E. Zwettl.

Ottenstein, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 25 miles WNW. Munster.

Otter, an island in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway, at the mouth of Romsdal Bay. *Long.* 7. 9. *E. Lat.* 62. 45. N.

Otter, a river of England, which runs into the sea, about 5 miles E. Exmouth.

Otter Bay a bay, on the south coast of Newfoundland, near Cape Ray.

Otter Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 24. *W. Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Otter Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton, *Long.* 79. 30. *W. Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Otter Creek, a river of Vermont, which runs into Lake Champlain, 5 miles NW. Newhaven. *Long.* 73. 20. *W. Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Otter Peaks, a mountain of Virginia. 100 miles W. Richmond.

Otter's Head, a lofty rock on the north shore of Lake Superior, *Long.* 85. 55. *W. Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Otterbach, a river of France, which rises near Weissemburg, and runs into the Rhine, about ten miles above Germerheim.

Otterberg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 5 miles N. Kayerslautern.

Otterburn, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, celebrated for a battle fought here in 1388, between the English under the conduct of the Earl of Northumberland and his two sons Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots under the command of Sir William Douglas. The Scots in the beginning had the worse, and Sir William Douglas was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but in the moment of victory, when they were going to fly, the Earl of Dunbar came up with a reinforcement, and turned the fortune of the day. 1800 English were slain, the two Percy's, with several other gentlemen, were taken prisoners. 21 miles W. Morpeth.

Ottersberg, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, defended by a fort with four bastions, 34 miles S. Stade, 16 E. Bremen. *Long.* 9. 11. *E. Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Ottersee, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 2 miles Otterberg.

Ottery St. Mary, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Otter; with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2415, of whom 645 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 miles E. Exeter, 156 W. London. *Long.* 3. 19. *W. Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Ottingbah, a town of Meckley. 68 miles W. Munnypour.

Ottmarsheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 8 miles N. Huningen.

Ottmachau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, on the river Neisse. 6 miles W. Neisse, 10 SE. Munsterberg. *Long.* 17. 2. *E. Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Ottobeuren, a princely abbey of Germany,

first founded in the year 764, under the cathedral of Augsburg, but at present exempt from all subordination, having in the year 1626, paid to the cathedral the sum of 100,000 florins, in consideration of which it renounced all supremacy, jurisdiction, and authority, together with the power of imposing taxes over it; which agreement was confirmed by the emperor. The convent was immediately under the empire, and as such used formerly to be summoned to the imperial diet; but this privilege has for a long time been discontinued; and in 1802, the revenues were secularised, and given to Bavaria. It was likewise assessed in the quota of the circle of Swabia. Near it is a market-town, over which it is possessed of criminal jurisdiction, as a fief of the empire, granted to it in the year 1512, by Charles V. 25 miles SSE. Ulm, 31 SW. Augsburg.

Ottok, a town of Croatia. 28 miles SSW. Carlstadt.

Ottone, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 21 miles NE. Genoa.

Ottberg, or *Otzberg*, or *Utzberg*, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. 26 miles N. Heidelberg, 6 SE. Darmstadt.

Ottweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, situated among mountains; and containing a castle, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic church. 13 miles N. Saarbruck, 40 SE. Treves.

Otubue, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Bolabola.

Otura, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 5 miles S. Grenada.

Otugunge, a town of Bengal. 24 miles S. Calcutta.

Otutueha, see *Maouna*.

Ouabash, see *Wabash*.

Ouacheta, see *Black River*.

Oua-cang-yu, a town of Thibet. 32 miles SW. Hami.

Ouada, or *Goa*, a town of the Ligurian Republic, on the borders of France. 18 miles NNW. Genoa, 15 S. Alexandria.

Ouagik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos. 3 miles S. Himid.

Ouais's Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Ouahilde, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the side of the Senegal. *Long.* 13. 8. W. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

Ouals, see *Hoval*.

Ouan, a town of Corea. 53 miles WSW. Koang.

Ouan, a town of China, of the second rank, in the island of Hai-nan. 75 miles S. Kiong-tcheou.

Ovandu, a province of Congo, south-east of Pemba.

Ouanaminthe, a town of Hispaniola. 15 miles SE. Port Dauphin.

Ou-ang-kiang, a town of China, of the

third rank, in Kiang-nan. 28 miles SW. Nganking.

Ouangarum, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 75. 45. W. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

Ouang Koa, a town of Corea. 28 miles ESE. Koang-tcheou.

Ouanlin Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 528 miles NE. Peking.

Ouanne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 9 miles SW. Auxerre, 12 N. Clamecy.

Ouan-ngai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 38 m. N. Kan-tcheou.

Ouan-nien, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 20 m. SSE. Yao-tcheou.

Ouan-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-fi. 15 m. N. Yuen-tcheou.

Ouaquaphenogaw, or *Ekanfanska*, or *Okerfonske*, a marshy lake in the state of Georgia, between the Oakmulgee and Flint Rivers.

Ovar, see *Altenburg*.

Ovar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles NNE. Bragança Nova, 15 S. Oporto.

Ouara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 65 miles SSW. Patna.

Ouarangue, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 32. N.

Guardan, see *Vardan*.

Ouarville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 10 miles NNW. Janville, 12 SE. Chartres.

Ouasoto, mountains in Virginia and North-Carolina, north-west of the Laurel mountains.

Oubequeme, the left branch of the river Mecon.

Ouby, see *Oby*.

Oucarra, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore. 5 miles S. Sattimungulum.

Oucenta, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 12 miles E. Capua.

Ouchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 18 miles E. Koi-tcheou.

Ouche, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, 12 miles below Dijon.

Ouchi, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva. It is the port of Lausanne.

Oudal, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 40 m. NE. Christiania.

Oudapour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles E. Comillah.

Oudatum-Oudouc, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 121. 28. E. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

Oude, a province or subah of Hindoostan, situated on each side of the Ganges, bounded on the north by mountains, which separate it from Thibet, on the east by Bahar, on the south by Allahabad, and on the west by Agra. According to Major Rennel, the dimensions of Oude, and its dependencies, may be reckoned 360 miles in length, from

east to west, and in breadth from 150 to 180; and their area is about one-third part of that part of the Bengal provinces; being to each other in the proportion of 53 to 162. Generally speaking, the whole territory is one continued plain; and is a continuation of that extensive level valley through which the Ganges and its branches take their course. It is moreover the central part of the ancient kingdom or empire of the Prasil. The capital city is Luknow, situated on the river Goomty. The nabob of Oude is in alliance with the British power; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on the western frontier; thereby answering the purposes of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the western states in awe. It is advanced about 100 miles beyond Lucknow. The whole expence of it is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of subsidy. It received its name from an ancient city, now deserted, near Fyzabad. Besides the Ganges, this country is watered by the Jumnah, Agra, Goomty, and several smaller streams: which flow through most of the principal towns, and are navigable for boats in all seasons of the year. These rivers present strong barriers against the neighbouring powers. In Oude are seven circars, viz. Bahraitch, Canoge, Goorackpour, Kairabad, Lucknow, Manickpour, and Oude Proper.

Oude, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Oude, bounded on the north by Bahraitch, on the east by Goorackpour, on the south by Jionpour and Manickpour, and on the west by Lucknow; about 45 miles long, and 16 broad. Fyzabad is the capital.

Oudenarde, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, situated on the Scheldt; supposed by some to have been built by the Goths, about the year 411. It lies in a valley, on the side of a mountain called *Kerselaerberg*, which defends the city. It has two parish churches, five gates, and many good buildings. They have in this city two different jurisdictions; one of the magistracy, which is composed of a grand bailly, a burgomaster, and nine echevins; the other in the hands of the lords: these jurisdictions are separated by the Scheldt. This town was so well fortified by Francis de la Nouë, a French Calvinist, that it obtained the name of *Little Rochelle*. Frederick de Bourg, the governor, defended it with great courage against the Spaniards for three months, and surrendered it for want of men. It was taken in the year 1568, by the French under the command of the Duke of Orleans, and restored to the King of Spain at the treaty of the Pyrenées; but the war being renewed between the two crowns, it was taken by the French in 1667, after three days attack, and again restored

at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was besieged in the year 1674, after the battle of Seneff. The Prince of Condé advanced to its relief; and as his army was very much fatigued, the Prince of Orange would have marched out of his lines to give him battle. The Spaniards were of this opinion; but the Comte de Souches, who commanded a body of Germans, the next day drew off his troops to the distance of a league, which gave the French room to throw all the succours into the town which they wanted, and the prince was obliged to raise the siege. The city was restored to Spain at the treaty of Nimmegen. In the year 1684, it was bombarded by the French; and a great part of it destroyed; but the Baron de Courieres, who commanded in the city, took such good measures, that he compelled the enemy to retire with considerable loss. In the year 1698, the confederate generals resolved to attack the Duke of Burgundy near Oudenarde, and were for that purpose preparing to cross the Scheldt. Vendosme proposed falling upon them while one half of the army only had crossed the river; but he was thwarted by the Duke of Burgundy, who seemed confounded and perplexed at this critical junction, on which his reputation and the security of France depended. When it was too late, the Duke of Burgundy acceded to Vendosme's opinion, and declared for an engagement, after almost the whole allied army had crossed the river, and formed on the banks. Vendosme then remonstrated that the opportunity was lost; however he at last consented with great reluctance. Grimaldi was ordered to begin the charge with the king's household troops; but finding the rivulet marshy, he refused to advance, and retired to the right. The enemy immediately fell on with increased impetuosity, and took the village of Heyne, in which eleven battalions were posted. The main body of the army sustained the whole shock of the confederate infantry with great bravery, and the battle continued an hour with dubious success, until the Prince of Orange with the Dutch infantry made a motion, and fell on the flank of the French army. Comte Tilly and General Overkerke had likewise made an impression on the right wing: then the French began to fall into disorder; nor could all the endeavours of the Duke of Vendosme longer retard the fortune of Marlborough. Alighting from his horse, he flew among the ranks, called the officers by name, implored them to maintain the honour of their country, and animated the men by his voice and example. His great military talents had never appeared to greater advantage than upon this occasion, but they proved useless: his men were

driven back on each other with such fury, that the whole army became a scene of confusion. Several regiments were cut to pieces among the inclosures, others threw down their arms. Night interposing saved a greater part of the army, and furnished Vendôme with an opportunity of drawing off his broken forces towards Ghent. Seeing the troops give way, he prognosticated a defeat, and had provided a rear guard of twenty battalions to secure the retreat. To this precaution the French owed their safety; for the enemy sent detachments of horse at day break in pursuit of the fugitives; but they found the hedges and ditches that skirted the road so well lined with grenadiers, that it was impossible to form. In this action the French lost 3000 men killed, and 7000 taken prisoners; although the rest of the army was saved by the conduct of Vendôme. Oudenarde surrendered to the French on the 3d of July 1794. 12 miles S. Ghent, 24 NE. Lille.

Oudenborg, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles SE. Ostend.

Oudenbosch, a town of Brabant. 10 m. W. Breda.

Ouderkerk, a town of Holland. 6 miles S. Amsterdum.

Oudescarpel, a village of Holland, on the Langedike, which the English, under Sir James Pulteney, took by storm on the 19th of September 1799.

Oudsluys, a sluice and village of Holland, at the point on the Zipe canal, taken by the English in September 1799, and fortified with care. 8 miles S. Helder.

Oudewater, a town of Holland, situated on the Little Iffel, which obtained the privileges of a city in the year 1254, from Henry de Vianen, bishop of Utrecht. In the year 1575, it was taken by assault, pillaged, and burned by the Spaniards, under the command of Gilles de Barlamont, lord of Hierges, after they had been obliged to raise the siege of Leyden. Among the people who were murdered by the Spaniards, were the mother, sisters, and brothers of the celebrated James Arminius, who was born here in the year 1560. 20 miles S. Amsterdam, 10 SW. Utrecht.

Oudgah, a town of Bengal. 54 miles SE. Doesa.

Oudgastel, a town of Brabant. 12 miles W. Breda.

Oudighir, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad. 5 miles NW. Beder, 110 NW. Hydrabad.

Oudipour, or *Meywar*, a province of Hindoostan, belonging to the Rajpoots, about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, situated on the east of the river Puddah. It is probable that in early times the whole Rajpootana constituted one entire

kingdom or empire, under the raja or prince of Oudipour, who has in all times, since we had any knowledge of history, been considered as the head of the Rajpoot states. A long-established custom of homage to a temporal prince, from those who do not acknowledge his superiority in any other way, seems to prove the existence of real power in the hands of his ancestors. In modern times, the raja of Oudipour seems to have been considered somewhat in the same light as the general of the Amphictyons was in Greece. Oudipour is the present capital.

Oudipour, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Agimere. 120 miles SSW. Agimere, 260 SW. Agra. Long. 74. 42. E. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Oudobo, a country of Africa, subject to Benin.

Oudon, a river of France, which runs into the Orne at Caen.

Oudon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 4 miles W. Ancenis, 15 NE. Nantes.

Oudong-Pandang, or *Joudandan*, or *Rotterdam*, a fortress of Celebes, near Macassar.

Oue, a mountain of Persia, in Chorasán. 8 miles E. Kain

Ouei, or *Tu*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-li. 150 miles SW. Tai-yuen.

Ouei-ling, or *Tu-ting*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 117 miles SSW. Peking.

Ouei-lo, a town of Thibet. 295 miles SW. Hami.

Ouei-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. Long. 103. 50. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

Ouei-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 42 miles ENE. Kai.

Ouei-yuen, a town of Thibet. 275 miles ESE. Hami.

Ouei-yuen Hotun, a town of Corea. 450 miles ENE. Peking.

Oue-kium, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, on the Ki river. 297 miles SSW. Peking.

Ovelgum, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 9 miles ESE. Eutyn.

Ovelgumme, or *Ovelgoenne*, a town of Germany, and chief place of a small free territory, which, in the year 1653, was annexed to the comté of Oldenburg. 16 miles NE. Oldenburg.

Ovelgumme, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 3 miles SE. Gluckstadt.

Ouen-cai, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. Long. 106. 20. E. Lat. 27. N.

Ovenden, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with about 4513 inhabitants. 2 miles NW. Halifax.

Quens-ouei, a town of Corea. 40 miles WNW. Ou-tchuen.

Quen-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the isle of Hai-nan. 32 miles SE. Kiong-tcheou.

Quen-tchesu, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kian, on a river, with a good harbour, not far from the sea. 76½ miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 120. 29. E. *Lat.* 28. 1. N.

Quen-tchuen, a town of Corea. 8½ miles NE. King ki-tao.

Quen-y, a town of Corea. 20 miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Quen-yen, a town of Corea. 33 miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

Quepar, a town of Mexico, on the coast of Costa Rica, south of Carthago.

Over-Landerbroeck, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht. 2 miles N. Duerstede.

Over-Ysche, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, on the river Ysche. 10 miles SE. Brussels.

Overa, see *Averi*.

Overacken, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 29. E. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

Overflukee, or *Over-Flacquee*, or *Zuil-Voorn*, an island of Holland, in the Meuse, about 13 miles long from east to west, and four in its greatest breadth. The first name it receives from a sand-bank, named *Flacque*, or *Flukee*, which lies in the stream north of the island; the last from its situation with respect to the isle of Voorn, from which it is about two miles to the south. *Long.* 4. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Overflax, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wast. 6 miles N. Wast.

Overissel, a department of Holland, late one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the north by Groningen and Friesland, on the east by the bishopric of Munster and county of Bentheim, on the south by Guelderland, and on the west by Zuyder See. The soil is for the most part marshy and full of heath, except towards the west, where there are some corn-lands and some pastures, but not equal to some of the other states; and generally lying in common, without inclosure, and almost without ascertained property. Near the river, however, there are some rich inclosed meadows, which produce good hay. The whole country is flat and low, with the exception of one small ridge, which runs thro' the country from north to south. In the latter end of the tenth century this state became part of the bishopric of Utrecht, under the name of the *Upper Diocese*. In the year 1528, it was ceded to the emperor Charles V. and erected into a lordship. In the year 1580, it acceded to an union with the other provinces. *Overissel* is divided into three

quarters, or districts; *Salland*, *Twent*, and *Vollenhoven*; besides which the country of Drent is dependent on it, and may be considered as a part. The principal towns are Deventer, Campen, Zwol, and Vollenhoven, with Assen and Covorden, in Drent. The principal rivers are the Ifsel and the Vecht.

Oversall, a small island in the Caledonian Sea, near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 6. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 44. N.

Que, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 15. 43. N.

Overton, a town of England, in the county of Hants, formerly a market-town and a borough. Here are considerable silk-mills and paper-mills, with 1130 inhabitants. 10 miles E. Andover, 54 W. London.

Quessant, or *Ushant*, an island in the Atlantic, belonging to France, about ten miles in circumference. It contains several hamlets and a small port, defended by a castle. The number of inhabitants is about 700. About 12 miles from the continent. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Que-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 18 miles NE. Hiu-tcheou.

Queze, a river of France, which runs into the Sorgue, 4 miles NNE. Avignon.

Ougein, a city of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country, and capital of the country which belongs to Madajee Sindia. It is a place of great antiquity, near the Sepra. This city, called in *Sanscrit*, *Ujjaini* and *Avinti* or *Avanti*, is considered by the Hindoo geographers as the first meridian; but the present city is built a mile to the south of a more ancient town overwhelmed by some violent convulsion of nature, vestiges of which are frequently discovered by digging about 18 or 20 feet below the surface. Ougein is a place of great trade. 340 miles SSW. Delhi, 200 S. Agimere. *Long.* 75. 51. E. *Lat.* 23. 11. N.

Ougly, see *Hoogly*.

Ougly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Saore. 14 miles NE. Konapour, 75 W. Sanore.

Ouguela, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 4 miles NNE. Campo Mayor, 6 S. Albuquerque in Spain. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Ouguela, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli.

Ou-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 25 miles ENE. Fong-yang.

Ovid, a town of New-York. 160 miles NW. New-York.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of Asturias, situated on a plain between two small rivers, the Deva and Ove. It was founded in the eighth century by Don Froila king of Leon, on the spot where he had defeated the Moors: he made it the

capital of his dominions, erected it into a bishop's see, and made it strong enough to resist the Moors. It contains three parishes, two convents, four hospitals, and 7000 inhabitants. 47 miles N. Leon, 120 N. Burgos. *Long.* 5. 57. W. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

Ouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles W. Falaise, 18 S. Caen.

Ouinichtagan, a lake of Lower Canada. 183 miles N. Quebec. *Long.* 70. 56. W. *Lat.* 50. N.

Ouisconsin, see *Ooisconsin*.

Oujuldinga, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NE. Kishenagur.

Ouitanou, a town and fort of North-America, on the river Wabash. 6 miles SW. Kathippacanunck.

Oujulinké, a town of Thibet, near Lake Jamdro. 42 miles ESE. Kiang-see.

Oukakee, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 86. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Oukang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 23 miles NNW. Hang-tcheou.

Oukang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang. *Long.* 110. 48. E. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Oukerck, a town of Holland. 7 miles S. Naarden.

Ouke-sima, an island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of Tonquin, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 105. 42. E. *Lat.* 18. 44. N.

Ouke-tanacsa, a town of Thibet. 90 m. SE. Laffa.

Ou-kiam, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles E. Ching.

Ou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 9 m. S. Sou-tcheou.

Ou-kiao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles SE. King.

Ou-kuen, or *Vou-ting*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. *Long.* 102. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Oulais, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 25 miles SSE. Brahestadt.

Oulard, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, here was a skirmish between the insurgents and a detachment of the North Cork militia, in which the latter were defeated, and several officers killed. 5 miles N. Wexford.

Oulan Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. 120 m. N. Peking.

Oulin Tabalan, a town of Thibet. 58 miles S. Cha-tcheou.

Oulharaya, a town of Bengal. 48 miles SSE. Burdwan.

Ouely le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 10 miles S. Soissons, 3 N. Château Thierry.

Oulney, a town of England, in Bucking-

hamshire, with a market on Monday. In 1861, the number of inhabitants was 2003, almost wholly engaged in trade and manufactures. The principal employment is making bone-lace. 19 miles NE. Buckingham, 56 NNW. London. *Long.* 0. 42. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Ou-long, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 45 miles SSE. Pei.

Ouloustou, a lake of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 114. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Oulsteen, an island near the coast of Norway, of a triangular form, 24 miles in circumference. 120 miles N. Bergen.

Oulton, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with 1223 inhabitants. 6 miles SE. Leeds.

Oulua, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles SSE. Bettiah.

Oulx, a town of France, in the department of the Po, late in Piedmont, situated in a valley to which it gives name. In May 1794, it was taken by the French. 5 miles N. Sezanne, 9 SW. Sufa.

Ouly, see *Woolly*.

Ouma, a river of Congo, which runs into the Bokian. 15 miles S. Pango.

Oumary, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 16 miles S. Nagpour.

Ou-mong, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. *Long.* 103. 29. E. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Oundle, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the river Nen, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1956 inhabitants. 13 miles S. Stamford, 83 N. London. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Ou-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 32 miles NE. Nhing-tcheou.

Ounieh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Black Sea. 80 miles N. Sivas.

Ovo, a small island in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 27. E. *Lat.* 35. 39. N.

Ovoca, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into the sea, a little below Arklow.

Ou-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 45 miles SSW. Ting-tcheou.

Ouple, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles E. Perinda.

Ou-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 25 miles E. Hoai-king.

Ou-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the river Hoang. 22 miles E. Soui-te.

Ouques, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 12 miles NW. Mer, 15 N. Blois.

Oura, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 9 m. S. Chaves.

Ourda, a town of Bengal. 72 m. N. Dacca.

Ourcières, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 10 miles N. Gap.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, situated on a mountain, containing 1800 inhabitants. 12 miles SE. Leyria, 12 W. Thomar.

Oureos, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 14 miles NW. Engia.

Ourfa, or *Reiha*, or *Rouah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, anciently called *Edessa*. It is watered by a canal from the Euphrates. Many learned men, and the Jews universally, are of opinion, that it is Ur of the Chaldees. The latter say, that this place is called in scripture *Ourcadin*, that is the fire of Chaldaea, out of which, they say, God brought Abraham; and on this account, the Talmudists affirm, that Abraham was here cast into the fire, and was miraculously delivered. This place seems to have retained its ancient name, as others have done: *Edessa* being the name given it by the Greeks. However the name of this city seems to have been changed in honour of one of the kings of Syria, of the name of Antiochus, and to have been called *Antiochia*. The famous fountain Callirrhoe, being here, distinguished this city from others, by the name of *Antiochia ad Callirrhœen*. *Ourfa* is built on part of two hills, and in the valley between them, at the south-west corner of a fine plain, which appears more beautiful, because all the other parts about it are rocky, or mountainous; the town is about three miles in circumference, encompassed with ancient walls, defended by square towers. On the north side there is a very deep fosse, which seems to be the bed of a winter torrent coming from the west; on the east this fosse is not so deep, there being much morassy ground on that side. The hill on which the castle stands is to the south. Some parts of the town are tolerably well-built, though it is not well laid out. The great beauty of it consists in some fine springs, that rise very plentifully between two hills; and at the very walls of the city. The castle is situated on the south side of the city, at the beginning of a chain of hills, which run southward. The ascent is very steep, and there is a deep fosse cut into the rock on three sides of it; the castle is about half a mile in circumference, but there is nothing remarkable in it, except two very lofty Corinthian pillars with their bases, the capitals of which are fine; the columns consist of 26 stones, each about one foot six inches thick; they are probably the remains of a portico belonging to some large temple. There is a tradition, that the throne of Nimrod stood on these pillars; it is certain,

however, that Timur Bec erected some trophies on them. Some ecclesiastical historians mention, that Abgarus king of Edessa sent a letter to our Saviour; but the truth of this has been much questioned. *Ourfa* is the residence of a pacha, who not only commands the greatest part, if not all Mesopotamia, but also a considerable tract of country to the west of it, as far as Antab. There is a great trade in this place, as it is the only town in all these parts for a considerable distance, and as it is the great thoroughfare into Persia. They prepare Turkey leather here, especially the yellow sort, for which they were formerly famous. There are a considerable number of Armenian Christians in the city, who have two churches, one large one in the city, the other at some distance from it: in the latter they shew the tomb of a great saint, whom they call Ibrahim. As Ephraim Syrus was a deacon of Edessa, it may be concluded that it is the tomb of that father of the church. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit. This town was first taken by the Saracens, in the year 1087. The Christians retook it in the year 1097; and in the year 1142, it was seized by the Turks, in whose power it has continued ever since. 80 miles SW. Diarbekir, 80 NE. Aleppo. *Long.* 32. 25. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Ourgoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 30 miles NNW. Rachore.

Ourigui, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles SSE. Kondur.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, containing about 2000 inhabitants. In the year of Rome 606, the Romans were defeated near this town by Viriatus, and their general Claudius Unanimus killed. Near this town, Don Alphonso Henriques obtained a signal victory over the Moors, in the year 1149. 24 miles SSW. Beja, 75 SSE. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 9. W. *Lat.* 37. 39. N.

Ouro, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Ouro, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 24. 25. S.

Ource, a small island of Denmark, near the coast of Zealand, in the Iseldord Gulf. 4 miles NE. Holbeck. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Ourous, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 7 miles N. Château Chinon.

Ourougerd, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 104 miles SE. Hamadan.

Ourry's Island, or *New Alderney*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. This is one of those called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. *Long.* 165. 19. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Ourse, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, at Bar sur Seine.

Ourt, or *Ourtbe*, a river of France, which rises from two springs, one near St. Hubert, the other near the town of Ourt; both which unite near La Roche; the united stream passes by Durbuy, &c. and runs into the Meuse, at Liege. It gives name to a department, formed of a part of the bishopric of Liege, and a small part of the duchy of Luxemburg.

Ourt, or *Ourtbe*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 4 miles N. Luxemburg.

Ourtou-Poulac, a town of Thibet. 15 miles SW. Yolotou-Hotun.

Ourucze, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 68 miles NNE. Zydomiers.

Ouvville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles W. Fécamp, 6 SW. Cany.

Oushy, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 23 m. N. Christianstadt.

Ouscotta, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Myfore, taken by Earl Cornwallis, in April 1791. 15 miles NE. Bangalore.

Ouscotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sanore. 25 miles N. Sanore.

Ouse, or *Grand River*, a river of Canada, which runs into the Lake Erie, *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Ouse, a river of England, formed by the union of the Eure and the Swale, about 4 miles from Boroughbridge, in the county of York, which passes by Aldborough, York, Selby, &c. and joins the Trent, on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber, 17 m. W. Hull.

Ouse, a river of England, in the county of Suffex, which passes by Lewes, and runs into the sea below Newhaven, where it forms a considerable haven.

Ouse, (*Greater*), a river of England, which rises in the county of Northampton, passes through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, and falls into the German Sea, a little below Lynn.

Ouse, (*Smaller*), a river of England, which runs into the Greater Ouse, near Downham, in Norfolk.

Ousebeach, see *Wisbeach*.

Ouseraw, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles WNW. Rotasgur.

Ousouri, a town of Chinese Tartary. 67 miles SSW. Tondon.

Ouson, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles SE. Gien.

Oussor, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. This was an important place, and the fortifications had been strengthened by Tippoo; but was abandoned on the approach of the British troops, on the 15th July 1791. In one of the store-houses of the fort, a kind of journal was found written

by an Englishman, who with two others, his companions, had been confined and put to death here by order of Tippoo. 69 m. ENE. Seringapatam, 19 SE. Bangalore. *Long.* 77. 52. E. *Lat.* 12. 41. N.

Oust, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 7 miles S. St. Girons.

Oust, a river of France, which runs into the Villaine, near Redon.

Oustad, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansland. 32 miles W. Christiansland.

Ou-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 27 miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

Outaitani, a town of Upper Siam. 80 miles NW. Louvo.

Out Skerries, a cluster of rocky islets among the Shetland islands. *Long.* 0. 45. W. *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Outapaltam, a town of Hindoostan, 10 miles ENE. Coimbatore.

Ou-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 33 miles SE. Peking.

Outanulla, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges. 5 miles S. Rajemal.

Outard Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north side of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 68. 15. W. *Lat.* 42. 2. N.

Outch, a province of Hindoostan, between the rivers Chunaub and Indus, near their union.

Outchafal, a town of Thibet. 67 miles E. Harachar-Hotun.

Outchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse. 582 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 113. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Ou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-li. All the rivers of the province unite near this city, which joins to the province of Quang-tong, and is the key of the whole province, and the most considerable city for commerce in it. It hath one city of the second order, and nine of the third, within its jurisdiction. The country is partly mountainous, and partly flat. In the mountains is found cinnabar, and the uncommon tree called Quang-lang, which, instead of pith, hath a soft pulp, of which they make flour. *Long.* 110. 32. E. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

Ou-tcheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 20 miles N. Se-nan.

Outokou, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo.

Outchu-moutchin, a Tartarian standard, in Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 117. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Ou-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in King-ki. 55 miles SSE. King-ki.

Ou-tchuen, a seaport town of China, of the third rank, in Quan-tong. 20 miles SSE. Hoa.

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal,

to the province of Tra los Montes, on a mountain. 9 miles ESE. Bragança, 21 NW. Miranda de Duero.

Outimacs, Indians between Lake Michigan and Lake St. Clair.

Ou-t'ing, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. *Long.* 102. 6. E. *Lat.* 25. 53. N.

Outredroog, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore, taken by the British forces in Dec. 2792. 12 miles W. Saverndroog.

Outshi-ferman, a town of Little Bukharia. 130 miles E. Kaffgar, 120 NE. Yarcan.

Outshou, a town of Little Bukharia. 30 miles S. Kaffgar.

Ouville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 miles SE. Cany. 18 NNW. Reuen.

Ovutsi, or *Ouvusti*, a town of Japan, in the island of Xicoco. *Long.* 135. 20. E. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 38 miles ESE. Chun-te.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 18 miles S. Ching.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 28 miles S. Tchu-tcheou.

Ouzouer le Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 12 miles N. Mer, 21 N. Blois.

Ouzouer sur Cresce, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 21 miles S. Montargis, 6 SE. Gien.

Ouzouer le Doyen, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 15 miles N. Mer.

Ouzoum Cupri, see *Trajanopoli*.

Owari, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, situated in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 137. 50. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Owanty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 miles E. Wilkonierz.

Owasco, a lake of United America. 25 miles S. Lake Ontario.

Owceze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 40 miles W. Kaminiac.

Owego, a town of the state of New-York, on the east branch of the Susquehanna. 150 miles NW. New-York.

Owen, a town of Wurtemberg. 18 miles SE. Stuttgart, 28 E. Nagold.

Owey, a small island of the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 21. W. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Owharree, a harbour on the west coast of Huahine, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 8. W. *Lat.* 16. 54. S.

Owhyee, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands, and thus denominated by Captain King: "It is of a triangular shape. The angular points make the

north-east and south extremities, of which the northern is in *Lat.* 20. 17. N. *Long.* 204. 02. E.: the eastern in *Lat.* 19. 34. N. *Long.* 205. 06. E.; and the southern extremity in *Lat.* 18. 54. N. *Long.* 204. 15. E. Its greatest length, which lies in a direction nearly north and south, is 85 miles; its breadth is 72 miles; and it is about 255 geographical, or 293 English, miles in circumference. The whole island is divided into six large districts. Amakooa and Ahedoo, which lie on the north-east side; Apoona and Kaoo, on the south-east; Akona and Koaarta, on the west. The districts of Amakooa and Ahedoo are separated by a mountain, called *Mouna Kaah*, or *The Mountain Kaah*, which rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be clearly seen at 120 miles distance. To the north of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water. We were once flattered with the hopes of meeting with a harbour round a bluff head, in *Lat.* 20. 10. N. and *Long.* 204. 26. E. but, on doubling the point, and standing close in, we found it connected by a low valley with another high head to the north-west. The country rises inland with a gentle ascent, is intersected by deep narrow glens, or rather chasms, and appears to be well cultivated, and sprinkled over with a number of villages. The snowy mountain is very steep, and the lower part of it covered with wood. The coast of Ahedoo, which lies to the south of Mouna Kaah, is of a moderate height, and the interior parts appear more even than the country to the north-west, and less broken by ravines. Off these two districts we cruized for almost a month; and, whenever our distance from the shore would permit it, were sure of being surrounded by canoes laden with all kinds of refreshments. We had frequently a very heavy sea and great swell on this side of the island, and as we had no foundings, and could observe much foul ground off the shore, we never approached nearer the land than two or three leagues, excepting on the occasion already mentioned. The coast to the north-east of Apoona, which forms the eastern extremity of the island, is low and flat; the acclivity of the inland parts is very gradual, and the whole country covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. This, as far as we could judge, is the finest part of the island, and we were afterwards told, that the king had a place of residence here. At the south-west extremity the hills rise abruptly from the sea-side, leaving but a narrow border of low ground toward the beach. We were pretty near the shore at this part of the island, and found the sides of the hills covered with fine verdure; but the country seemed to be

very thinly inhabited. On doubling the east point of the island, we came in sight of another snowy mountain, called *Mouna Roa*, or *The Extensive Mountain*, which continued to be a very conspicuous object all the while we were sailing along the south-east side. It is flat at the top, making what is called by mariners table-land; the summit was constantly buried in snow, and we once saw its sides also slightly covered for a considerable way down, but the greatest part of this disappeared in a few days. According to the tropical line of snow, as determined by Mr. Condamine, from observations taken on the Cordilleras, this mountain must be at least 16,020 feet high, which exceeds the height of the Pico de Teyde, or Peak of Teneriffe, by 724 feet, according to Dr. Heberden's computation; or 3680, according to that of the Chevalier de Borda. The peaks of Mouna Kaah appeared to be about half a mile high, and as they are entirely covered with snow, the altitude of their summits cannot be less than 18,400 feet. But it is probable, that both these mountains may be considerably higher. For, in insular situations, the effects of the warm sea air must necessarily remove the line of snow, in equal latitudes, to a greater height than where the atmosphere is chilled on all sides by an immense tract of perpetual snow. The coast of Kaoo presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind: the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change, from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed not many ages back, from the mountain Roa to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting head-land is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points. Notwithstanding the dismal aspect of this part of the island, there are many villages scattered over it, and it certainly is much more populous than the verdant mountains of Apooa. Nor is this circumstance hard to be accounted for. As these islanders have no cattle, they have consequently no use for pasturage, and therefore naturally prefer such ground as either lies more convenient for fishing, or is best suited to the cultivation of yams and plantains. Now amidst these ruins there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations; and the neighbouring sea abounds with a variety of most excellent fish, with which, as well as with other provisions, we were always plentifully supplied. Off this part of the coast we could find no ground at less than a cable's length from the shore,

with 160 fathoms of line, excepting in a small bight to the eastward of the south point, where we had regular soundings of 50 and 58 fathoms over a bottom of fine sand. Before we proceed to the western districts, it may be necessary to remark, that the whole east side of the island, from the northern to the southern extremity, does not afford the smallest harbour or shelter for shipping. The south-west parts of Akoona are in the same state with the adjoining district of Kaoo: but farther to the north the country has been cultivated with great pains, and is extremely populous. In this part of the island is situated Karakakooa Bay. Along the coast nothing is seen but large masses of slag, and the fragments of black scorched rocks; behind which the ground rises gradually for about two miles and a half, and appears to have been formerly covered with loose burnt stones: these the natives have taken the pains of clearing away, frequently to the depth of three feet and upward; which labour, great as it is, the fertility of the soil amply repays. Here, in a rich ashy mould, they cultivate sweet potatoes, and the cloth-plant. The fields are inclosed with stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. On the rising ground beyond these the bread-fruit trees are planted, and flourish with the greatest luxuriance. Koaarra extends from the westernmost point to the northern extremity of the island; the whole coast between them forming an extensive bay, called *Tee-yah-yah*, which is bounded on the north by two very conspicuous hills. Toward the bottom of this bay there is foul corally ground, extending upward of a mile from the shore, without which the soundings are regular, with good anchorage in 20 fathoms. The country, as far as the eye could reach, seemed fruitful and well inhabited, the soil being in appearance of the same kind with the district of Kaoo; but no fresh water is to be got here. A party advanced into the land to the distance of three or four miles from the bay; they found the country as before described: the hills afterward rose with a more sudden ascent, which brought them to the extensive plantations, that terminate the view of the country, as seen from the ships. These plantations consist of the tarrow or eddy-root, and the sweet potatoe, with plants of the cloth-tree, neatly set out in rows. The walls that separate them are made of the loose burnt stones which are got in clearing the ground, and being entirely concealed by sugar-canes, planted close on each side, make the most beautiful fences that can be conceived. As they passed along they did not observe a single spot of ground that was capable of improvement, left unplanted; and, indeed,

it appeared from their accounts hardly possible for the country to be cultivated to greater advantages for the purposes of the inhabitants, or made to yield them a larger supply of necessaries for their subsistence. In the year 1794, this island was ceded by the king and his chiefs to Great-Britain. Mr. Puget, lieutenant of the *Discovery*, accompanied by some of the officers, immediately went on shore, there displayed the British colours, and took possession of the island in his Majesty's name, in conformity to the inclinations of Tamaahmaah and his subjects. On this ceremony being finished, a salute was fired from the vessels; after which the following inscription on copper was deposited in a very conspicuous place at the royal residence:—"On the 25th of February 1794, Tamaahmaah king of Owhyee, in council with the principal chiefs of the island, assembled on board his Britannic Majesty's sloop *Discovery*, in Karakakooa Bay, and in presence of George Vancouver, commander of the said sloop; Lieutenant Peter Puget, commander of his said Majesty's armed tender the *Chatham*; and the other officers of the *Discovery*, after due consideration, unanimously ceded the said island of Owhyee to his Britannic Majesty, and acknowledged themselves to be subjects of Great-Britain." It was on this island that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a misunderstanding, or sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, on Sunday the 14th of February 1779.

Owl's Head, a cape on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 50. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Owlah, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 12 miles E. Biffowia.

Owram, North, a township of Yorkshire, in the West-Riding, with 4887 inhabitants, including 1332 employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles SSW. Bradford.

Owram, South, a township of Yorkshire, in the West-Riding, with 3148 inhabitants, including 1404 employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles SE. Halifax.

Owruzz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Kiev. 96 miles NW. Kiev, 310 W. Warsaw.

Owscraw, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles W. Rotas.

Owsh, a town of Turkestan, on a river which runs into the Sihop. 30 miles SSE. Andegan.

Ox Mountain, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 10 miles WSW. Sligo.

Oxbow, a fertile tract in the state of Vermont, formed by a bend in the river Connecticut, near Newbury.

Oxenbach, a town of Austria. 9 miles S. Ips.

Oxenborg, a village of Denmark, in the Vol. III. D d

island of Funen, near Assens, where the county of Oldenburg was defeated by Christian III. in the year 1535.

Oxen Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Oxford, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, the see of a bishop, and an university, situated on a gentle eminence, at the union of the Cherwell and the Thames, and anciently surrounded with walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen. Oxford was the residence of Alfred and his three sons, and the latter struck money here. It was burnt by the Danes in the year 979; and a few years after, in the year 1002, the Danes were destroyed in the general massacre, for which they again burnt the city in the year 1009; and Swain, in the year 1013, laid waste the country, and frightened the citizens into a surrender, taking hostages of them. The Danes burnt it a fourth time, in the year 1032. Harold Harefoot was crowned here in the year 1036, and in his three years reign did all the mischief he could to this place. The Conqueror meeting with a refusal to his summons, and other affronts here, stormed the city on the north side, in the year 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oyley, by whom the walls were probably built or raised on an older foundation. This same D'Oyley erected the castle in the year 1071, which from its ruins appears to have been a work of great extent and strength. The empress Maud was so closely besieged in this castle by Stephen, that she was forced to escape by night across the frozen Thames, through his army, six miles on foot, in a deep snow. All its remains are, the tower, diminishing as it ascends, and serving for a county gaol; the mount, with a large vaulted magazine, now a store cellar; and part of a wall ten feet thick. In the court are the remains of the hall, where was held, in 1577, the Black Affize, so called from an infectious distemper, brought by the prisoners, whereof near 100 persons died. King Henry I. built a palace here, on a spot called *Beaumont*, where Richard surnamed Cœur de Lion was born. According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, Oxford was the seat of learning. Some students removing hither from Cricklade; a monastery was founded by St. Frideswide, in the time of the Saxons, which was burned, and rebuilt by King Ethelred. When the Danes were reduced by Alfred; that prince is said to have founded three colleges, one for philosophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity, in the year 886, so that on this consideration Alfred seems rather the restorer than the founder. The university is governed by a chancellor, usually a nobleman, chosen by the students

for life; a high steward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the university, who is also for life; and to assist the chancellor, &c. a vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exercises the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and students to their duty, and chooses four pro-vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence; two proctors, who are masters of arts, chosen yearly out of the several colleges in turn, to keep the peace, punish disorders, oversee weights and measures, order scholastic exercises, and the admission to degrees; a public orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes and other great men, visiting the university; a keeper of its archives; a register who records all transactions of the convocation, &c.; three esquire-beadles, with gilt silver maces, and three yeoman-beadles, with plain ones, who attend the vice-chancellor in public, execute his orders for apprehending delinquents, publish the courts of convocation, and conduct the preachers to church, and lecturers to school; a verger, who on solemn occasions, walks with the beadles before the vice-chancellor, and carries a silver rod. Oxford contains 20 colleges, and five halls. 1. Baliol College, founded in the year 1269, by John Baliol, father of John Baliol king of Scotland, in great part rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII.: it consists of a master, 12 fellows, 14 scholars, and 18 exhibitioners. 2. Merton College. Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester and lord chancellor of England, transferred to Oxford in the year 1267, a college which he had built at Merton, in Surry, three years before. At first he seems to have only intended this for such of chaplains and scholars as should choose to come hither from the other; but in 1274, both were united by the founder. It consists of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 post-masters, &c. 3. University College. The largest of Alfred's three halls before-mentioned is by some supposed to have been University College. But however that may be, it is more certain that the restoration of this old house is owing to the legacy of William arch-deacon of Durham, who died in the year 1249, and other benefactors. It consists now of a master, 12 fellows, 13 scholars, &c. This college has however been much enlarged by the generous benefactions of Dr. John Radcliffe, who left 5000*l.* for building the master's lodge, and chambers for two new fellows, by him instituted for the study of physic, with a handsome salary for 10 years, half of which time at least they are to travel beyond the seas for their better improvement, as his will expresses it. 4. Exeter College, founded by William Stapleton bishop of Exeter in the year 1314.

It consisted at first of only 13 fellows or scholars; of whom 12 were to be born within the diocese of Exeter. Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 81*l.* It has now a rector, 22 fellows, &c. 5. Oriel College, founded in the year 1324, by Adam de Bromé, almoner to Edward II. Edward III. gave a tenement called *Le Oriole*, whence probably the name. It now maintains a provost, 18 fellows, and 14 exhibitioners. 6. Queen's College, the foundation of which was ascribed to Queen Philippa, but is really due to her chaplain, Robert de Eglesfield, rector of Burgon Stanmore, in the year 1340, for a provost, 12 fellows, 70 scholars. It now consists of a provost, 22 fellows, &c. 7. New College or Winchester College, or as it should seem St. Mary's College of Winchester, in Oxford, was founded by the great William Wykeham in the year 1379, with endowment for a warden and 70 fellows, &c. The excellent body of statutes, which the founder himself drew up, is much admired. 8. Trinity College, Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham, purchased the ground in the year 1290, for a college here; which was afterwards increased and endowed by Richard de Bury, the learned bishop of that see. At the dissolution, this college was sequestered, and by Edward VI. sold to Dr. Owen, a physician; and afterwards came into the possession of Sir Thomas Pope, who on its site founded Trinity College for a president, 12 fellows, and 12 scholars. Dr. Ralph Bathurst, president, adorned it with new buildings, and a beautiful chapel, consecrated in the year 1694, and was otherwise an eminent benefactor. 9. Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, obtained licence of Henry VI. in the year 1427, to make All-Saints Church collegiate, and to found a college for a rector and seven scholars; finished and endowed in the year 1475, by Thomas Rotherham bishop of Lincoln, and archbishop of York; now consists of a rector, 12 fellows, &c. 10. Worcester College, was founded in the year 1714, by the benefaction of Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worcester-shire, for one provost, six fellows, and six scholars. To these have since been added two fellowships, and two scholarships. Other fellowships and scholarships have since been added by Dr. Finney, Lady Holford, Mrs. Eaton, and Dr. Clarke. This house was originally called *Gloucester College*, being a seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester monastery, and other religious houses. It was founded in 1283, by John Giffard baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed at the reformation, it was converted into a palace for the bishop of Oxford; but was soon afterwards erected into an academical hall by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College; in which state it continued

till it at length received a charter of incorporation, and a small endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes. Here are one provost, 20 fellows, 17 scholars, &c. the whole number about 40. 11. St. John's College. This college was founded in the year 1557, by Sir Thomas White, alderman and Merchant Taylor of London, for the maintenance of one president, 30 fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and six choristers, &c. This college was founded on the site of Bernard's College, erected in the year 1437, by Archbishop Chicheley. Archbishop Laud and Bishop Juxon were liberal benefactors to this college. 12. All-Souls' College, founded in the year 1438, by Henry Chicheley archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, and 40 fellows, besides two chaplains, nine clerks, and choristers. 13. Magdalen College, founded in the year 1458, by William Patten, alias Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, for a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars or demies, a divinity lecturer, a school-master, four chaplains, &c. 14. Brazen Nose College. This college was founded in the year 1509, by Richard Smith bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton of Presbury in Cheshire, knight, for the maintenance of one principal, and 15 fellows. To this number succeeding benefactions have added five fellows, 32 scholars, and four exhibitioners. 15. Corpus Christi College. This college was founded in the year 1516, by Richard Fox, who was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; and lord privy seal to Kings Henry VII. and VIII. for the maintenance of one president, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, &c. 16. Christ Church, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, for the support of a dean, a sub-dean, 100 canons, &c. But while the cardinal was completing this design, having actually admitted 18 canons, about the year 1529, he fell into disgrace; when King Henry VIII. seized upon the foundation, which he suspended till the year 1532, and then re-established it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one dean, and 12 canons. This foundation, however, the same king suppressed in the year 1545. But the next year he removed thither the episcopal see, first established in Osney Abbey, a dissolved Augustine monastery, near the suburbs of Oxford, in the year 1542. At the same time, on part of Wolsey's original revenue, he constituted a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choristers, and an organist; together with 60 students, and 40 grammar-scholars since converted into students, a schoolmaster and usher. Wm. Thurston, esq; in the year 1663, added one student. 17. Jesus College, founded in the year 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Hugh Price, LL.D. a native of the county of Breck-

nock, and treasurer of St. David's, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars; by other benefactors raised to 19 fellows, and 18 scholars, with many exhibitioners. 18. Wadham College. This college was designed by Nicholas Wadham, esq; of Merfield in Somersetshire, and executed in pursuance of his last will, by Dorothy his widow, in the year 1613, for the maintenance of one warden, 15 fellows, 15 scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The statutes direct, that the warden shall quit the college in case of marriage; that the fellows shall enjoy the benefit of the society no longer than 18 years after their regency in arts. 19. Pembroke College. This college was founded in the year 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thos. Tetsdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, S.T. B. rector of Ilsley, Berks; for one master, 10 fellows, and 10 scholars. The society has since been much enlarged by the addition of several fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions: This college was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the study of the civil law, in which Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable Earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the university when the college was founded. 20. Hertford College, formerly called *Hartford*, or *Hart Hall*, founded by Walter Stapleton bishop of Exeter in the year 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a charter of incorporation of Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public-spirited principal, who has also assigned an estate towards its endowment, this ancient hotel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740. The foundation consists of a principal, four senior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or assistants, beside a certain number of students or scholars. Of the numerous halls, hotels, or inns, which were the only academical houses originally possessed by the students of Oxford, only five subsist at present. These societies are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are subject to their respective principals, whose salary arises from the room-rent of the house. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the university; that of Edmund Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whose patronage Edn and Hall still remains. The rest were formerly dependent on particular colleges. 1. Alban Hall. This hall is contiguous to Merton College, on the east. It appears to have been a house of learning, in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford; who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore. 2. St. Edmund's Hall. This hall is situated to the east of Queen's College. It

was first established about the reign of Edward III. and was consigned to Queen's College in 1557. 3. St. Mary Hall. This was long the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary, which church being appropriated by Edward III. to the Oriel College, the house also came into their possession, and was appropriated to the residence of students. 4. New Inn Hall, granted to students by John Trillock bishop of Hereford in 1545. 5. Magdalen Hall. This Hall is almost contiguous to Magdalen College, on the west. A very considerable part of it is the grammar-school of Magdalen College erected with the college, by the founder William of Wainfleet, for that purpose alone. To this structure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an academical hall. Other public buildings are, the Theatre, which was built at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, chancellor of the university, 1668, who gave 2000l. to purchase lands for its repairs. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular, but having one flat side, and the roof, 80 feet by 70, rests on the walls without pillars. Ashmole's Museum, the lower part of which is an elaboratory, and the upper story a repository of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by, Elias Ashmole, who lodged here the collection of MSS. made by his father-in-law, Sir Wm. Dugdale, Anthony Wood, Sir Henry Savile, and himself. The Printing-House, built in the year 1712, with the profits of the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the perpetual impression of which he gave to the university. Round the wall that formerly inclosed the theatre stood the Arundelian Marbles, now removed into the schools. These valuable monuments collected in Greece, and Asia, by Thomas earl of Arundel, and Sir William Petty, were given by the said earl; others by Mr. Selden, Sir George Wheler, Dr. Shaw, Messrs. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. Rawlinson. To this collection, in the year 1755, were added, by the gift of the Countess of Pomfret, above 100 statues, busts, &c. purchased by her husband's father, Lord Lempster, out of the Arundelian collection. The whole collection now at Oxford consists of 167 marbles, that is statues, busts, bas-reliefs, and fragments of sculpture; 100 inscriptions, Greek, Ægyptian, Citeaa, and Palmyrene; and 145 Roman and others. The Public Schools, which form a magnificent quadrangle, part of which is appropriated for the reception of the celebrated Bodleian Library. The Radcliffe Library, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, and finished in the year 1749. A stupendous Astronomical Observatory has lately been erected at the north-west corner of the city, at the expence of near 30,000l. begun in the year 1771, by

the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's estate. The Physic-Garden was founded by Henry Danvers earl of Danby in the year 1632; Dr. Sherard was a considerable benefactor. King Charles I. held his court here during the civil war. The corporation consists of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all that have served the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and 24 common-council men. The mayor for the time being officiates at a coronation, in the buttery, and has for his fee a large gilt bowl and cover. It was made a bishop's see by King Henry VIII. and has 13 elegant parish churches, besides the cathedral of Christchurch. This city has often been the seat of our kings and parliaments; in one of which, held here by reason of the plague at London in 1665, the votes were first printed. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 11,694, of whom 1647 were employed in trade and manufactures. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday. The city and the university send each two members to parliament. Without the town there are many ruins of the fortifications erected in the late civil wars. It has lately been embellished with a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. 45 m. SE. Worcester, 54 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 46. N. *Oxford*, a state of New-York. 40 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 74. 14. W. *Lat.* 41. 21. N. *Oxford*, a town of the state of Connecticut. 7 miles NW. Newhaven. *Oxford*, (*Upper*), a town of Pennsylvania. 20 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Oxford*, (*Lower*), a town of Pennsylvania. 21 miles WSW. Philadelphia. *Oxford*, a town of North-Carolina. 80 miles NW. Newbern. *Oxford*, a town of New Hampshire. 11 miles E. Chesterfield. *Oxford*, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 54 miles SW. Boston. *Oxford*, a town of the state of Jersey. 28 miles W. Morristown. *Oxford*, a seaport-town of the state of Maryland, near the Choptank. 90 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 12. W. *Lat.* 38. 38. N. *Oxfordshire*, a county of England, bounded on the north-west by Warwickshire, on the north-east by Northamptonshire, on the east by Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, on the south and south-west by Berkshire, on the west by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. The form is very irregular; from north-west to south-east it measures above 50 miles in length; but in breadth it varies much, being in the centre, near Oxford, barely seven, towards the south about twelve, and towards the north near forty. It is divided

into fourteen hundreds, which contain one city, (Oxford,) 12 towns, 207 parishes, and 450,000 acres, of which 309,000 are to the north, and 141,000 to the south of Oxford. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 109,620, of whom 16,346 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 33,109 in agriculture. The principal rivers are the Cherwel, the Tame, the Evanode, the Windrush, and the Thames which separates this county from Berkshire in its whole extent. The northern corner of the county is chiefly strong deep land, partly arable, and partly in a pasture state, appropriated principally to the dairy. South of the last is a very large extent, where the higher land or flat part is very shallow, and in general more or less stony, in an arable or convertible state; the sides of the hills a good loam, or mixed with clay, in a pasture state; and the bottoms, more of the clay, allotted for meadow land, by the sides of the several rivers, which add to the fertility and beauty of the county. The south-west corner contains the forest of Whichwood, great part of which is woodland; and near to that the soil is gravelly, with parts of black loam or clay, much of which is adapted to pasture and meadow. The situation is low and wet, notwithstanding which there are divers tracts of arable land in this district. The district on the north side of Oxford is a deep rich soil, part arable, part in pasture, and part meadow land. The part contiguous to the south of Oxford consists of various soils, part light and sandy, and part deep and rich, some being arable, and some in pasture and meadow state. In this district is comprised a considerable tract of woodland: from thence southward, by the sides of the Tame river, is a pretty large tract of deep land, the greater part of which is in pasture. Advancing towards the west and south-west the land is mostly in an arable state, chiefly deep and good, but diminishing in goodness as you approach the Chiltern hills, which form a large tract of land, the soil whereof is a mixture of chalk, with some loam and clay, but all full of flints. Much land is appropriated to the growth of beech; but there is also a considerable tract of enclosures, mostly in an arable or convertible state, with some large wastes or commons, and some vallies of meadow land, bordering on the Thames. Besides the woods mentioned, the face of the country is marked with little woodland; except in those places which are near to the towns or capital mansions. There are no hills of any steepness or elevation, except the range of Chiltern hills. The climate of Oxfordshire may be accounted in general cold, particularly the western part of the north division, where the fences consist chiefly of stone

walls, and consequently afford little or no shelter. It is cold also upon and near the Chiltern hills, especially on the poor white lands, at the foot of the hills; where it is always to be observed, that the frost will take effect sooner, and continue longer on that soil, than it does on the deeper lands, farther situated from the hills. The climate of the Chiltern country is moist, on account of the fogs, which are more frequent on the hills and woods, than in the vale. The productions of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are transmitted from it by means of the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheese is made in the grazing parts. The greatest want in this county is that of fuel; for most of the woods, with which it once abounded, being cut down, or greatly diminished, it was necessary to supply the deficiency of fire-wood with sea-coal, brought by a long and troublesome navigation from London. The junction of the Thames with the Trent and Mersey, by a canal passing through Oxfordshire, has now in some measure remedied this inconvenience. The towns in this county are Bampton, Banbury, Bicester, Burford, Charlbury, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Henley, Tame, Watlington, Witney, and Woodstock. Nine members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, four for Oxford city and university, two for Woodstock, and one for Banbury.

Oxhanger, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 58. E. *Lat.* 63. 19. N.

Oxna, a small island on the east coast of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 42. W. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

Oxney, a river island of England, in the county of Kent, formed by the divided streams of the Rother, about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. It contains three parishes, and gives name to a hundred.

Oxwich Point, a cape on the south coast of Wales, in the Bristol Channel. It forms the eastern boundary of a bay called *Oxwich Bay*. *Long.* 4. 6. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Oyacacha, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 25 miles E. Quito.

Oyapook, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

Oye, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on a river, a branch of the Aa, to which it gives name, formerly in possession of the English. 5 miles W. Gravelines, 7 ENE. Calais.

Oye, (*Norder and Sander*.) two small islands of Denmark, in the North Sea, two and three miles N. Nordstrand.

Oyer, a town of Norway. 88 miles N. Christiania.

Oyest, see *Uyzt*.

Oyl Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 72. 43. W. *Lat.* 41. 26. N.

Oyonnax, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 7 miles N. Nantua, 12 SSW. St. Claude.

Oyon, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava. 22 miles SSE. Vittoria.

Oysel, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles S. Rouen.

Oyster Bay, a harbour for small vessels on the coast of Massachusetts, south-west of Barnstable, celebrated for its oysters.

Oyster Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Oyster Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 74. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

Oyster Harbour, a bay on the south-west coast of New Holland, and north part of King George the Third's Sound, discovered by Captain Vancouver in the year 1791; and so called from the plenty of oysters found there. Oyster Harbour is rendered admissible alone for vessels of a middle size, by the shallowness of the water on the bar, extending from shore to shore, on which were found 17 feet water only, although the depth increased from five to seven fathoms on each side. The deep water within the harbour did not seem of any great extent. In both these harbours the communication with the country is rendered unpleasant, by the shallow depth of water in most places extending to a great distance from the shore. This inconvenience could be easily remedied, should it ever be an object to do, by wharfs; although it is not unlikely, on a more minute inspection, the necessity for such a measure would cease to appear. *Long.* 118. 15. E. *Lat.* 34. 58. S.

Oyster Haven, a harbour on the south coast of Ireland. 3 m. E. Kinsale Harbour.

Oyster Island, in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. *Long.* 92. 43. E. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

Oyster Island, a small island near the west coast of Ireland, in Sligo Bay. 4 miles WSW. Sligo.

Oyster Island Harbour, a bay or harbour on the Atlantic, on the coast of Massachusetts. *Long.* 70. 24. W. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

Oyster River, a sandy bay, just within the south head of Mercury Bay, in New Zealand.

Oyster River, a branch of the Piscataqua, in New Hampshire.

Ozabala, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 36 miles N. Meaco.

Ozama, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea, below St. Domingo, *Long.* 71. W. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Ozar, a town of Persia, in Segestan. 186 miles SE. Zareng.

Ozas, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 m. W. Carmagnola, 10 S. Turin.

Ozeman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, between Amasieh and Tocat.

Ozernaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 64 miles E. Orenburg.

Ozernait, a fortress of Russia, in the government Upha, on the Ural. 40 miles W. Orenburg.

Ozernovskoi, a cape of Russia, on the eastern coast of Kamchatka. 32 miles NE. Ukinskoi.

Ozigina, an ostrog of Russia, on the Indigirda. 144 miles NNE. Zathiversk. *Long.* 142. 22. E. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

Ozino, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 25 miles N. Meaco.

Ozinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama. 16 miles NNE. Osa.

Ozma, a town of Bulgaria, on a river of the same name. 21 miles S. Nicopoli.

Ozoboruk, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 14 miles SSE. Kreminiek.

Ozunicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 30 miles SSE. Breslaw.

Ozuluva, one of the larger Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants greatly resemble those of Maoua. *Long.* 171. 25. W. *Lat.* 14. S.

Ozcek, see *Oschitz*.

P.

P A B

PA, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 695 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 106. 24. E. *Lat.* 31. 31. N.

Pa, a city and fortress of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li. 45 miles ENE. Paoing, 50 S. Peking.

Pa, a town of Thibet. 450 miles E. Lassa. *Long.* 98. 34. E. *Lat.* 28. 18. N.

Pa del Zocco, a cape on the coast of Inner Carniola. 2 miles WSW. Triette.

Paa, a town of the island of Ceram, and capital of a district, abounding in sago.

Paakola, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 6 miles N. Kemi.

Paalavanka, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 30 miles NW. Damapetta.

Paatis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 10 miles N. Abo.

Paatock Water, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Paatock to Loch Laagan, in the county of Inverness.

Paatpassar, a small circur of Bengal, watered by the Ganges, between Dacca and Boofnah.

Paavola, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 20 miles E. Brahetted.

Pabbay, or **Papay**, one of the Bishop's Islands, among the Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Pabbay, one of the small Hebrides, near the west coast of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 59. W. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Pabbay, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 9 miles in circumference; and 5 miles north from North Uist. *Long.* 7. 12. W. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Pabianice, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 32 miles ENE. Siradia.

Pabneikirchen, a town of Austria. 4 miles NW. Grein.

Paboon, an island of Africa, in the river Gambia, nine miles in length, belonging to the kingdom of Yari.

Pabou, a town of Canada, on the north

P A C

coast of Chaleur Bay. 20 miles SW. Cape Gaspe.

Pacalonga, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. A merchant belonging to the Dutch East-India Company resides here to purchase sugar. 30 m. W. Samarang.

Pacajes, or **Pacaxes**, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Ex Paz, containing some rich silver mines. The air is sometimes temperate, sometimes cold, and rarely hot; the pastures are good, and cattle form the principal riches and commerce. 80 miles SW. La Paz.

Pacamores, a nation of Indians in South-America, on the banks of the river Amazon.

Pacaudiere, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles NW. Roanne, 12 W. Charlieu.

Pacem, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, dependent on Acheen. It contains above 500 families. 120 miles SE. Acheen.

Pachacama, or **Pachacamac**, a town of Peru, in the audience and jurisdiction of Lima, situated in a valley of the same name. This valley is about 12 miles south from Lima, and was celebrated before the conquest of Peru, on account of a celebrated temple dedicated to the Sovereign Creator of all things, whom the Yncas called **Pachamac**. Pizarro is said to have taken from this temple an immense quantity of gold, besides what the soldiers had pillaged. 30 miles SSE. Lima. *Lat.* 12. 30. S.

Pachanacli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 40 miles S. Filippopoli.

Pachea, a small island in the bay of Panama.

Pacheque, a small island on the south-west side of the bay of Panama.

Pacherry, a town of Meckley. 90 miles SSE. Munnypour.

Pachete, a circur of Bengal, bounded on

the north by Curruckdeah; on the east by Burwan and Bissunpour; on the south by Midnapour, and on the west by Sillee, Toniar, and Ramgur; about 70 miles long, and from 12 to 40 broad. Rogonarpour is the capital.

Pachets, a fort of Bengal, which gives name to a circar. 6 miles NE. Rogonarpour. *Long.* 86. 55. E.

Pachi, or *Pagi-houtoc*, a town of Thibet. 70 miles SE. Hami.

Pachica, a town of Peru, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the coast. 100 m. W. Lipes. *Lat.* 22. S.

Pachira, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 6 miles N. Payta.

Pachiutla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascalá.

Pachore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles NNE. Ahar.

Pachuco, a town of Mexico. It is famous for silver mines: Gemelli says, that in the space of six leagues there are not less than a thousand. One them, called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in Mexico; there having been taken from it in ten years' time only, above 40 millions of silver. 45 m. NNE. Mexico. *Long.* 106. 42. W. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Pacific Ocean, a name given to that sea which lies between Asia and America, and by navigators divided into North and South. This name was given to it by the Spaniards, when first they sailed upon it, but with little justice, as tempestuous weather is as frequent as in the European seas. It was also called *the South Sea*, from the situation it appeared on its first discovery.

Pacimisco, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 11 miles ESE. Sora.

Pacimote Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Martinico.

Pacolet, a medicinal spring in South-Carolina, near Broad River, one of the branches of which is called *Pacolet*, and runs into the Cangaree, *Long.* 81. 29. W. *Lat.* 35. 2. N.

Pacy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Eure, formerly surrounded with walls. 8 miles SW, Verne, 11 miles E. Evreux.

Paczanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 28 miles ESE. Sandomirz.

Padu, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gangpour. 30 miles E. Gangpour, 60 NE. Sumbulpour. *Long.* 84. 39. E. *Lat.* 21. 58. N.

Padang, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. This is the head settlement which the Dutch possess on this island, and is governed by a director and council. The fort is situated within forty yards of the north bank of the river, being

a square, with four bastions of stone, and the walls about nine feet high. On the south side of the river are high mountains, which extend to the sea coast. The water is very good; and cattle and fruit plentiful and cheap. *Long.* 99. 48. E. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

Padang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 21. E. *Lat.* 0. 33. S.

Padasjoki, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 36 miles NE. Tavasthus.

Padato, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 40 miles NW. Culiacan.

Padberg, a town and citadel of the dutchy of Westphalia. 4 miles S. Stadtberg, 5 E. Brilon.

Paddington, a village of Middlesex, almost joined to the north-west part of London. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1881. At this place is a basin or harbour for vessels which bring goods by the canals from Birmingham, Litchfield, Coventry, &c.

Padder, see *Puddar*.

Padepatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 35 miles SSE. Tanjore.

Pader, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Paderborn, and about three miles from the town, being joined by two other streams, forms the Lippe.

Paderburn, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the said name. In the Saxon war, which continued thirty years, Charlemagne, desirous of putting an end to it, chose this as a place of abode, fixed his camp here, and erected it into a bishop's see, which was confirmed by Pope Leo. The town, consequently became considerable, and several diets were assembled here. It enjoyed imperial privileges, carried on a great trade, and was reckoned one of the Hanse towns. It is at present much declined, and its trade insignificant. In the cathedral were formerly the images of the twelve apostles in silver, which Christian duke of Brunfwick took away, in the year 1622, and coined into ducats; he also took away the silver coffin of St. Liborius for the same purpose. There are besides a collegiate and two parish churches. 42 miles S. Minden, 14 E. Lippstadt. *Long.* 8. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Paderburn, late a bishopric and principality of Germany; bounded on the north by the county of Lippe; on the east by Hesse and Calenberg; on the south by the dutchy of Westphalia, and the principality of Waldeck; and on the west, by the counties of Reitberg and Lippe, and the dutchy of Westphalia: its greatest length about 44 miles, and its greatest breadth 36. It is for the most part fertile; and, in particular, produces a good breed of cattle: some part of it, however, is a large heath. In it are some good iron mines, salt and medicinal springs,

with several rivers abounding in fish. The principal rivers which pass through the country, are the Wefer, Dimel, Nette, Lippe, Alaë, and Pader. The bishop was a prince of the empire, and was assessed in the matricula³ at 18 horse and 34 foot, or 352 florins monthly; and the tax to the imperial chamber 162 rix-dollars, 29 kruitzers. In 1802, this bishopric was given to the King of Prussia; and by the peace of Tilsit, became a province of the new kingdom of Westphalia.

Paderna, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. 9 miles NE. Silves.

Padew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 32 m. SW. Sandomirz.

Padickam, a township of Lancashire, with 2118 inhabitants, including 965 employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NE. Blackburn.

Padlee, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles S. Durrampour.

Padlov, a town of Italy, in the Cadurin. 12 miles NNE. Cadora.

Padongmow, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy. 6 miles SW. Prone.

Pador, a town of Africa, in Damel, on the Senegal. *Long.* 14. 20. W. *Lat.* 16. 40. N.

Padoucar, a western branch of the river Missoury; the Indians inhabiting its banks are called Padoucas, and said to have been of Welsh origin.

Padrama, a small island near the coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 53. E. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Padran Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

Padreah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles N. Baroach.

Padroens, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 13 miles W. Mertola.

Padron, *El*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Ulla; anciently called *Iria Flavia*. 15 miles S. Santiago.

Padshawpouir, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles S. Delhi.

Padstow, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated on the river Camel, near the Bristol Channel, with a convenient harbour, capable of receiving vessels of 500 tons at high water. Vessels trade regularly from London and Bristol, and considerable quantities of slate are exported. A monastery was erected here in the fifth century; but being much subject to the incursions of the Danes, the monks afterwards retired to Bodmin. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1332, of whom 783 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19 miles W. Launceston, 243 W. London. *Long.* 4. 50. W. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Padua, a city of Italy, and capital of the

Paduan, situated on a small river, which runs into the Brenta. The Romans granted the inhabitants the right of citizens, and leave to choose a senate. It was destroyed by Attila, repaired by Narses, and again destroyed by the Lombards: often ravaged, and as constantly re-established. In 1406, it was taken from the Duke of Milan by the Venetians, and with the territory annexed to that republic. Padua is of large extent, and contains 26 parishes, four hospitals, 41 convents, seven gates, seven stone bridges, nine squares, and a great number of beautiful buildings or palaces; yet for all this the place is poor, the streets in general narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. The university was founded by Charlemagne, and much enlarged by the emperor Frederic II. and Pope Urban IV. and was at one time in great celebrity, but is at present much declined from its former reputation. Padua is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Udina. The cathedral is well built. The church of St. Antony, the patron of the city, is large and beautiful. The town-house was built on the ruins of the ancient senate-house, of a noble architecture, with a hall 258 feet long, and 87 wide, supported by 90 pilasters in the side walls. Padua is fortified, and governed by a podestat. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 38,000. A house is shewn, which is said to have belonged to Livy the historian, who was born here. It is an ancient town, and by some pretended to have been built by Antenor, after the destruction of Troy. A modern traveller (Mr. Drummond) tells us, that in this city there were 116 churches, 25 monasteries, 23 nunneries, and 16 hospitals; and besides these there are 505 churches, 70 monasteries and nunneries, and 27 hospitals, in the small extent of its territory. 22 miles W. Venice, 50 ENE. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 52. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Paduan, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Trevisan, on the east by the Dogado of Venice, on the south by the Polesino, and on the west by the Vicentin; about 35 miles from north to south, and 28 from east to west. It was formerly a part of Lombardy. The air is wholesome and pure, except the few places situated near the salt-marshes. The greatest part of the soil is flat, and even the mountains bear a closer resemblance to hillocks than mountains, and produce grapes of excellent flavour, oranges, and other fruit. Exclusive of corn, hemp, rice, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, peaches, melons, artichokes, spinach, and all kinds of vegetables, the whole face of the country is chiefly planted with vines; which, according to the Italian custom, wind round the willows, elms, poplars, &c.; and are also planted along the walks, reaching in the form of

garlands from one tree to another, and serve as borders to the corn-fields. Farther we find here numerous commons for the breeding of cattle, and an abundance of mulberry-trees for the culture of silk, the trade of which is very considerable. In short, this country may with justice be termed a second Paradise, and the garden of Europe. The inhabitants of the Paduan are 300,000 in number; and the four rivers, viz. the Adige, Brenta, Bachiglione, and Musona, notwithstanding their overflowing their banks, subjecting the inhabitants to great losses, yet contribute much to the flourishing condition of this country, as they greatly promote navigation and commerce, and drive a great number of mills. In 1405, this country came under the dominion of Venice; and followed its fate in being annexed to the new kingdom of Italy. The principal places are Padua, Anguilara, Arquua, Campo S. Pietro, Cittadella, Este, and Monselice.

Padula, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 4 miles N. Nardo.

Padula, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 14 miles N. Policastro.

Paduli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles E. Rosano.

Paer, a river of Lapland, which runs into the North Sea, Lat. 70. N.

Pagaban, a town on the north-west coast of Mindanao.

Pagan Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, Long. 76. 37. W. Lat. 37. 5. N.

Paganica, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles NNW. Aquila.

Pagban, or *Paghamnew*, see *Pegungnew*.

Paghkatakan, a town of New Jersey, on the Papachton. Long. 74. 40. W. Lat. 42. 3. N.

Pagietta, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 miles S. Langiano.

Paglia, a river of the Papedom which runs into the Tiber, a few miles below Orvieto.

Paglianello, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 14 miles NE. Capua.

Pagliano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles ESE. Aquila.

Pagliapoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles E. Gierace.

Paglion, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, a little to the east of Nice.

Pagny sur Moselle, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 miles N. Pont à Mousson, 9 SSW. Metz.

Pago, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia or Morlachia, about 20 miles long and six broad, with several villages. The climate is severe; a stormy sea beats furiously against the rocky coast of the island, opposite to the continent; and on

that side the heights and sides of the hills are rendered desolate by the wind, so that neither wood, nor pasture, nor corn lands are found upon them, or only in a few places; but frightful bare rocks, desert and uninhabitable, cover almost the whole. The air is generally darkened by the salt mist that is raised by the collision of the waves in the narrow channel of Morlachia, altogether flanked by steep naked rocks. The large lake itself is not calm in the stormy season; and far from being a harbour, as might at first be supposed, it is tempestuous and impracticable. The inhabitants of the city cannot go out of their houses during the violence of the wind; and are obliged to have the roofs defended all round by large stones. Those who have been there in the winter time, speak of it as a Siberia, quite covered with snow and ice, and always exposed to the cold north wind. The naked rocks, which not only form the organization, but also the superficies of almost all the island; the narrowness of the vallies, the reverberation of the water of the lake, generally quite calm in summer, multiply the heat to prodigiously among those stones, that the vines, which are planted all round the lake, ripen the grapes by the beginning of August; and the few other productions that grow there, anticipate the usual time of maturity in the same manner. The part of the island under the jurisdiction of Pago, produces about 40,000 barrels of good wine, and about 2600 of Rakia, one year with another. The great quantity of sage and other odoriferous plants with which the island is covered, furnishes most excellent food for the bees, and the honey of whom forms no inconsiderable branch of trade; it is generally carried to Fiume, and sold again there as the honey of that country. The same pasture among those barren rocks maintains a large number of sheep and goats; and the wool which is very bad, and cheese, make small articles for export. The northern part of the island, called *Novaglia*, which depends on the government of Arba, is well supplied with water, and has good pastures on its low grounds, by which means its black cattle are larger and better than on any of the neighbouring islands, or of Littoral Dalmatia. The produce of corn and oil is very scanty, and not enough to maintain the few inhabitants two months. The most considerable product of the island is salt: part of the salt-works belongs to the government, and the rest to private proprietors. The island has actually neither wood to burn, nor for any other purpose, excepting the northern end, called *Punta di Loni*, which is abundantly supplied with all sorts. Among the rest there are very fine roots and trunks of old

olive-trees, which would furnish excellent materials for the cabinet-makers and sculptors. The soil of the island, that is, of the land lying on the declivity and at the bottom of the hills, is very gravelly and light; but on the northern extremity, where there are plains, though somewhat stony, yet the land is better and stronger, and might be cultivated to bear corn of all sorts. The whole number of inhabitants scarcely amounts to 3500, which bears no proportion to the extent of ground, if the naked barren hills that cover almost the whole did not account for it. The greatest part of this population lives in the city of Pago, which is said to contain about 3000 inhabitants. *Long.* 15. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Pago, a town of the island of Pago, built by the Venetians in the year 1468. The name of Pago is found in older writings; but then it was a village, and situated in an unhealthy and inconvenient spot, now called *Terra Vecchia*, or *The Old Town*. *Kessa*, or *Kissa*, or *Kussa*, was the name of the capital of this island in the barbarous times, and probably comes from the corruption of *Cissa*, or *Gissa*. The Venetians took it from the Croats in the end of the 10th century, and demolished it. At that time it appears that the southern part, where Pago now stands, was not much inhabited. Calimir IV. king of Croatia made himself master of it again in 1071, and divided it into two parts; giving the northerly part, with the ruins of Kessa that were still inhabited, to the city and church of Arba; and that towards the south, together with the villages of Pago, Vlassich, Marolano, &c. to the bishop and city of Nona. In the beginning of the 12th century, the doge Ordelaffo Faliero, having driven the Hungarians out of Littoral Dalmatia, retook Kessa likewise; and the doge Sebastiano Ziani, in 1174, gave it in fee to Ruggiero Morosini. At that time the community of Zara possessed the southerly part of the island, which had been either ceded voluntarily, or taken by force from the Nonesi. The Zaratins having rebelled against the Venetians in the beginning of the 13th century, demolished the castle of Kessa again, and ruined it in such a manner that it rose no more, and the rubbish is now hardly distinguishable. It is probable that the city of Kessa, and afterwards the castle of the same name, was built on the ruins of more ancient settlements; as in the records of the 14th century, it is called *Kessa Veterana*. Kessa being destroyed by the incursions of the Zaratine rebels, the Venetians fortified the village of Terra Vecchia. These islanders continued always faithful to the republic, and on that account were often exposed to cruel treatment from their bad neighbours. In 1358,

Lewis king of Hungary re-conquered Littoral Dalmatia, and the islands of Quarnero; and the inhabitants of Pago falling again under the dominion of Zara, were treated with all the severity of wanton and cruel tyranny. The distressed islanders had recourse to the king, who being convinced of the abuse which the Zaratines had made of his donation, set Pago quite at liberty from their slavery; and since that time the portion of the island that was subject to Zara, had a government apart; and the other proportion having been humanely treated by the Arbegiani, remained united to that government. As the Paghesi had now their particular governor, so they were desirous of having their own bishop also, that they might have nothing to do with Zara, not even in ecclesiastical matters; and by a series of singular circumstances, eight bishops were elected by that people, from 1393 to 1560, but not one of them were consecrated, some of them died on their journey to Rome, and the others met with insurmountable difficulties. For the last century they attempted again five or six times to obtain that honour, but always in vain. The difficulty of access to the city of Pago, and the bad accommodation that strangers meet with, make it very little frequented; hence the inhabitants are as wild and unpolished, as if they lay at the greatest distance from the sea, and the commerce of polite people. The gentry, who pretend to shew their manners different from those of the vulgar, are truly grotesque figures, both in their dress and behaviour, and insolent pretensions: the ignorance of the clergy is incredible.

Pagoda Bay, a bay on the east coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 109. 4. E. *Lat.* 12. 21. N.

Pagon, or *St. Ignatius*, one of the Ladrone islands, about 36 miles in circumference. 30 miles N. Amalagan.

Pagoor, a town of Bootan. 16 miles S. Tassafudon.

Pagoua Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

Pagul, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 6 miles NW. Sobi.

Paka-cachon, a town of Thibet. 100 miles SW. Hara-Toubé.

Paba-Tomkin, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 91. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Paboug, or *Pabun*, or *Pân*, a seaport town of Malacca, on the east coast; called by the Portuguese *Paon*, and by the Arabs *Fân*. It is situated about four leagues from the sea, and inhabited only by nobility, the people dwelling only in the suburbs. This place, which is not very large, is enclosed by a wall, made of the trunks of trees joined

close together, and about 24 feet in height, strengthened at each end with a bastion, but not filled with earth. The streets are fenced on both sides with hedges of reeds, and planted with cocoa and other trees; so that Pahang looks more like an assemblage of gardens belonging to a suburb than a regular city. The houses likewise are generally built with reeds and straw, only the king's palace is of wood; for Pahang was formerly the capital of a kingdom, which lay between Johor and Patany, but at present it makes a part of Johor. The river is broad, but not navigable for galleys, except at high water. The adjacent country is very low, but fruitful enough; producing pepper, eagle and kalambak woods, coarse gold, nutmegs, mace, sapan-wood, diamonds, and hog-stones, reckoned more efficacious than the bezoar-stones. Deeper in the country elephants are very numerous. *Long.* 103. 36. *E. Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Pahang, or *Pulo Pahang*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Malacca. 5 miles E. from the town of Pahang.

Pahargunge, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Beyhar.

Pahavens, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles W. Jesd.

Pahich, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedysjas. 60 miles SE. Medina.

Paho, a river on the west coast of the isle of Celebes, which runs into the straits of Macassar. *Long.* 119. 52. *E. Lat.* 3. 10. S. *Pahva*, a small island on the coast of Finland, with a town. *Long.* 21. 30. *E. Lat.* 60. 29. N.

Pakcittram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles ESE. Coveriporum.

Pajana, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland, above 100 miles in length.

Pajaros, see *Paxaros*.

Paia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch, in the bay of Alexandretta. 5 miles W. Alexandretta, 25 SW. Marasch.

Pajaunny, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles W. Kairabad.

Paicham, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 120. 22. *E. Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Paidorff, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 6 miles N. Muehrau.

Pajjala, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 86 miles N. Tornea.

Pailey, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 18 m. W. Mirepour.

Pailly, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 5 miles SSW. Sattarahi.

Paimpel, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 miles E. Treguier.

Painom Jeung, a town of Thibet, on the

Painom-tchieu. 122 miles SSW. Lassa, 160 N. Beyhar. *Long.* 89. 8. *E. Lat.* 29. N.

Painom-tchieu, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Burhampooter. 5 miles S. Szigatchee-jeung.

Painboeuf, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire, situated at the mouth of the Loire. 21 miles W. Nantes, 20 NNW. Machecoul. *Long.* 1. 57. *W. Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Painouc, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 119. 49. *E. Lat.* 41. 56. N.

Painpont, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles SE. Moron.

Painshaw, a township of England, in the county of Durham, with 1399 inhabitants. 8 miles N. Durham.

Painswick, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, considerable for its woollen manufacture, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 3150 inhabitants. 6 miles SSE. Gloucester, 101 W. London. *Long.* 2. 12. *W. Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Painten, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 10 miles ESE. Dietfurt, 11 W. Ratibon.

Painted Post, a town of the state of New-York. 30 miles E. Bath.

Painter's Harbour, a port on the west coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Lat.* 46. N.

Paintlick, a town of the state of Kentucky. 14 miles ENE. Stamford.

Paintlick Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the river Kentucky. *Long.* 84. 43. *W. Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Painville, a town of Virginia, with a post-office. 197 miles W. Washington.

Pajou, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 2 miles Aurillac.

Paira, a river of Persia, which loses itself in a lake near Tadivan, in the province of Farsistan.

Pairan, a town of Sibu, one of the Philippine Islands, inhabited chiefly by Chinese merchants and artificers.

Pairier, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 10 m. S. Beauvoir.

Pairumbaicum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles W. Madras.

Paishawur, a city of Candahar, and capital of a district, in Cabulistan, situated on the Kameh. In 1738, the town was taken by Nadir Shah. 125 miles SE. Cabul, 170 N. Moulton. *Long.* 70. 36. *E. Lat.* 33. 18. N.

Paisley, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on the river Cart, erected into a burgh in the year 1488, by James IV. and governed by three magistrates and seventeen common-council. This town began to flourish by its manufactures soon after the union; the principal articles, at first,

were plaids and coarse checks, and afterwards linen handkerchiefs. These were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise those that were striped or checked with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures; some of which last articles still continue to be manufactured here. The making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade in Paisley, as likewise white sewing-thread, known to the merchants by the name of ounce thread, as distinguished from the different kinds of coloured and white thread which have been manufactured chiefly at Aberdeen and Dundee. About the year 1760, the making of silk gauze was first attempted at Paisley, in imitation of that of Spitalfields in London. The success was beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who engaged in it. Such nice and curious fabrics were devised, and such a vast variety of elegant and richly ornamented gauze was issued from this place, as outdid every thing of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spitalfields was obliged to relinquish the manufacture. Companies came down from London to carry it on at Paisley, where it prospered and increased, it is believed, beyond any manufacture which any town of Scotland could boast of. Indeed it not only became the great distinguishing manufacture of that town, but it filled the country round to the distance of 20 miles; and the gentlemen engaged in it had not only warehouses in London and Dublin, but they had correspondents upon the continent, and shops for vending their commodities even in Paris itself. It appears from the best calculation that could be made, that in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paisley, in silk, gauze, lawn, and linen gauze, and white sewing-thread, amounted to the value of 579,185*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* and that no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed in carrying them on. It is difficult to give an exact account of the state of its manufactures at present. The silk branch has evidently declined, but the muslin has so far come in its room, and the thread manufacture has considerably encreased. There are some others carried on there, of too much importance to be overlooked; for instance, considerable tan-works, four in number, two soap and candle-works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. Before the reformation, here was a rich monastery; and the town of Paisley continued a part of the original or abbey parish of Paisley, till the year 1738, when the magistrates and council having purchased the right of patronage from the then Earl of Dundonald, a new church was built, and the town was erected into a separate parish.

Since which time, two other churches have been erected; besides which, there are two large dissenting congregations in the town, those of the Antiburgher persuasion, and the Relief. The number of inhabitants in the three parishes, in the year 1801, was 31,179, of whom the manufactures employed 11,486. The parish of Paisley is in length from east to west about nine miles, varying in breadth from half a mile to about three. There are five coal mines, and free-stone quarries abound in the parish. In the various weaving branches there were employed at Whitfuntide 1791, in the suburbs of Paisley, 1108 looms; which, added to 2494 employed in the town, gives 3602 in all. But it is to be observed, that the extent to which the weaving branches are carried on by the manufacturers in Paisley, is not to be judged of from the number of looms in the town and suburbs. Besides about 150 in the country part of the parish, there are great numbers employed by them in the neighbouring villages, which are dependent on Paisley. 8 miles W. Glasgow, 52 W. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 22. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Paita, see *Payta*.

Paitan, a town on the north coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 28. E. *Lat.* 6. 32. N.

Paiesepm, a town of Little Bukharia, 50 miles ENE. Kashgar.

Paka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 18 miles NNW. Konigingratz. *Long.* 15. 22. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Pakang-gay, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, on the Irawaddy. 25 miles S. Pegham-mew.

Pakenham, a township of Suffolk. 4 m. ENE. Bury St. Edmunds.

Pakir, or *Pecher*, a seaport town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. The inhabitants carry on a considerable commerce to India. The environs abound in cattle, grain, dates, raisins, and other fruits. 134 miles SW. Haffek, 25 E. Döfar.

Pakoltz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 34 miles N. Gnesna.

Pakratz, a town of Sclavonia. 20 miles NW. Poszeza.

Pakupzki, a town of Croatia, on the Kulpa. 20 miles E. Carlstadt.

Pala, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 9. E. *Lat.* 2. 32. S.

Palacios, *Lss*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 10 miles SE. Seville.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 8 miles S. Altorga.

Paluda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Aurungabad. 48 miles SE. Aurungabad.

Palafugell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 20 miles SE. Gerona.

Palais, (Le), a seaport town of France, and capital of the island of Belle-Isle, situated on the east coast, and defended by a citadel, with good anchoring in the road; but vessels of above 15 tons cannot enter, except at high water: it contains two churches, and about 500 houses. 24 miles SE. L'Orient. *Long.* 3. 4. W. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Palaiseaux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 7 miles SE. Versailles.

Palaka, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Kars. 60 m. NNE. Kars.

Palamada, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Dacca.

Palamban, or *Palambang,* or *Palimban,* a town of the island of Sumatra, situated on a river of the same name, about fifty miles from the sea; the capital of a kingdom, of which the dominions are extensive, and comprehend the island of Banca. The quantity of pepper brought annually from Palamban is about two millions of pounds, purchased at the rate of two rivers per pound. The Dutch likewise purchase here about 1000 carats of rough diamond, and a considerable quantity of canes and rattans. The harbour is at the bottom of a deep bay, formed by three rivers. The Dutch have a fort. *Long.* 104. 59. E. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Palumboang, or *Palumbang,* see *Balam-buan*.

Palameotta, see *Tinevilly*.

Palamidi, a fortress of Sicily, on the north-west coast, in the valley of Mazara. 14 miles W. Palermo.

Palamor, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, fortified and defended with a citadel. In the year 1694, it was taken by the French. 22 miles SE. Gerona. *Long.* 2. 58. E. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Palamow, a circar of Bengal; bounded on the north by Bahar, on the east by Koon-dah, Toree and Nagpour, on the south-east by Burwah, on the south-west by Sirgooja, and on the west by Bittounja; about 80 miles long, and 40 in its main breadth. Palamow is the capital.

Palamow, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar. 120 miles SSW. Patna, 230 WNW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 20. E. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

Palampoug, a town on the west coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 14. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Palana, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. 50 miles S. Loxa.

Palapa, a town on the west coast of the island of Luzon, at the entrance of Caigwan Bay. *Long.* 122. 14. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Palane, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, near Mozambique.

Palando, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 45 miles S. Loxa.

Palanka, a castle of Hungary. 22 miles NE. Gran.

Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 40 miles S. Sophia.

Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Dneister. 32 miles NW. Akerman, 40. SE. Bender.

Palantone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 12 miles NW. Ferrara.

Palany, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles SE. Bahar.

Palanza, a town of Italy, on the west side of Lake Maggiore. 15 miles SE. Domo d'Ossello.

Palaoz, see *New Philippines*.

Palapetty, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 18 m. N. Dindigul.

Palapour, a town of Bengal. 22 miles E. Boglipoor.

Palasbary, a town of Bengal. 6 miles NNE. Goragot.

Palashma, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Rajemal.

Palasco, a town of the island of Corsica. 14 miles N. Corte.

Palasz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 15 miles SW. Belgrade.

Palatz, see *Milets*.

Palatcha, or *Palitsa,* a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated near the coast of the Archipelago. 8 miles N. Milets, 21 S. Scalanova. *Long.* 27. 12. E. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

Palatchy, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles S. Coimbatore.

Palatinate of the Rhine, or *Lower Palatinate,* a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the north by the electorate of Mentz and Catzenelbogen; on the east by Catzenelbogen, the electorate of Mentz, the bishopric of Worms, and a part of Franconia; on the south by the duchy of Wurtemberg, and the bishopric of Spire; and on the west by France, the duchies of Deux Ponts and Simmern, and the county of Sponheim. The greatest extent about eighty miles. This country indeed is partly mountainous, but yet uncommonly fertile, producing in abundance all manner of corn, pulse, fruit, chefnuts, and walnuts; and having also fine pasturage, and a good breed of cattle; together with plantations of tobacco, particularly between Heidelberg and Mannheim, as also good Neckar and Rhenish wine: the latter of these wines grows chiefly about Bacharach, and likewise on the Bergstrafze. This Bergstrafze is an agreeable highway, situated between Heidelberg and Darmstadt, which is planted with walnut-trees, and on both sides has fruitful fields and meadows, intermixed with hills and mountains, which

on the right side of the road (namely in travelling from Heidelberg to Darmstadt) run to a considerable length, and are covered on the summits with woods, but towards the plain with vines. On all parts of the Bergstrasse also grow almonds in great plenty, and in the vineyards up and down are chestnut trees. The Rhine runs partly through the borders of this electorate palatine, partly through its centre. In it also, near Germersheim and Seltz, out of the sands is washed the best Rhenish gold, and the gold thus washed is looked upon by the elector as a royalty; and accordingly farmed out by him. To this gold the Rhenish gold florins owe their origin. The electorate palatine contains in it forty-one towns and several boroughs. The ecclesiastical state has been subjected to a variety of alterations; the doctrines of Calvin and Luther having prevailed by turns, after the reformation had been at first introduced in the year 1518. In 1703, the elector John William made a declaration at Dusseldorf, relative to the footing religion was to continue upon throughout his whole palatinate; namely, that the three religions tolerated in the Roman empire should enjoy full liberty of conscience; and in particular that the Calvinists and Lutherans should be permitted all public and private exercise of their religion, together with the parochial and spiritual jurisdiction. The name and origin of the palatines, or pfalzgraves, is deduced from the palatia or palaces, (in the language of this country called *Pulzen*, *Phalzen*, or *Pfalzen*), which the old Frankish and German kings and Roman emperors were possessed of up and down here, and over which they appointed supreme stewards and judges, who were styled Pfälzenzgraves or Pfalzgraves. The addition of *by* or *on the Rhine* first occurs in the year 1093. In 1215, the emperor Frederick II. at the diet of the empire and Ratibon, instead of the pfalzgrave of Henry, who was put under the ban, constituted Duke Louis of Bavaria, pfalzgrave of the Rhine. In the times of the German kings, Henry and Otho I. the pfalzgrave Eberhard administered the office of sewer; and though in the days of Otho III. this office was exercised by the Duke of Bavaria, yet it soon after came again to the pfalzgraves, and about the year 1240 was restored and confirmed to them by the emperor Charles IV.; but Frederick V. being put under the ban, the emperor Ferdinand III. conferred the office of arch-sewer on the elector Maximilian of Bavaria; and though Charles Louis, son of Frederick V. by virtue of the peace of Westphalia, arrived again to the possession of the Lower Palatinate, yet Bavaria retained the office of arch-sewer; add on the contrary, a new

arch-office was instituted in favour of the palatinate, namely, that of arch-treasurer. To the palatinate on the Rhine, and the afore-mentioned arch-office, was annexed the electoral dignity. The electoral palatinate, ever since the resignation of Upper Palatinate to the Elector of Bavaria, paid only the half of the electoral evaluation; namely, 30 horse and 138 foot, or monthly 914 florins; to one chamber term, it contributed 494 rix-dollars 82½ kruitzers. All that part of the palatinate which lay on the left side of the Rhine was by the peace of Luneville ceded to France, and forms the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Palatinate, (Upper,) a part of Bavaria, bounded on the west and north-west by Franconia, on the east and north-east by Bohemia, and on the south by the duchy of Neuburg and Lower Bavaria. This country in the 12th century belonged to the Dukes of Swabia. They afterwards were annexed to the palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1354, a great part was sold to Bohemia; and after often changing its lords, at last by the peace of Baden, in the year 1714, it was ceded to the Elector of Bavaria. It gives neither voice nor seat in the college of princes, nor in the circle of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

Palatine, a post town of the state of New-York, on the Mohawk river. 150 m. N. New-York.

Palatulunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 15 miles SW. Erroard.

Palavai, a town of the island of Ceylon. 48 miles WNW. Candy.

Palavaseeny, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Joodpour. 15 miles E. Joodpour.

Palawan, see *Paraguay*.

Palazol, a small island in the Adriatic. Long. 14. 47. E. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles SW. Palma la Nuovo.

Palazzo, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 5 miles E. Ivrea.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 15 miles W. Brescia.

Palazzuolo, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 20 miles W. Syracuse. Long. 15. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

Palcati Nor, a lake of Tartary, in the country of the Eluths, called also *Tchei*. 30 miles W. Harcas.

Palcipas, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles WNW. St. Fernando.

Palcoor, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles S. Tinevelly.

Palcate, a town of Bengal. 16 m. SSW. Doefa. Long. 84. 53. E. Lat. 22. 48. N.

Paldano, a town of Sweden, in the province of Cajana. 5 miles N. Cajanaborg.

Paldiano, a town of the Papedom, in

the Campagna di Roma. 5 miles ESE. Palestrina.

Palecke, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 14 miles SE. Mohrungen.

Palee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles W. Kairabad.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Carrion, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Burgos. It contains five churches, eleven convents, and two hospitals. It was anciently one of the strongest towns belonging to the Vaccæi, and named *Pallantia*. It was twice attacked by the Romans without success. In 1028, it was taken by Don Bermudo, king of Leon. 57 miles SE. Leon, 100 NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 4. 34. W. *Lat.* 41. 59. N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SW. Langiano, 9 E. Sulmona. *Long.* 14. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Palenque, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 60 miles NE. Chiapa dos Españoles.

Palenque, a small island in the Spanish Main. *Long.* 79. 5. W. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Palensen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg. 6 m. S. Hanover.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 25 miles SW. Burgos.

Paleo Castro, see *Policastro*.

Paleocastro, a town on the north coast of the island of Lemno. *Long.* 42. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. N.

Paleparto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles S. Rosano.

Palepoli, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, on the south coast. 120 miles S. Cogni.

Palermo, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, the seat of the viceroy, and capital of the island anciently called *Panormus*; situated on a bay to which it gives name, on the north coast; well fortified, with a harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two strong citadels. The city is very ancient, but by whom founded is uncertain. The present city principally consists of two wide, uniform, and well-built streets, each about a mile in length, crossing each other at right angles, where there is a small octagon space, ornamented with four statues. The environs abound in fruit-trees, particularly oranges, lemons, and Indian figs. It is the see of an archbishop, and an university. It contains many churches, eight royal abbeys, five seminaries, twenty-one convents, and several hospitals. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic building, large, and supported within by eighty pillars of Oriental granite, in which are found the tombs of some of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry V. and Frederick II. of the most beautiful porphyry. Among the curiosities at Palermo, not the

least is the repository of dead bodies, at the Capuchin convent, artfully preserved, and placed in a vault, dressed in the habits of the order. Anciently Palermo had two ports, spoken of by Polybius and Diodorus, both which were destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1327. It has two at present, one made in the year 1405, which serves for barks; and the other finished in the year 1590, capable of receiving vessels of war, at the entrance of which a light is fixed. Palermo is commercial: in good years 40,000 bales of silk are exported. Here are likewise some manufactures of stuff and silk. In the years 1693 and 1726, this city suffered very much by earthquakes. 111 miles W. Messina. *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Palerno, a town of Naples in Principato Ultra. 12 miles WNW. Conza.

Palerno, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles SSW. Cosenza.

Palesciano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles SE. Motola.

Palestine, or *Holy Land*, a province of Asia, bounded on the north by the mountain of Antelibanus, on the east by the river Jordan and the Dead Sea, on the south by Arabia Petrea, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea. In length it is about 170 miles; but its breadth greatly varies, being in some places 58 miles, and in others 22. It comprehends the ancient country of Canaan, conquered by Joshua, the conductor of the people of God, after the death of Moses; and was called also the *Promised Land*, because it had been promised by God, many centuries before, to Abraham, and to his descendants. Under Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, this province was by seditions divided into two kingdoms; the tribes of Judah and Benjamin forming the kingdom of Judah, the other ten tribes that of Israel. After the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, this country was divided into three parts, called *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*. Judah is the most southern part, and Galilee the most northerly; on which account Samaria, called at present the country of Nablousa, remained in the middle, and was as it were the centre of all Palestine. Even yet it is considered as divided into the same three parts. The capital of Judea is Jerusalem; that of Galilee, the small city of Nazareth; and that of Samaria, the city of Nablousa, the ancient Sichem, and not the city of Samaria or Sebastia, which at present is only a paltry village. To this division we may add also that of the Arabs and natives. In the southern part is the country of Gaza, which abounds with beautiful plains, and comprehends the greater part of the tribes of Simeon and of Dan. Next to this is the country of El-Khalil, that is to say, of Abraham the

friend of God. The other divisions are El-kods, or of the Holy City, which is Jerusalem; it contained part of the tribe of Judah, and all that of Benjamin. The country of Nablousa or Samaria, in which was the tribe of Ephraim. The country of Hareté, occupied by that half of the tribe of Manasséh, which was on this side of the river Jordan, and by that of Issachar; in this part was the famous plain of Esdraelon or Mageddo, called at present Margeben-Aamer, or the Field of the Son of Aamer. The country of Nazareth, called Juret Casre Canna, an appellation it acquired from the name of a governor who once presided over it, and which contained the greater part of the tribe of Zabulon. The country of Saphet, occupied by the tribe of Naphthali; and the countries of Accon, Sur, or Seyd, which comprehend the tribe of Asher. Palestine at present is also known by the name of the *Holy Land*. The scriptures describe this country as exceedingly fertile, and abounding with productions of every kind: and the great population of Palestine is an evident proof of the fertility of its soil. In the time of David, there were 1,100,000 combatants in the kingdom of Israel, and 470,000 in the tribe of Judah alone, without reckoning those of Benjamin or of Levi. Some writers conclude therefore that its inhabitants, comprehending women, children, old people, and those unfit for bearing arms, might amount in all to eight millions. The Land of Canaan contained a prodigious number of cities and villages, as may be seen in the 15th chapter of Joshua, where we are told, that 112 walled cities fell to the lot of the tribe of Judah alone. Of all its ancient cities, however, a few only remain; the rest being either destroyed, or their names given to paltry villages, now almost in ruins. The population of this country is also greatly diminished; but at present no certain calculation can be given of it, as the number of inhabitants continually varies, on account of the Bedouin Arabs, who always come hither at certain periods from Arabia, and the country beyond the Jordan, in order to feed their flocks. If this country has lost its ancient splendour by the destruction of its cities, and the decrease of its population, it still retains its natural advantages, being beautifully variegated with mountains, hills, and delightful plains. Its climate is exceedingly good. It seldom rains here; but this deficiency is supplied by most abundant dews. The cold is never excessive; and if the summer heats are great, they are mitigated by a periodical breeze, which renders them supportable. Palestine abounds with every thing almost that is useful or necessary for the life of man. It produces wheat, barley, pulse of

all kinds, fruit, wine, and oil, in such plenty, that though a part only is cultivated, great quantities of these articles are distributed in the neighbouring provinces of Syria, and even transported to Europe, particularly wheat, barley, and pulse. With regard to domestic and wild animals, it produces various kinds, many of which are not known in Europe. Cotton grows here in great perfection, particularly in Samaria and Galilee. Among its productions may be reckoned also silk, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs. The fields and woods in the proper season abound with flowers of every species; but notwithstanding those advantages which it enjoys, all Palestine is not cultivated with the same care as the vast plains of Galilee and Samaria. Mr. Mariti, from whom this account is taken, says that the mountainous country towards Jerusalem was more barren than any other part; but there is no reason to suppose that it has always been in the same condition. The cause of its being at present neglected is the want of population; for the inhabitants have abandoned the mountains, and retired to the plains, where agriculture is attended with less labour, and where they find more conveniences for their cattle. Even in Galilee and Samaria, there are many parts still uncultivated; but as they abound with grass, they afford pasture to the cattle, which form the whole riches of the Arabs. These people therefore would quarrel much sooner for a sheep-fold, than for a large tract of country; and indeed the only wars which they carry on are undertaken, in order that they may rob each other of their oxen, camels, sheep, horses, or goats.

Palestrina, one of the islands near the city of Venice, twelve miles long, but narrow. It contains a large market-town of the same name, and about 7000 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Venice.

Palestrina, a town of the Papedom, in the province of Campagna, anciently *Præneste*, near which formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules, in a bay on the west coast. It is the see of a bishop, who is also a cardinal. In the year of Rome 670, it was taken by Sylla, who committed great cruelties. 18 miles ESE. Rome. *Long.* 12. 49. E. *Lat.* 41. 51. N.

Palestrum, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 34 miles N. Lepanto.

Palsa, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 18 miles N. Leoben.

Palgunge, a town of Bengal. 22 miles S. Curnuckdeah. *Long.* 86. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. 3. N.

Paliacur, a town of the island of Ceylon, in a bay on the west coast. 80 miles NNW. Trinkamaly. *Long.* 80. 14. E. *Lat.* 9. 33. N.

Palapada, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SSW. Polore.

Paliar, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the bay of Bengal, 4 m. S. Sadras.

Palicaudchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut. This place was taken from Hyder Ali in the year 1783, by the British under Colonel Fullarton, after a long and vigorous defence, with a garrison of 4000 men. It was afterwards evacuated, but at the peace ceded to the English. 26 miles SW. Coimbatore, 70 SE. Calicut. *Long.* 76. 45. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Paliconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles W. Arcot.

Paliconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 55 miles N. Anjenga.

Paliconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gooty. 20 miles W. Gooty.

Palifisco, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles N. Sezza.

Palighery, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 24 miles W. Cuddapa.

Palimban, see *Palamban*.

Palimerdi, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 35 miles NNE. Coilpetta.

Palindi, a town of Hindoostan. 45 miles N. Travancore.

Palinge, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, situated on the Charollois canal. 7 miles NNW. Charolles, 15 S. Montcenis.

Palinguir, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 miles in circumference, situated to the north of Cape Engano, on the island of Luçon.

Palisse, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 miles NE. Cuffet, 9 SW. Donjon.

Palizeul, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 18 miles NNE. Sedan.

Palizzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 3 miles E. Reggio.

Palkane, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 23 m. N. Tavasthus.

Pall, a circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, south of Oudipour.

Palla, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 125. 28. E. *Lat.* 3. 4. N.

Pallandros, a town of the island of Cyprus, situated at the foot of the mountain of St. Croix, anciently called *Palca*. 24 miles N. Limasol.

Palleiros, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 80 m. WSW. Mascut.

Pallendorf, a town of Austria. 2 miles N. Zisterdorf.

Palli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 85 miles NE. Diarbekir, 130 SSW. Erzerum.

Palliano, or *Paliano*, a town of the Pope-don, in Campagna di Roma. 28 m. E. Rome.

Pallicode, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, situated at the extremity of a pass

leading to the Barramaul country, called indifferently the *Pass of Pallicode*, and the *Pass of Odeadurgum*. Through this pass the Mysore armies were generally sent to invade the Carnatic. 11 miles NW. Darernpoury.

Palligoram, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 25 miles SE. Hydrabad.

Pallijow, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles SW. Patna.

Palliser's Islands, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean; the largest about 15 miles long, and 9 broad, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and difficult of access. *Long.* 146. to 147. W. *Lat.* 15. to 16. S.

Pallu, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 m. W. Alençon.

Palluan, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 16 miles ESE. Challans, 10 NW. La Roche sur Yon.

Palluan, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles ESE. Châtillon sur Indre, 16 NW. Châteauroux.

Palm Islands, a chain of islands near the north-east coast of New-Holland, extending about 30 miles in length, at the entrance of Halifax bay. *Long.* 213. 25. W. *Lat.* 18. 53. S.

Palma, one of the Canary islands, about sixty miles in circumference, anciently called *Capraria*, said by some to be so called from a volcano of that name, though other writers conjecture that both the island and mountain were so called from the great number of goats bred here. It is agreed on all hands that the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and sugar-canes, as well as in fruits, quadrupeds, and birds of all kinds. Nuno de Penna relates, in his Historical Memoirs, that on the 13th of November 1675, a little after sun-set, there was a violent earthquake felt for forty miles round the island, attended with a dreadful noise, that continued without intermission for five days: during which the earth opened in horrible gaps in several places, but chiefly upon the Mountain of Goats, or Capraria, a mile and a half from the sea, from whence issued a violent fire and fierce flames, which vomited up great stones and large pieces of rocks. The same thing happened in several adjacent places; and in the space of fifteen minutes no less than twenty-eight dreadful gulfs opened round the foot of the mountain; each of them throwing out flames, smoke, and liquid fire. The same author adds, that on the 20th of November following there was a second eruption of the mountain, which in the same manner poured forth torrents of melted stones and minerals, which ran for the distance of 21 miles, where at this day large heaps of cinders are to be seen. All the neighbouring lands were

entirely wasted, and the people in consequence forced to quit their habitations. This island has a handsome town, of its own name, and a safe harbour, well frequented by the shipping of different nations, which come hither for wines; these being reckoned equal to Malmsey, and by some thought the best of any produced in the Canaries. These wines, and particularly what is made at a place called *Brenin*, are bought up with avidity; and of this last there are exported to the West-Indies, and elsewhere, at least 12,000 pipes a year. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 30,000. *Long.* 18. W. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Palma, a town of South-America, in the province of New Grenada, built in the year 1572. 36 miles NW. Santa Fé de Bogota.

Palua, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 14 miles E. Capua.

Palma, or *Palme*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra, near the sea, destroyed by an earthquake. This place was a great mart for oil, of which there were at the time of the destruction upwards of 4000 barrels, which being broke, the oil ran into the sea for some hours. 11 miles WNW. Oppido.

Palma, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, first built in the year 1637, by one of the family of Chiavo Monte. In the neighbourhood there is a rich sulphur mine. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. Not far from Palma, on a lake near the sea, white partridges are found. 6 m. S. Naro.

Palma, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. 27 m. SW. Cordova.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the right side of the river Cadaon. 18 miles E. Setuval.

Palma, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Tocantin, *Lat.* 14. 16. S.

Palma, see *Majorca*.

Palma di Nuova, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the borders of Goritz, situated on a canal, which communicates with the Lizonzo. It is fortified and surrounded with nine bastions, which bear the name of nine Venetian noblemen. In 1747, this town was taken by the French. 55 m. NE. Venice, 24 NW. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 16. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Palma di Solo, a seaport town of the island of Sardinia, on the south coast. 15 m. SE. Villa de Iglefias. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Palmajola, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Palmar, a river of Benin, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

Palmar Point, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Palmar, a town of South-America; in the audience of Quito. 40 miles SW. Riabamba.

Palmaria, a small island in the Mediterranean, about 45 miles from the coast of Naples. 3 miles W. from the island of Ponza. *Long.* 12. 53. E. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Palmaria, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezza. 8 miles S. Spezza. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Palmarigi, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles WSW. Otranto.

Palmarola, or *Palmaruola*, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. 4 miles NW. Ponza. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Palmas, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

Palmas, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 30 miles S. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Palmas, one of the Philippine islands, near the south-east coast of Mindanao.

Palmar, or *Palmez*, the principal town of Gomera, one of the Canary islands.

Palmas, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campechy, *Long.* 94. 20. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Palmas, a river of North-America, formed by the junction of the rivers Nicas and Saucedo, in New Biscay; after the union, the course is due east for about 200 miles, crossing the province of New Leon, when it falls into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 98. 46. W. *Lat.* 25. N.

Palmaru, a town of Bengal. 24 miles SSW. Rogonatpour. *Long.* 86. 54. E. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

Palme, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 6 miles NW. Leucate.

Palmeira, a small island in the Persian Gulf, near Cape Bardistan.

Palmela, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock. 6 miles N. Setuval.

Palmer Town, a town of New-York. 32 miles SW. Ticonderoga.

Palmerin, a town of Africa, in Baol. Here is a mart for hides and teeth. *Long.* 16. 21. W. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Palmerston's Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook on his second voyage. It consists, says Capt. Wilson, of a group of small islets, eight or nine in number, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a direction nearly circular. The islet we landed upon, is not a mile in circuit, and at high water is not more than four or five feet above the level of the sea. The soil is coral sand, with an upper stratum of blackish mould produced from rotten vegetables. All the inner are of the islet is covered with cocoa-nut

trees, which, decaying and falling successively, form a thick underwood: without these, near to the beach, are the wharra-tree, and others of various sorts. We saw a vast number of men of war birds, tropic birds, and boobies. Among the trees there was plenty of red crabs, dragging after them a shell in form of a perriwinkle, but longer, being in diameter about two or three inches. We also saw the beautiful submarine grotto, described in Cook's third voyage. "At one part of the reef which bounds the lake within, almost even with the surface: there is a large bed of coral which affords a most enchanting prospect: its base, which is fixed to the shore, extends so far that it cannot be seen, so that it appears to be suspended in the water. The sea was then untroubled, and the refulgence of the sun exposed the various sorts of, coral in the most beautiful order; some parts luxuriantly branching into the water, others appearing in a vast variety of figures, and the whole heightened by spangles of the richest colours, glowing from a number of large clams interpersed in every part. Even this delightful scene was greatly improved by the multitude of fishes that gently glided along, seemingly with the most perfect security; their colours were the most beautiful that can be imagined, blue, yellow, black, red, &c. far excelling any thing that can be produced by art." This is the description which they give of this grotto, and is nothing exaggerated, for it is certainly a great and beautiful production of nature. We beheld it with pleasure, and with them regretted, that a work so astonishingly elegant should be concealed in a place so seldom explored by the human eye. There are no traces of this island having been inhabited: a piece of a canoe lay upon the beach, probably the same that was seen by Cook's people, and which they conjectured might have drifted from another island; but as there are rats upon the island, which both they and we saw; hence a query is suggested, how or by what means they could come to this place? They suppose it might be in the canoe, which is not at all likely, because they afford hardly a place of concealment for them; and if there were men in the canoe, it is very probable that they suffered much from hunger, therefore it would be absurd to think they would not search their canoe for every hidden morsel; or finding a rat, to suppose they would spare it. It is doubtless more just to conclude they were drifted here on some hollow tree or root, which being before their place of shelter, and torn up by long tempest, might be cast upon this shore. *Long.* 163. 10. *W. Lat.* 18. 4. S.

Palmetto, a town of the island of St. Christopher, situated on a bay to which it gives name. 3 miles W. Basse Terra.

Palmetto Point, a cape on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 20. *W. Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Palmetto Point, a cape on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 57. *W. Lat.* 18. 7. N.

Palminopos, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 25 miles NNW. Cuença.

Palmiras, see *Point Palmiras*.

Palmoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 13 miles ENE. Civita Borella.

Palms, (*Island of*), a narrow island on the coast of Africa, at the entrance of the river Senegal, about six miles in length.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, a celebrated city of Syria, now in ruins, situated in the midst of a large plain, surrounded on three sides by a long chain of mountains. This city, to which oriental commodities were carried in ancient times, was originally built by King Solomon after he had conquered the King of Hamath-zoba, a little Syrian prince, within whose dominions the country lay, in which this city was afterwards erected. It was called by Solomon *Tadmor*, and from its situation in the midst of a sandy desert which surrounded it on all sides, Tadmor in the wilderness. As the singularity of its situation was sufficient to charm whoever attentively considered it, so upon the decline of the Macedonian empire in the East, it became a free city, or rather the head of a small principality, under the name of Palmyra, from whence the country under its jurisdiction was called *Palmyrene*. When Trajan overturned the Parthian empire, the principality of Palmyra declared for the Romans, and they submitted to Adrian, who was then marching with his army from Syria to Egypt. He was so well pleased with the situation of the place and the behaviour of the people, that he granted them the privilege of a colony, and adorned the city with so many beautiful structures, that the inhabitants, in compliment to their benefactor, called it from that time, *Adrianople*. From the time of Adrian to that of Aurelian, which comprehended the space of 140 years, this city and the territory under its jurisdiction so flourished and increased, that when Valerian was taken prisoner by Sapores king of Persia, Odenathus, who then governed Palmyra, was able to bring a powerful army into the field, to recover Mesopotamia from the Persians, and even to penetrate as far as their capital city Ctesiphon. This service was so acceptable to the Roman empire, then governed by Gallienus, a lazy and inactive prince, that with the consent of the senate he took Odenathus into partnership with him, and gave him the title of Augustus, which incident, by a strange turn of affairs, proved the cause of the utter ruin and subversion of the place: for his consort Zenobia, in right of her son Wabalathus, then a minor, assumed the government of the East, which she managed

with so much discretion, that after the death of Gallienus, she made herself mistress of Egypt, and held it during the short reign of Claudius. She might have enjoyed this prosperity longer, if she had held it with greater moderation; but refusing all terms of accommodation offered by the Emperor Aurelian; she obliged him against his will to employ in a manner the whole force of the Roman empire for her destruction, which he fully completed. Having dispersed her troops, he exhausted her treasures, reduced her country, and carried her away prisoner to Rome, where she was led in triumph. The sweets of a lucrative commerce, as they come to be diffused, have as strong an influence upon the minds of private people as upon those of princes, and in fact, the pride of riches is commonly more apparent in the former than the latter, so that it is not at all astonishing if it proved so here. If the inhabitants of Palmyra could have forgotten the figure that they made under her reign, or from her example, learned to bear a change of fortune with discretion, they might have escaped without suffering much by this unlucky accident; but believing, after Aurelian had once returned into Europe, that there was no danger of his coming back, they massacred the soldiers he had left in garrison; an outrage which so much incensed him, that he took an inflexible resolution of marching to chastise them, and executed it accordingly. Having made himself master of the place, he caused the inhabitants to be destroyed without mercy, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. This destruction of Palmyra put an end to the principality: but it is not probable that the city was ruined entirely, because we find it mentioned in history as a very considerable place after this period, though not as the seat of government as in times past, when there were no less than 16 cities under its jurisdiction. The ruins of Palmyra itself are allowed by all who have visited them, to be equal if not superior to any thing of the same kind yet subsisting in the world, and consequently still remain a proof of the wealth and magnificence of its ancient masters. 130 miles NE. Damascus. *Long.* 38. 48. E. *Lat.* 34. 29. N.

Palmyra, a town of Tennessee, with a harbour, on the river Cumberland. 12 miles SW. Clarksville. *Long.* 87. 56. W. *Lat.* 36. 13. N.

Palnaud, a country or district of Hindoostan, situated on the south side of the Kistnah; about 70 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; between Golconda and the circar of Guntoor. It is a part of the Carnatic. Timerycotta is the principal place.

Palos, a town on the east coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Palos, a cape on the coast of Albania. 6 miles NW. Durazzo.

Palos, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 3 miles W. Bitetto.

Palos, a town of the Papedom, in the Patrimonio, on the sea coast, defended by a strong castle. 15 miles WNW. Rome.

Palocz, a town of Hungary. 11 miles E. Szeben.

Palomar, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 22 miles N. Teruel.

Palombara, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles NE. Capua.

Palomera, a seaport town on the north-east coast of the island of Majorca.

Palongola, a town of Congo, on the Lelunda. 2 miles S. St. Salvador.

Palongong, a town of Matamba. 70 miles SE. St. Maria de Matamba.

Palor, see *Pollor*.

Palos, a reef in the Straits of Macassar, near the west coast of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 15. E. *Lat.* 0. 24. S.

Palos, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 119. 39. E. *Lat.* 0. 56. S.

Palos, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto, where the tide forms a tolerable harbour. In the year 1492, Christopher Columbus failed from this port, on his first voyage for the discovery of the New World. 2 miles S. Moguer. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Palotta, a town of Hungary, with a castle, and fortified with a high wall and a moat. In the year 1565, it withstood all the attempts of the Turks. In the year 1593, the Turks became masters of it, but voluntarily quitted it in the year 1598; and in the year 1603, attempted it without success. 8 miles WSW. Stuhl-Weissenburg.

Palotza, a town of Hungary, on the river Poprat. 112 miles NNW. Zatmar, 54 N. Caischau.

Palou, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 85 miles SSW. Erzerum, 60 N. Diarbekir. *Long.* 39. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Palpeter, a town of Candahar, in the Cabulistan. 50 miles E. Ghizni.

Palredygur, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud. 16 miles WSW. Timerycotta.

Pals Greben, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles S. Osterrod.

Palschev, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 11 m. NW. Marienburg.

Palta, or *Palté*, see *Jandro*.

Paltercamp, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 14 miles SSE. Osnabruck.

Paltz, (*New*), a town of the States of New-York. 13 miles S. Stockport.

Palvarya, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 miles E. Kairabad.

Palud, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 12 miles NNW. Orange, 5 S. Montelimart.

Palude, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum, the residence of a prince, in some respects independent of the Grand Signior. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Palvereto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles ENE. Cosenza.

Palwal, a town of Hindoostan. 35 miles S. Delhi.

Pamada, a town of Birmah, on the Ava. 24 miles N. Prone.

Pamakassan, a town on the north coast of the island of Madura.

Pamulang, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 109. 28. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Pamanakan Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 107. 54. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

Pamandoor, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tinevelly. 10 m. N. Tutacarin.

Pambamaca, a mountain of South-America, in the province of Quito.

Pambu, a town of Thibet. 20 miles E. Tankia.

Pambuk-Kalasi, see *Bambuk-Kalasi*.

Pamele, or *Pamelan*, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt, on the Dender. 7 miles S. Aloft.

Pamene, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the east coast. 55 miles S. Trincoli.

Pamer, a lake of Prussia. 12 miles W. Lick.

Pamiers, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Arriege. This town suffered extremely in the religious wars; near it is a medicinal spring. 12 miles W. Mirepoix, 14 N. Tarascon. *Long.* 1. 41. E. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Pamlico, or *Tar River*, a river of North-Carolina, which empties itself into a large bay of the Atlantic, called *Pamlico Sound*; the mouth of the river is in *Long.* 76. 42. W. *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

Pamlico Sound, a large bay on the coast of North-Carolina: a long narrow strip of land separates it from the main sea, about 40 miles square; towards the north it communicates with Albemarle Sound.

Pammenocke Point, a cape on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 133. 21. E. *Lat.* c. 24. S.

Pammin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 2 miles S. Reetz.

Pamnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 13 m. NW. Burdwar.

Pamoacan, a town of the island of Borneo, on the east coast, near the south part of the island. 150 miles NE. Banjer Massim.

Pamodurse, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 20 miles S. Tademer.

Pamona, see *Pomona*.

Pampa del Sacramento, a spacious and fertile plain of Peru, between the river Gualaga, which bounds it on the west, the Ucayale, which bounds it on the east and the Maranon, on the north.

Pampa-hermosa, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, and province of Patatz, on the west bank of the Cuallaga, inhabited by Indians.

Pampas, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, south of Buenos Ayres; this province is composed of immense plains, which extend nearly from the Atlantic to Chili.

Pampara, a town of Africa, in Bambaria. 156 miles W. Sego.

Pampangan, a town of the island of Luzon, capital of a province, populous and extensive; the inhabitants in general have adopted the religion and manners of the Spaniards. The town is situated on the east coast. *Lat.* 15. 5. N.

Pampel, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles S. Goldingen.

Pampellone, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles N. Alby, 21 NE. Gaillac.

Pampilbosa, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 34 miles NNE. Thomar.

Pampliega, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 12 miles SW. Burgos.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of Navarre, situated on a plain near the Pyrenées, founded by Pompey. It is well fortified, and defended with a citadel; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Burgos, and has an university. It contains three parish churches, 17 convents, four hospitals, and about 5000 inhabitants. In the 5th century it was taken by Euric king of the Visigoths. In the 10th century, it was fortified; and in 1511, it was taken by Ferdinand king of Castile. 78 miles NNW. Saragossa, 172 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, a town of South-America, in the new kingdom of Grenada. 300 miles NE. Popayan, 170 NNE. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 71. 36. W. *Lat.* 6. 30. S.

Pamprou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevre. 9 miles SE. Saint Maixent.

Pampus, a channel between the Zuyder Sea and Amsterdam.

Pamunky, a river of Virginia, now called York River.

Pan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 38 miles SSE. Pao-ning. *Long.* 106. E. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Pana, see *Puna*.

Panagia, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, hardly a league in circum-

ference. 16 miles NW. Santorin. *Long.* 25. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 39. N.

Panagia, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania. 14 miles N. Gallipoli.

Panagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 10 miles N. Gurrak.

Panaia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles N. Nicotera.

Panama, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, bounded on the north by the Spanish Main, on the east by the province of Darien, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Veragua. Most of the towns and villages of the province of Panama are situated in small plains along the shore, the rest of the country being covered with enormous and craggy mountains, uninhabited on account of their sterility. This province contains three cities, twelve villages, and a great number of rancheiras, or assemblages of Indian huts. It has also several gold mines, but they are greatly neglected, the Spaniards choosing rather to apply themselves to the pearl fishery than the mines, as it affords a more certain profit, and at the time is acquired with much greater ease.

Panama, a city and seaport of South-America, built on the Isthmus of Darien, at the bottom of a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, and the capital of a province. The first discovery of Panama the Spaniards owe to Tello de Guzman who landed here in the year 1515, but found only some fishermen's huts, being a very proper place for their business, and thence called by the Indians *Panama*, which signifies a place abounding with fish. This discovery was, in the year 1518, followed by the settlement of a colony, under Pedrarias Davila, governor of Terra Firma: and in 1521, Panama was constituted a city, with the usual privileges. In the year 1670, it was taken, sacked, and burned by John Morgan, an English adventurer. This misfortune rendering it absolutely necessary to rebuild the city, it was removed to its present situation, which is about a league and a half from the former, and much more convenient. It is surrounded with a wall of free-stone, and defended with a large garrison of regulars. The houses were at first in general of wood, having but one story, and a tiled roof. Without the walls is an open suburb, larger than the city itself, and the houses of the same materials and construction. The streets both of the city and suburb are straight, broad, and for the most part paved. The city was almost entirely burnt down, in the year 1737; since this misfortune, it has been again rebuilt, and the greatest part of the houses of stone. In this city is a tribunal, or royal audience, in which the governor of Panama resides. It is the see of a bishop,

and contains several churches and convents. The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the shelter of several islands, where ships lie very safe, at about two and a half or three leagues distance from the city. The tides are regular, and it is high water at the full and change at three o'clock. The water rises and falls considerably, so that the shore, lying on a gentle slope, is at low water left dry to a great distance. The trade of Panama is very considerable; it is the port where the ships from Lima, Guayaquil, &c. unload the treasure sent to Old Spain, and the staple for the goods brought up the river Chagie. This commerce is of the greatest advantage to the inhabitants, both with regard to letting their houses, the freight of vessels, the hire of mules and negroes, who, forming themselves into separate bodies, draw large bales, or any brittle or delicate wares; the roads here, though the distance is but short, by crossing the chain of mountains called *The Andes*, or *Cordilleras*, are in some parts so narrow, that a beast of burden can hardly pass along, and consequently the employing mules in this service would be attended with imminent danger. But this is not the whole of its commerce; Panama, even during the absence of the armada, is never without strangers, it being the thoroughfare for all going to the parts of Peru by the South Sea, as also for the coming from thence for Spain; to which must be added the continual trade carried on by the Peruvian ships, which bring variety of goods; as meal of different sorts, wine, brandy, sugar, tallow, leather, olives, oil, and the like. The ships from Guayaquil bring cacao, and quinquina, or jesuit's bark, which always meet with a quick exportation here, especially in times of peace. The coasting barks, which make frequent trips from the adjacent ports, supply the city with hogs, poultry, hung-beef, hog's-lard, plantains, roots, and different kinds of vegetables, with which this city is plentifully supplied by the industry of others. The dearth of provisions in this city and its district, occasioned by the large quantities consumed, and the great distance from whence they are brought, is amply compensated by the multitude and value of the pearls found in the oysters growing in its gulf; they are found in such plenty, that there are few persons of substance near Panama, who do not employ all or at least part of their slaves in this fishery. *Long.* 80. 26. W. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Panamariha, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. N.

Panamao, one of the Philippine Islands, about 15 miles in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long.* 124. 15. E. *Lat.* 11. 27. N.

Panamgoody, a town of Hindoostan. 25 miles S. Tinevelly.

Panamgoody, a town of Hindoostan. 18 miles SE. Madura.

Pananich, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, noted for its medicinal springs. 38 miles W. Aberdeen.

Panamos, a mountain of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. It is part of the Andes.

Panaon, or *Panaban*, one of the Philippine Islands, about 45 miles in circumference; mountainous, and watered by a great number of small rivers: it is but thinly inhabited. *Long.* 125. 12. *E. Lat.* 10. 7. N.

Panaouetick, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay. *Long.* 70. 55. *W. Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Panaraga, a town of the island of Java, and capital of a kingdom, situated on the southern side of the island. 60 miles E. Mataran.

Panarcouchi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles Cuddalore.

Panaria, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 5 miles S. Libstat.

Panaria, one of the Lipari Islands, situated between Lipari and Stromboli. *Long.* 15. 21. *E. Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Panaro, a river of Italy, which rises in the south part of the duchy of Modena, and runs into the Po near Bondeno, in the Ferrarese. It gives name to a department in the new kingdom of Italy.

Panaro, a department of Italy, composed of part of the duchy of Modena, with Mirandola. It contains about 211,448 inhabitants, who elect 15 deputies. Modena is the capital.

Panarucan, or *Panarocan*, a town of the island of Java, on the north coast; and capital of a kingdom so called, near the eastern part of the island. The principal commerce is in slaves and long pepper; a considerable number of Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Panat, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 17 miles S. Rhodéz. 18 W. Milhau.

Panasrestti, a town of Turkish Armenia. 28 miles NW. Cars, 17 SW. Ardanoudjée.

Panaur, or *Poneaur*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Ouscotta, in Mysore, and runs into the bay of Bengal, near Cuddalore.

Panatallah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ruttunpour. 40 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

Panay, one of the Philippine Islands, of a triangular form, about 180 miles in circumference, populous and fertile, and abounding in rivers. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is estimated at 17,000. *Long.* 122. 33. *E. Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Panayas, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 6 miles NW. Ourique.

Panbride, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus. In the reign of Malcolm I. a battle was fought here between the Scots and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, and their general killed. 10 miles E. Dundee.

Pancale, or *Pancalier*, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Po. 12 miles S. Turin, 5 SW. Carmagnola.

Pancarwir, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country. 42 miles WNW. Raajegar, 60 N. Ougein. *Long.* 76. 6. *E. Lat.* 24. 14. N.

Panchaw, a town of Bengal. 43 miles NE. Doefa. *Long.* 85. 33. *E. Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Panchbhaya, a town of Bengal. 27 miles ESE. Parneah.

Pancheravrye, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles SSE. Bahraitch.

Panchdowna, a town of Bengal. 20 m. NE. Dacca.

Panchgurry, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NNE. Calcutta.

Panchgutchy, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Oliapour.

Panchmool, a town of Bengal. 10 miles E. Rogonattour.

Panchpar, a mountain of Bengal, north of Noonny.

Panchpara, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NNE. Bussunpour.

Panchpeer, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Oliapour.

Pancla, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 87. 14. *E. Lat.* 29. 22. N.

Panco Point, a cape on the north coast of Java. *Long.* 112. 44. *E. Lat.* 6. 48. S.

Pancca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 30 miles S. Potofi.

Pancorro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near some mountains called *Pennas de Pancorro*. 4 miles W. Mirando de Ebro.

Pancsova, a town and fortress of Hungary, on the north side of the Danube, in the bannat of Temesvar. In the year 1789, this town was burned by the Austrians, to prevent its affording a harbour to the Turks. 8 miles N. Belgrade, 43 SSW. Temesvar. *Long.* 20. 16. *E. Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Panctou, a town of Thibet. 70 miles NNE. Lassa.

Panda, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 118. 48. *E. Lat.* 8. 27. S.

Pandaia, or *Pantaia*, a town on the north coast of the island of Cyprus, in a bay to which it gives name. 28 miles W. Nicosia.

Pandang, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. *E. Lat.* 3. 33. S.

Pandang Cochín, a town on the south-

west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 57. E. *Lat.* 4. 36. S.

Pandataria, see *Ventotiene*.

Pandarla, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 30 miles NNE. Coilpetta.

Pandipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles S. Fyzabad.

Pandely, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 25 miles NW. Junere.

Panduser, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Poorundar.

Pandoo, a town of Hindoostan, in Vi-fiapour. 20 miles N. Sattarah.

Pandookan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 34. E. *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

Pandya Tala, a group of several small lakes in Thibet. *Long.* 79. 26. E. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Pandur, a mean Rascian village of Hungary, near Baja, remarkable for the activity of the Heyducks against robbers infesting the roads, and from which the Rascian foot in the last war took their name. These Pandours were first known in Germany, in about 1741, when Baron Trenck marched 1000 of these regulars into Silesia, against the Prussians. 26 miles S. Colocza.

Pane, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 35. E. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

Pancas, or *Bancas*, a town of Syria, otherwise called *Cesarea Philippi*. This town was taken by the Christians in the first crusade; and afterwards several times lost and won, till, in the year 1167, it was finally taken by the Mahometans, under Noureddin prince of Damascus. In the year before CHRIST 189, the Egyptians were defeated near Pancas by Antiochus the Great king of Syria. 24 miles E. Sur.

Panere, a town of the island of Ceylon. 24 miles NNE. Columbo.

Paneture, a town of the island of Ceylon. 12 miles S. Columbo.

Panga, a town on the east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 121. 16. E. *Lat.* 1. 54. S.

Pangasman, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 6. N.

Pangesana, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 45 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, situated between the island of Celebes and Bouton. *Long.* 122. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. S.

Pangasinan, a town on the west coast of the island of Luzon, and capital of a province or kingdom. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Pangimodoo, a small island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of the harbour of Tongataboo.

Pangker, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 3 miles NNW. Lutkenberg.

Panglo, or *Panglao*, one of the smaller Philippine Islands. 60 miles N. Mindanao.

Pango, a town of Africa, capital of a pro-

vince in the kingdom of Congo, on the Barbela. 40 miles N. Congo Batta.

Pangootaran, an island in the Sooloo Archipelago, about ten miles long, and four broad. *Long.* 120. 28. E. *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

Panguei, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Queda. *Long.* 100. 5. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Pangy, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes, in Gunong Tellu Bay. *Long.* 120. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. S.

Panjab, see *Labore*.

Panjang, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam, about 14 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 98. 42. E. *Lat.* 8. N.

Panjang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 59. E. *Lat.* 2. 15. N.

Panjang, an island near the west coast of Siam, about 40 miles in circumference. *Long.* 98. 42. E. *Lat.* 8. N.

Panjang, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 18. S.

Paniamy, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut, where the Dutch have a factory. Near this place is a passage through the Gauts, about 16 miles wide and 15 in length, occupied by forest trees, and defended by the fortresses of Animaly and Palicaudcherry, and is the important pass from the Malabar coast to the Myfore dominions. In 1720, it was taken by the British troops under the command of Colonel Hartley. 50 miles W. Palicaudcherry, 40 S. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 56. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Panjapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 13 miles WSW. Caveripatam.

Paniassas, a town of Louisiana, on the Akanfas. *Long.* 94. 21. W. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Panicolo, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 22 miles NW. Naples.

Paniefoule, a lake of Africa, in Hoval, which communicates with the Senegal. *Lat.* 16. 40. N.

Paniowiec, a fortress of Russian Poland, near Kaminiac, in Podolia; which, in 1621, withstood the attack of the Turks.

Panis, an island in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Bandi, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 5. N.

Panis, a tribe of Indians, on a branch of the Missouri. 600 m. from the Mississippi.

Panissiere, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 21 m. W. Lyons, 18 SE. Roanne.

Pankina, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 68 miles NW. Biisk.

Pankira, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 12 miles N. Siler Mouler.

Panklier, a town of Curdistan, in the government of Van, on Lake Van. 25 miles E. Aklat.

Pankow, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilim. 56 miles W. Orlenga.

Panlang, a town of Birmah, on the Rangoon branch of the Irawaddy, formerly a place of great opulence and extent, and even now of some importance. 16 miles NW. Rangoon.

Pannab, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad. 30 miles ESE Chatterpour, 95 SW. Allahabad. *Long.* 50. 28. E. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Pannela, (*Old*), a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 12 miles E. Merritch

Pannela, (*New*), a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Viliapour. 22 miles W. Merritch, 29 S. Currer. *Long.* 74. 58. E. *Lat.* 17. 3. N.

Panne, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 86. 36. W. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Pannerbary, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NE. Goragot.

Panni, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 9 miles S. Troja.

Panniput, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. In a plain near this town a battle was fought, between Abdalla king of Candahar and the Mahrattas, in the year 1761. It was one of the most bloody battles ever fought in Hindoostan; the army of Abdalla amounted to 150,000, that of the Mahrattas was not less than 200,000, the carnage was dreadful, and the number of Mahratta prisoners almost incredible. They lost the flower of their army, and their power has from that period been declining. 50 miles NW. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 10. E. *Lat.* 29. 25. N.

Pannunah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kerleh. 20 miles SE. Maltoy.

Pannya, a town of Bengal. 45 miles W. Nagore.

Pannyallum-Crutch, a town of Hindoostan, in Pinevelly. 15 miles SE. Coilpetta.

Pannyle, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NW. Silhet.

Panomi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 16 miles S. Saloniki.

Panerna, a harbour on the north coast of the island of Myconi. *Long.* 25. 23. E. *Lat.* 37. 29. N.

Paverno, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the south coast of the sea of Marmora. 16 miles SE. Artaki.

Panormo, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, situated on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu. 45 miles SSE. Valona. *Long.* 20. 1. E. *Lat.* 40. N.

Panew, a river of Russia, which runs into the Niznei Tungelka, *Long.* 102. 54. E. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

Panreedy, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SSE. Curuckdeah.

Pansagutchy, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Rajemal.

Pansang, or *Pulo Pansang*, a small island in the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 103. 30. E. *Lat.* 9. 15. N.

Panse, a branch of the river Wabash, in the Indiana territory.

Pansar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 16 miles N. Amedabad.

Panshab, a town of Meckley. 55 miles SSE. Munnypour.

Panshala, a town of Guriel. 30 miles E. Pati.

Pan-sien-ing, a town on the west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 119. 52. E. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

Pansrucky, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 27 miles S. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 44. E. *Lat.* 24. 46. N.

Pant, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which rises about three miles south-east from Malden, passes by Bocking, &c. and about three miles east of Braintree runs into the Blackwater, if it be not the same river.

Pantaia, see *Pandaia*.

Pantalania, a small island in the Mediterranean, situated between the island of Sicily, and Cape Bon, on the coast of Tunis; about 25 miles in circumference, and containing about 4000 inhabitants. The principal productions are olives, figs, raisins, capers, and cotton; the cattle are numerous, but bread corn is imported from Sicily. In the year 1583, Dragut, captain pacha of the Turkish fleet, attacked this island, landed, took the fortress, and made 1000 prisoners. The language is a mixture of African and Italian. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Pantaleone, a small low island in the Mediterranean, near the west coast of Sicily; formerly united to the continent by a neck of land, which was destroyed by the inhabitants to keep off the enemy. In this peninsula stood the ancient Motya. *Long.* 12. 28. E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Pantano, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 10 miles S. Modica.

Pantano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 15 miles SW. Modena.

Pantano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles E. Bova.

Pantano, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 10 miles E. Bova.

Pantar Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of a square form, about 48 miles in circumference; separated from the east coast of the island of Lomablen by the Strait of Alvo, and from the west coast of Ombay by a narrow channel, called the *Strait of Pantar*. *Long.* 124. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. S.

Panther Creek, a river of Kentucky,

which runs into the Green River, *Long.* 84. 45. *W. Lat.* 37. 29. N.

Panticosa, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 13 miles NNE. Jaca.

Pantika, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the north-east coast of the sea of Marmora. 12 miles SE. Constantinople.

Pantin, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles ENE. Paris.

Panuco, a river of North-America, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 21 miles ESE. Panuco, *Long.* 98. 36. *W. Lat.* 22. 40. N.

Panuco, or *St. Silveira del Puerto*, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of Guasteca or Panuco, situated on a river of the same name, navigable for barks up to the town. It contains about 500 families, and is the see of a bishop. 190 miles NNE. Mexico. *Long.* 99. 6. *W. Lat.* 23. 23. N.

Panuco, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles W. St. Fernando.

Panza, or *Penga*, a town of Congo, in the province of Bamba.

Panvilas, a town on the south coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 121. 36. *E. Lat.* 14. 2. N.

Panwell, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 60 miles WNW. Poonah.

Panzano, a town of Etruria. 14 miles S. Florence.

Panzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 15 miles NNE. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 14. 25. *E. Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Pao, a river of South-America, which rises near Valencia, in the province of Caraccas, and after a southerly course of about 100 miles, joins the Bariquicemeto, in *Lat.* 8. 20. N. and the streams united form the Portugueseia.

Pao, a town of Corea. 30 miles SE. Ou-tchuen.

Pao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 15 miles NNW. Hoei.

Pao-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan. 45 miles ESE. Hiu-tcheou.

Pao-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 45 miles WSW. Siang-yang.

Pao-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 15 miles SW. Fong-tsiang.

Pao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. 332 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 111. *E. Lat.* 27. 4. N.

Pao de Nao, a town on the coast of Africa, near the river Camarones, belonging to the Portuguese.

Pao-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river. 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 35. *E. Lat.* 31. 3. N.

Pao-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 37 miles NW. Yen-hgan.

Pao-ngan, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the river San-cam. 62 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 41. *E. Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Pao-tching, a town of Corea. 30 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Pao-tchuen, a town of Corea. 28 miles SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Pao-tchuen, a town of Corea. 23 miles E. King-ki-tao.

Pao-te, or *Pao*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-fi, on the Hoang. 275 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 24. *E. Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Pao-ti, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 42 miles ESE. Peking.

Pao-tim, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 42 miles E. Pao-ting.

Paglos, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Sivas. 15 miles W. Sivas.

Pagou, one of the smaller New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. What was comprehended under this name, appeared to Captain Cook to be two islands, something like a separation being seen. *Long.* 168. 20. *W. Lat.* 16. 30. S.

Pais, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles NW. Viseu.

Pao-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li. It is the residence of a viceroy, and the most considerable city in the province next to Peking. It has 20 towns under its jurisdiction; three of the second, and 17 of the third class. The country round it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China. 77 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 14. *E. Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Paoula, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 4 miles NE. Benevento.

Paowah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 5 miles S. Bahar.

Pao-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 15 miles S. Hoai-ngan.

Papa, a town of Hungary. In the year 1596, the garrison revolted to the Turks, but was soon after taken by the Archduke Matthias. In the year 1683, it revolted again. The Imperialists retook it, and razed the fortifications, in the year 1702. 25 miles S. Raab, 45 W. Buda.

Papa Stronsa, a small island of Scotland, among the Orknies. 1 mile E. Stronsa.

Papa Westra, a small island of Scotland, among the Orknies; three miles long, and about one broad. 2 miles NE. Westra.

Papa, or *Papa Stour*, one of the Shetland islands; about two miles long, and one broad; about a mile from the west coast of Mainland. It is low and sandy; but in favourable seasons bears good crops of bear, oats and potatoes. It has several harbours, which afford safe shelter to the fishermen,

and the beaches are proper for drying fish. The number of inhabitants is about 270. *Long.* 2. 6. W. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

Papachton, a river of America, which rises in New-York, and joins the Cookquago to form the Delaware.

Papagayo, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, 25 miles N. Acapulco, *Long.* 101. 46. W. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Papagayo Bay, or *Parrot Bay*, a bay on the west coast of Mexico. *Long.* 87. 36. W. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Papakunk, a town of New-York, on the Papachton. *Long.* 74. 53. W. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Papallacta, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 50 miles NW. Archidona.

Papaloapain, a river of Mexico, now called *Alcarade*, which see.

Papalquian, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 130 miles NW. Durango.

Papamow, a town of Hindoostan. 8 miles N. Allahabad.

Papanaud, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles SSE. Tanjore.

Papas, a lake of South-America. 40 miles S. Popayan.

Papas Adassi, or *Papadonissa*, or *Prince's Islands*, a cluster of small islands, in the north-east part of the island of Marmora, at the entrance of the Straits of Constantinople. 8 miles S. Constantinople.

Papas-ili, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 32 miles N. Adrianople.

Papazli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 12 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

Papenberg, an island of Japan, in appearance a mountain, surrounded by the sea. Here the Dutch ships wait at anchor for a wind, when they wish to return to Batavia. The Japanese name is *Takaboko*, or *Takajama*.

Papenberg Islands, five small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 131. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 54. S.

Papigobaven, a bay on the east coast of Scotland, and county of Caithness. 1 mile N. Wick.

Papimouagou, a lake of Canada. 70 miles NNE. Quebec. *Long.* 69. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. N.

Papinachois, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, *Long.* 70. 50. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Papinachois, Indians of Canada, so named from the river. *Long.* 69. to 71. W. *Lat.* 50. to 51. N.

Papiuchi, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 150 miles N. Santa Cruz.

Paplah, a town of Asia, and capital of a small country dependent upon Thibet; governed by a rajah. 90 miles N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 82. 53. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Papozze, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 22 m. NE. Ferrara.

Pappaw, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles SE. Culm.

Pappenburg, a seaport town of East Friesland, situated on a canal which communicates with the Ems. Though but a newly-erected town, it contains 19 yards for ship-building, two churches, 400 houses, and 3000 inhabitants: 160 vessels belong to this port, the largest carrying 160 lasts, with about 100 small craft. 20 miles S. Emden. *Long.* 7. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Pappenheim, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a county, in the bishopric of Aichstatt, on the Altmuhl. The count was hereditary grand marshal of the empire; and formerly held that post as an hereditary fief of the emperors, but afterwards of the electors of Saxony. Though the title was borne by all the counts of Pappenheim, yet by virtue of a family agreement concluded in 1473, and ratified in 1573, the execution of this office belonged solely to the eldest. They were also the imperial foresters and huntsmen in the Nordgau; were likewise possessed of the privilege, preferably to all other hereditary officers of the empire, of appointing an inferior officer, called the imperial quartermaster, and who was usually one of their counsellors. The established and universal religion here is Lutheranism. 12 miles NW. Aichstatt, 15 NE. Donauwert.

Papping, a town of Austria. 1 mile N. Efferding.

Papa, a town on the west coast of Siam. *Long.* 98. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Paps, The mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 8 miles E. Killarney.

Paps, two remarkable hills on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Paps of Jura, see *Jura*.

Paquashe Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 93. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Paquiligasta, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 40 miles SSW. S. Miguel de Tucuman.

Par, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube four miles below Ingoldstadt.

Para, or *Belem*, a government of South-America, comprehending that part of Guiana which belongs to the Portuguese, on the north side of the river Amazons, extending from the union of the river Madeira to the Atlantic; 600 miles from east to west, and 200 from north to south.

Para, a town and fortrefs of Brasil, and principal place of a jurisdiction; situated on the south side of a river which communicates with the river Amazon, on an elevated rock, commanding all the adjacent country. The side towards the river is fortified only with a number of gabions and large cannon. The other sides are defended by a stone wall, about two fathoms in height, and a dry ditch. The place is

inhabited by about 300 Portuguese, whose chief business is the cultivating of tobacco and sugar-canes, and gathering cotton, which grows wild here. To the south of this fort, near the bottom of the bay, is another small fortification called *Commota*, intended to keep the savage nations in awe, and protect the Portuguese plantations. *Long.* 50. W. *Lat.* 1. 35. S.

Para, a river of Brazil, formed by the union of the Tocantin and the Guanapa. It is a large river, and runs about 120 miles in a north-easterly direction, separating the island of Marajo from the continent, and emptying itself into the Atlantic, about 20 miles south of the Line.

Para, a river of Brazil, which rises about 150 miles W. Villarica, and runs into the S. Francisco, *Lat.* 16. 50. S.

Para, a town of Turkish Armenia. 90 miles NNE. Cars.

Para Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the river Kerlon. 512 miles N. Peking. *Long.* 113. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Parabitta, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles NW. Aleffano.

Parac, a town of the island of Borneo. 200 miles N. Banjar Massim.

Paraca, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 12 miles S. Pisco.

Paracale, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 19. E. *Lat.* 14. 29. N.

Paracels, see *Pracels*.

Paracho, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 15 miles N. Narwa.

Parachuteas, a town of West Florida, near the Apalachicola. *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 31. 24. N.

Parachurecoil, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 7 miles NW. Tripatore.

Paradanga, a town of Bengal. 25 miles ENE. Rungpour.

Parade de Bouro, a town of Portugal, it the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 16 miles NNE. Braga.

Parade, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles E. Tonneins.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SE. Lamego.

Parades, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 5 miles S. Carmona.

Paradies, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 2 m. SW. Mohrunge.

Paradis, a village of Switzerland, on the left bank of the Rhine, where the Archduke formed a camp when he passed the river at Schaffhausen. 2 miles E. Schaffhausen.

Paradise Sound, a bay on the south-west part of Placentia, on the coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Paragon, one of the largest of the Calamianes Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea.

Paragong, see *Paro*.

Paraguay, or *Palawan*, the most westerly of the Philippine Islands, about 180 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. 190 miles ENE. Mindanao. *Long.* 117. 21. to 119. 40. E. *Lat.* 8. 12. to 11. 31. N.

Paraguay, a river of South-America, which rises about *Long.* 58. W. between the 5th and 6th degrees of south latitude. Its course is almost due south, till it joins the Plata in *Long.* 60. 36. W. *Lat.* 28. S.

Paraguay, a province of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, which is also called *The Government of Paraguay*. Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Caboto, who coming to the river Plata, in the year 1526, sailed up the Parana in some small barks, and thence entered that of Paraguay. He was succeeded in 1536, by Juan de Ayalas, to whom Don Pedro de Mendoza, the first governor of Buenos Ayres, had given a commission, together with a body of troops, military stores, and other necessaries; and afterwards, by his orders, Juan de Salinas founded the city of Nuestra Señora de la Assumption, the capital of the province; but the discovery of the whole, and consequently the conquest of the people who inhabited it, being still imperfect, it was prosecuted by Alvarez Nunez, whose eminent services, on the death of Don Pedro de Mendoza, procured him the government of Buenos Ayres. There are a number of towns in the province of Paraguay, consisting of converted Indians, once entirely under the government of the Jesuits. The country in which these towns are situated, is as pleasant and fruitful as can be desired, watered with a variety of rivers and pleasant streams, abounding with timber and fruit trees, producing abundance of cotton, indigo, sugar, pimento, ipecacuana, and other things of great value. The plains are full of horses, mules, black cattle, and herds of sheep; the mountains contain vast treasures of gold and silver; though no mines have been opened or wrought since the Jesuits came into possession of the country. The cotton-tree flourishes here in so remarkable a manner, that every little village gathers above 2000 arrobas of cotton annually, and the Indians are very ingenious in weaving it into stuffs for exportation. A great deal of tobacco is also planted here. But these articles are far less advantageous than the herb called *Paraguay*, which is alone sufficient to form a flourishing commerce in this province, it being the only one that produces it, and from whence it is sent all over Peru and Chili, where its use is universal. In the year 1580, the Jesuits were first admitted into these fertile regions, where they afterwards, in the reign of Philip the Third, founded the famous missions, which in Europe

go by the name of *Paraguay*, and in America, with more propriety, *Uruguay*, from the river of that name, on which they are situated. They were always divided into colonies, which at first were weak and few; but by gradual progress increased to the number of 39 on the right side of the Uruguay, and eight on the left, governed by two Jesuits in the habit of the order. Two motives, which sovereigns are allowed to combine, if they do not hurt each other, namely, religion and interest, made the Spanish monarchs desirous of the conversion of the Indians; by making them Catholics, they became civilised, and he obtained possession of a vast and abundant country; this was opening a new source of riches for the metropolis, and at the same time making profelytes to the true Deity. The Jesuits undertook to fulfill these projects; but they represented, that in order to facilitate the success of so difficult an enterprise, it was necessary they should be independent of the governors of the province, and that even no Spaniards should be allowed to come into the country. The motive on which this demand was grounded was, the fear lest the vices of the Europeans should diminish the ardour of their profelytes, or even remove them farther from Christianity; and likewise lest the Spanish haughtiness should render a yoke, already too heavy, insupportable to them. The court of Spain approving of these reasons, ordered that the missionaries should not be controuled by the governor's authority, and that they should get 60,000 piastres a year from the royal treasure for the expences of cultivation; on condition, that as the colonies should be formed, and the lands cultivated, the Indians should annually pay a piastre per head to the king, from the age of eighteen to sixty. It was likewise stipulated, that the missionaries should teach the Indians the Spanish language; but this clause it seems has not been executed. The Jesuits entered upon this career with the courage of martyrs, and the patience of angels. But these qualifications were necessary to attract, retain, and use to obedience and labour, a race of savage, inconstant men, who were attached to their indolence and independence. The obstacles were infinite, the difficulties increased at each step; but zeal got the better of every thing, and the kindness of the missionaries at last brought these wild diffused inhabitants of the woods to their feet. They collected them into fixed habitations, gave them laws, introduced useful and polite arts among them; and, in short, of a barbarous nation without civilized manners, and without religious principles, they made a good-natured well-governed people, who strictly observed the Christian ceremonies. These

Indians, charmed with the persuasive eloquence of their apostles, willingly obeyed a set of men whom they saw would sacrifice themselves for their happiness; accordingly, whenever they wanted to form an idea of the King of Spain, they represented him to themselves in the habit of the order of St. Ignatius. If we cast a general view at a distance upon this magic government, founded by spiritual arms only, and united only by the charms of persuasion, what institution can be more honourable to human nature? It was a society which inhabited a fertile land, in a happy climate, of which all the members were laborious, and none worked for himself: the produce of the common cultivation was faithfully conveyed into public store-houses, from whence every one received what he wanted for his nourishment, dress, and housekeeping; the man who was in full vigour fed by his labour the new-born infant; and when time had consumed his strength, his fellow-citizens rendered him the same service which he had done them before. The private houses were convenient; the public buildings fine; the workmanship uniform, and scrupulously attended. This happy people knew neither the distinction of rank nor nobility; and were equally sheltered against superabundance and want. The extent of country in which the missions are situated contains about 200 leagues north and south, and about 150 east and west; and the number of inhabitants is about 300,000. The immense forests afford wood of all sorts; the vast pastures there contain at least two millions of cattle, while numerous and beautiful rivers enliven the interior parts of this country. This was the situation of the country; but it may be asked, how the people live there? The country was divided into parishes, and each parish was directed by two Jesuits, of which one was the rector, and the other his curate. The whole expence for the maintenance of the colony was but small, the Indians being fed, dressed, and lodged, by the labour of their own hands: the greatest expences were those of keeping the churches in repair; all which were built and adorned magnificently. The products of the ground and cattle belonged to the Jesuits, who on their part sent for instruments of various trades, for glass, knives, needles, chaplets of beads, gun-powder, and musquets. Their annual revenues consisted in cotton, tallow, leather, honey, and above all in *mate*, a plant better known by the name of *Paraguay tea*, or *South-Sea tea*, of which that Company had the exclusive commerce; and of which the consumption is immense in the Spanish possessions in America, where it is used instead of tea. The Indians shewed a complete submission to their rectors. In every parish the fathers annually elected

corregidors, and their assistants, to take care of the minutæ of the government. The ceremony of their electing was performed on New Year's day, with great pomp, in the court before the church; and was announced by ringing of bells, and playing of bands of music. The newly-elected persons came to the seat of the father rector to receive the marks of their dignity; which, however, did not exempt them from spiritual flagellation. Their greatest distinction was that of wearing habits, whereas a shirt of cotton stuff was the only dress of other Indians of both sexes. The feasts of the parish, and that of the rector, were likewise celebrated by public rejoicings, and even by comedies, which probably resembled those ancient pieces of ours called *mysteries*. The rector lived in a great house near the church; adjoining it were two buildings, in one of which were the schools for music, painting, sculpture, and architecture; and likewise workhouses of different trades. Italy furnished them with masters to teach the arts; and the Indians learn with facility. The other building contained a great number of young girls, at work in several occupations, under the inspection of old women. The apartments of the rector communicated internally with these two buildings. The rector got up at five o'clock in the morning, employed an hour in holy meditation; said mass at half-past six o'clock; they kissed hands at half-past seven o'clock, and then he publicly distributed an ounce of *mate* to every family. After mass the rector breakfasted, said his breviary, conferred with the corregidors, four of whom were his ministers, and visited the seminary, the schools, and the workshops. Whenever he went out it was on horseback, and attended by a great retinue. He dined alone with his curate at eleven of the clock; then chatted till noon, and after that made a *siesta* till two in the afternoon; he kept close in his apartments till it was prayer time, after which he continued in conversation till seven in the evening, then the rector supped, and at eight he retired to bed. From eight of the clock in the morning the time of the people was taken up either in cultivating the ground, or in their workshops, and the corregidors took care they employed their time well. The women spun cotton, of which they got a quantity every Monday, to be converted into spun yarn, and brought back on Saturday, at half an hour past five in the evening, when they came together to say their prayers, and to kiss the hand of their rector. Now also was made another distribution of an ounce of *mate*, and four pounds of beef, for each family, which was supposed to consist of eight persons; at the same time they likewise got some maize. On Sundays they

did no work, the divine worship took up their time; after which they were allowed to amuse themselves. From this exact detail it appears, that the Indians had in some manner no property, and that they were subject to an uniformity of labour. The Jesuits represented the Indians, upon the whole, as men not capable of attaining a higher degree of knowledge than that of children; but it may be said, that the life they led prevented these grown children from having the liveliness of little ones. The society were occupied with the care of extending their missions when the unfortunate events happened in Europe, which overturned the works of so many years, and of so unvaried patience, in the new world. The court of Spain, having resolved upon the expulsion of the Jesuits, was desirous that this might be done at the same time throughout all its vast dominions. Soon after the news of the expulsion of the Jesuits reached the mission, the Marquis de Bucarelli received a letter from the mission, the provincial who was there at that time, in which he assured him of his submission, and that of all the colonies, to the king's orders. These missions upon the Uruguay were not the only ones which the Jesuits founded in South-America: somewhat more northward they had collected and submitted to the same laws the Mojos, Chiquitos, and the Avisions. They likewise were making progress in the south of Chili, towards the isle of Chiloe; and they had opened themselves a road from that province to Peru, passing through the country of the Chiquitos, which is a shorter way than that which was followed till then. In all countries into which they penetrated they erected posts, on which they placed their motto; and on the map of their colonies which they have settled, the latter are placed under the denomination of *Oppida Christianorum*. It was expected, that in seizing the effects of the Jesuits in this province, very considerable sums of money would have been found; however, what was obtained that way amounted to a mere trifle. Their magazines indeed were furnished with merchandize of all sorts, both of the products of the country, and of goods imported from Europe: there were even many sorts which could not have a sale in these provinces. The number of their slaves was very considerable; and at Cordova alone they reckoned 3500.

Paraguari, a town of Brasil, on the river of the Amazons. 230 miles W. Fort Rio Negro. *Long.* 65. 56. W. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Paragur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud, in ruins. 25 m. S. Narwa.

Parab, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Rogonatpour. *Long.* 86. 39. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Paraiba, a town of Brasil, and capital of

a government, on the south bank of the river Para-iba do Sul, about 10 miles from the sea, the river being navigable considerably above the town, for ships loaded with 600 or 700 hogshheads of sugar. The place was formerly open; but in 1635, it was surrounded with ramparts. It has many stately houses, decorated with marble pillars, together with large warehouses and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth of the river is defended by three forts. The French were formerly in possession of this territory, but were dispossessed of it in the year 1584, by the Portuguese, who built in it several places, made many plantations of sugar canes, and erected proper sugar mills. The whole territory is fertile in sugar canes, and abounds in Brasil wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c. 60 miles N. Fernambuco. *Long.* 34. 30. W. *Lat.* 7. 15. S.

Para-iba do Sul, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 15. S.

Parakin, a town of Servia. 32 miles NNW. Nissa, 68 ESE. Belgrade.

Paralaputty, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles Sankeridurgam.

Paramaribo, or *Paramairamba*, a town of South-America, and capital of Surinam, situated on the west coast of the Surinam river, and about 18 miles from the sea, with a good harbour. The number of houses is about 14,00, chiefly built of timber; it contains two churches, and two Jewish synagogues. The streets are all perfectly straight, and lined with trees, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, and tamarinds. *Long.* 55. 11. W. *Lat.* 5. 48. N.

Parambah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles E. Bahar.

Parames, a town of New Jersey. 15 miles N. Newark.

Paramores, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 44. W. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Paramutty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1790, it was taken by the British. 10 miles SW. Coveriporum.

Parana, a river which rises in the government of Mato Grosso, about *Lat.* 19. S. and is first called Parana-iba: at *Lat.* 22. 10. S. it leaves Brasil and enters Paraguay, where it takes the name of Parana. Its course is southerly, a little inclining to the west for about 400 miles, it then runs 200 miles, where it joins the Paraguay at Corrientes; its course is then southerly for about 300 miles, when it turns easterly, inclining to the south, for about 100 miles more, when it joins the Uruguay, and takes the name of *La Plata*, which continues till it joins the Atlantic, *Lat.* 35. 30. S. being about 90 miles wide at the mouth, from Cape St. Maria to Cape St. Antonio.

Parana-iba, a river of Brasil, which runs

into the Atlantic, *Long.* 43. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 32. S.

Parana, a town on the west coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 124. 48. W. *Lat.* 11. 54. N.

Paranagua, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 25. 30. S.

Parana-merin, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 42. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Parana, a town of Brasil, on the coast of the island of Marajo, *Long.* 51. 36. W. *Lat.* 0. 12. S.

Parapanema, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Paratinga, see *Xingu*.

Paramo, a river of Malacca, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 103. 25. E. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Parantes, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 33 miles N. Tartas.

Parapiti, see *Madeira River*.

Parasali, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jyenagur. 15 m. NNE. Jyepour, 85. W. Agra. *Long.* 76. 48. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Parateca, a town of Brasil, on the Francisco. 240 miles SW. St. Salvador.

Paratella, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 5 m. N. Condapilly.

Paratola, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SSE. Islamabad.

Paratunka, an ostrog of Kamtschatka, on a river which runs into the Avtacha. 10 miles W. St. Peter and St. Paul.

Paravangah, two small islands near the coast of Bengal. *Long.* 89. 35. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

Paravani, a town of Turkish Armenia. 50 miles ESE. Akalzike.

Parante, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela, on Lake Maracaybo. 80 miles S. Venezuela.

Paray le Monial, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, near the river Bourbonne. 6 miles W. Charolles, 16 ESE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long.* 4. 12. E. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

Parcas, a town of Walachia. 16 miles S. Brancovani.

Parcay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles SE. Baugé, 14 NE. Saumur.

Parcé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles S. Fougères.

Parcé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 6 miles E. Sablé, 18 SW. le Mans.

Parcelor, a mountain of Asia, on the coast of Salengore, near the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 101. 29. E. *Lat.* 2. 45. N.

Parchoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 18 miles S. Guntoor.

Parchim, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenbug, on the Elda, which divides it into

New and Old Town, in each of which is a church. It has several times suffered by fire. The number of souls about 3000. 34 miles S. Wifmar, 55 E. Lauenburg. *Long.* 11. 55. E. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Parchwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Liegnitz, and capital of a prefectorate, containing two Lutheran churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Here is a manufacture of cloth. 10 m. NE. Liegnitz, 12 W. Wohlau. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Parcol, or *Parcoul*, a lake of Thibet; 25 miles in circumference. *Long.* 92. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Parcos, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 25 miles NE. Guancavelica.

Parcou, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles E. Montlieu.

Parcow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 36 miles NNE. Lublin.

Pardailon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles W. Lauzun, 12 N. Marmande.

Pardo, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Pardo, (*El*), a town of Spain, in New Castile, where the King of Spain has a palace. 7 miles N. Madrid.

Pardos, or *Pompenay*, a town of Africa, in the district of Anta, on the Gold Coast.

Pardubitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the Elbe, fortified and well built. Here is a manufacture of knives and sword-blades. 5 miles N. Chrudim, 55 E. Prague. *Long.* 15. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Paracala, a province of the island of Luzon, fertile, and rich in mines of gold and precious stones. About 7000 Indians pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Parachia, a town of the island of Paros, defended by a castle, and the place where the European consuls reside; built on the ruins of the ancient Paros. *Long.* 25. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Parachampa, a town of Bootan. 5 miles N. Tassafudon.

Paredes, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 25 miles NW. Oviedo.

Paredes, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 13 miles NW. Leon.

Paredes, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 8 miles N. Sigüenza.

Parededes, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 12 miles NW. Leyria.

Paredon del Este, a small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 16. N.

Paredon del Medios, a small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 6. W. *Lat.* 22. 16. N.

Pareid, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 12 miles E. Verdun, 6 SSE. Eftain.

Parella, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 4 miles SSW. Ivrea, 20 N. Turin.

Parellones, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Daricn. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 37. N.

Parent, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 10 miles N. Marienburg.

Parenza, a seaport town of Istria; the see of a bishop. It is a well-built town, situated on a rock, with a harbour for large vessels. 34 miles S. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

Parewah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles N. Bahraitch.

Parga, see *Perga*.

Pargamar, see *Pergamar*.

Pargas, a small island in the gulf of Finland, near the coast of Sweden, with a town. *Long.* 22. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 19. N.

Pargow, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 9 miles SSW. Kooch.

Parham, a town of the island of Antigua. 5 miles W. St. John's.

Paria, a province of South-America, in the government of Caraccas, formerly a part of Spanish Guiana; situated to the east of Cumana, on the north-east coast of the continent of South-America: between it and the island of Trinidad is a large bay, called the *Gulf of Paria*. 80 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad.

Paria, a town of South-America, and capital of a district in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, beginning 210 miles north-west of that city, and about 120 miles in extent. The air is cold, so that the country produces little grain; which is in some measure compensated by the great plenty of all kinds of cattle; and the cheese made here, both from the milk of sheep and cows, is so highly esteemed, that it is sent into every part of Peru. It has also some silver mines. 18 miles S. Oruro. *Long.* 68. 20. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. S.

Paria-tuba, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the river Amazons. 35 miles SW. Pauxis.

Paridsong, or *Paridrong*, or *Phari*, a strong town of Thibet. 40 miles NW. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 13. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

Pariesovatz, a town of Croatia. 15 miles S. Bihacs.

Parigné l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 9 miles SE. Le Mans.

Parilla, a town of South-America, in the province of Panama. 70 m. NW. Panama.

Parilla, a town of Peru. 50 miles S. Truxillo.

Parilova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 68 miles N. Balaganskoi.

Parima, a lake of Guiana, 60 miles long,

and 30 broad. *Long.* 45. 20. *W.* *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Parima, or *Branco*, a river of South-America, which rises in Lake Parima, and after a southerly direction of 400 miles, runs into the Rio Negro, 70 m. Port Rio Negro.

Parina Caucha, or *Cocha*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Guamanga; fertile in cattle, corn, and fruit: but the principal riches are from its silver and gold mines.

Parino, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 42 miles E. St. Miguel.

Paripe, a town of Brasil, in the government of Bahia.

Paripura, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 35. 26. *W.* *Lat.* 9. 42. S.

Paris, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 8 miles NNE. Rastenburg.

Paris, a city and capital of France. When the Romans invaded Gaul, and before the birth of CHRIST, in the part afterwards called the *Island of the Palace*, was a town named *Lutetia*, or *Lutetia Parisiorum*, or simply *Parisii*, from the *Parisii*, a people of Celtic Gaul; who, on the Roman invasion, themselves, set fire to it. The conquerors rebuilt it; but it attained no great eminence till the time of Julian the Apostate; who enlarged, and built a palace in it. Under the kings of the Franks it was still further extended, and Clovis made it his residence. It seems to have been afterwards neglected, till about the year 954, when Hugh Capet made it the capital of his kingdom, and place of his residence, in which he was followed by all the succeeding kings. About this time it was divided into four quarters. In the beginning of the 13th century, Philip Augustus surrounded it with a new wall, paved the streets, and divided it into three parts; the city, the *ville*, and the university. It was again enlarged at the commencement of the 15th century, and arranged in 16 divisions; which by Louis XIV. in 1702, were increased to 20. It is situated on an extensive plain, on the river Seine; and including the suburbs, occupies a space of 9000 toises (18,000 yards) in circumference; the number of streets is estimated at 875, and there are said to be 105 alleys or streets which have no thoroughfare. It is computed that there are upwards of 23,000 houses of from four to seven stories, exclusive of religious houses, public buildings, shops, or warehouses. The houses are in general handsome, and the fronts for the most part uniform. Before the revolution it was the see of an archbishop, and contained 51 parish churches, 20 not parochial, 17 collegiate churches, among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, three abbeys, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular;

seven abbeys, six priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 seminaries, 28 hospitals, 10 of them appropriated to children and women, and six for deserted children; an university, six academies of science, three academies for the instruction of young gentlemen, seven public libraries, 124 companies of artisans and tradesmen, four royal palaces; upwards of 500 palaces, or houses inhabited by nobility and private gentlemen of fortune; 16 principal squares, and upwards of 60 inferior; 50 public markets, 60 fountains, 12 bridges over the Seine, 26 quays, 16 gates, &c. That part of the city which is called the *ville*, is situated to the north, the city is situated in the centre, and the university to the south. The city is surrounded by the Seine, and is composed of three islands, called *Island of the Louviers*, the *Notre Dame*, and of the *Palace*, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The church of Notre Dame, which gives name to the island, is a Gothic building, but grand and majestic in its appearance, and was the metropolitan. The Island of Notre Dame is joined to the Island of the Palace by a wooden bridge. The Island of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterwards was resigned to the parliament. This island communicates with the rest of the town by 11 bridges, the principal of which, called *Pont-neuf*, crosses the two branches of the Seine, and is 168 toises in length; it was begun in the reign of Henry III. and finished by Henry IV. In the centre was an equestrian statue of Henry IV. in bronze, of a colossal size, on a pedestal of white marble, with a description of some of the principal actions of his life. At the end of the bridge which conducts to the Louvre, is a beautiful building called the *Samaritan*, which contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to the several quarters of the *ville*. The island of Louviers is small, and principally filled with store-houses for wood, and yards for timber. The grand palace, called the *Louvre*, (*now Palais National des Sciences et des Arts*), was begun in the reign of Francis I. and still remains unfinished. It is a quadrangular edifice, the court in the centre forming a square of 65 toises. The front was built in the reign of Louis XIV. and is one of the most beautiful monuments of his reign. In the large gallery, which is 227 toises long, and joins this palace to that of the Thuilleries, are to be seen upwards of 180 models of fortresses in France and other countries, all performed with the utmost accuracy, and so natural as to represent the several cities therein described, with their streets, houses, squares, and churches, and likewise all their works, maps, bridges, and rivers, together

with the very country adjacent, such as consisting of plains, mountains, corn lands, meadows, gardens, and woods. Some of these models may even be taken to pieces, that the curious may be the better enabled to perceive the admirable construction of them. Louis XIV. was the first who ordered these models to be constructed, and when any alterations were made in the fortresses, the alterations, were also observed in these models, or new ones constructed with the most scrupulous conformity to the present state of the place. In this palace was also the king's printing-house. This palace contained a very valuable collection of paintings; and the pictures, statues, &c. which were taken by Bonaparte in Italy, have here been arranged in separate galleries. The length of the grand gallery, which is wholly replenished with paintings, is said to be 1365 feet. These noble productions are placed in national succession: those of the French school occupying the first rank; the Flemish the second, and the Italian the third. The antique statues are deposited in another gallery which is called "*Gallerie des Antiques*," and contains the choicest specimens of ancient sculpture. An exhibition of modern paintings is held annually in one of the saloons of this palace, where prizes are distributed to those who produce the best performances. These noble collections are open to public inspection on Thursdays and Saturdays; but foreigners are allowed free admission every day, on presenting their passports. In it too the following royal academies were accommodated with apartments, and held their meetings, viz.—1. The Académie Française, founded in the year 1633, by Cardinal Richlieu, and confirmed in 1637 by the parliament. The object of this foundation was the improvement of the French language. 2. The Académie Royale des Inscriptions & des Belles Lettres, instituted for the advancement of polite literature. In this academy ancient monuments were explained, and the transactions of the kingdom perpetuated by medals, inscriptions, &c. 3. The Académie Royale des Sciences, instituted in 1666. 4. The Académie Royale de Peinture & de Sculpture, founded in 1648. The masterpieces of the painters and sculptors admitted in it were disposed in three halls, and marked with the names of the several artists. Here were also the pictures of great numbers of celebrated painters; and among the statues several casts of gypsum taken from antiques. 5. The Académie Royale d'Architecture, founded in 1671. These separate academies were abolished, by a decree of the Convention in 1793; they have however since been re-established, and united together in one national institution, called *l'Institut*

National des Sciences et Arts, which holds its sittings at the *ci-devant* palace of the Louvre. The quarter of the Palais Royal, now Palais du Tribunat, belonging also to the city, contains the Palais Royal, built by Cardinal Richlieu, betwixt the years 1629 and 1636, and therefore originally called the Hôtel de Richlieu, afterwards le Palais Cardinal. In the year 1639, he made a present of it to King Louis XIII. after whose decease, his dowager, with her son Louis XIV. in 1643, resided in it, on which account it was afterwards called the Palais Royal. Louis XIV. first conferred it on his brother Philip, and after his death on Philip duke of Orleans. It contains pictures to the value of four millions of livres, purchased by the regent Duke of Orleans, who placed them in the chief apartments, most of which too are hung with red damask. The foundation of this collection of paintings was begun by the cabinets of Christina queen of Sweden, which after passing through several hands, but always remaining entire and complete, were bought by the regent for 400,000 livres. Here are also great numbers of pieces by the most celebrated ancient masters, namely Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Vandyke, &c. In this palace was formerly the Académie de Musique, founded in the year 1669. The Palais National des Thuilleries, so called from a tile-kiln, formerly here, communicates, by means of a gallery, with the Louvre, but is a separate structure. It was begun in the year 1564, by Queen Catherine de Medicis, and completed in 1600, by Henry IV. Louis XIV. in 1664, caused the inside to be embellished. It consists of five pavilions and four corps de logis, standing all in a direct line, above 168 toises in length, and making a very grand appearance. In the pavilion adjoining to the river is a spacious and magnificent theatre. Its garden is also very beautiful, and in fair weather resorted to by astonishing crowds of people. Behind the garden along the Seine, is the Cour de la Reine, consisting of three walks, near which, on the right hand, are the Elysian fields, which are planted with rows of trees. In the riding-house of the Thuilleries is the Académie de la Guérinière, where young gentlemen are taught all the academical exercises. The palace of Orleans or Luxembourg, is a magnificent structure, and was rebuilt in the space of six years, by Mary de Medicis, second wife to Henry IV. during her widowhood; though she ended not her days here, but at Cologne, and that too in very great poverty. In its famous gallery are 20 exquisite paintings by Rubens, of which one piece, which symbolically represents the life of this queen, is nine feet in breadth, and ten in length; yet this celebrated painter completely finished them all

in two years. This palace in the beginning of the revolution was seized as a prison, and afterwards converted into the palace of the Conservative Senate. La Place de Louis le Grand, or des Conquêtes, is of an octangular form, and surrounded with houses built in an uniform manner on each side, most of which make a fine appearance. In the centre stood an equestrian statue of brass, of Louis le Grand, which is very justly accounted a master-piece in its kind, being all of one cast, though 20 feet two inches in height. No place is said to afford its parallel, not even Florence or Rome. The square called La Place de Louis Quinze, is remarkable for the execution of the last king (Louis XVI.) his queen, and his sister the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Orleans, and many others. The royal library, in the rue Vivien, in the year 1741, contained above 94,000 printed books, and 30,000 manuscripts, with a cabinet of medals and a collection of copper-plates, the large folio volumes of which alone form a considerable library; these accordingly are under their peculiar librarian, and among them is an incredible number of the most valuable pieces. The quarter St. Denis is a part of the city, and contains the Hospital de la Sainte Trinité, instituted for 100 boys, and 36 girls, who are all to be orphans and natives of Paris, but must be healthy, and learn trades. The quarter of the Grève is part of the city, and lies on the Seine: it contains the open place, called La Grève, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors likewise executed; and the Hotel de Ville, the tribunal of which consists of the prévôt des marchands, four échevins, an attorney and counsellor, a substitute, and a clerk of the court. Over its gate is an equestrian statue of Henry IV. and in the court, under an arcade, one of brass of Louis XIV. in an erect posture; in the court also is a kind of public chronicle, being an account, in Latin and French, of the most remarkable actions of Henry IV. inscribed in letters of gold, cut on tables of black marble. The arsenal is in the quarter of St. Paul, and consists of many spacious buildings, with a foundry, and a house for making saltpetre; but containing no great number of arms. The Bastille was built as a fortress by Charles V. to defend the city from the English. It was an old castle, with eight towers and a redoubt, but too small to protect the city, and too low to command it, inasmuch that it served only for a state prison. This place was destroyed by the people in the beginning of the revolution. The university was founded by Charles the Fat, and consists of four faculties, viz. divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. Its head is the rector,

who is always chosen from the faculty of the sciences. The election is renewed every three months, yet many have been known to enjoy that honour for several years. In the suburbs of St. Victor is the Hospital-general, which also goes by the name of la Salpêtrerie, that commodity having been formerly made here. The buildings belonging to this hospital are of large extent. In it is a most noble foundation for the female sex, near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of sixty sisters, subordinate to whom are appointed eighty governesses, and a considerable number of maid-servants. Into this place are received, 1. The foundlings, who take up one ward. 2. Girls and young women, who sew and knit. 3. A great number of prostitutes, who are compelled here to spin wool. 4. Some hundreds of female idiots, who live here in little houses built in fashion of a street. 5. Many poor women, some of whom are kept here gratis, and others pay a small sum for their support. 6. Delinquents who are confined, but not put to work. To this incomparable foundation also belongs the castle of Bicêtre, which is seated on an eminence, at a small distance from the houses aforementioned, being well defended on all sides by a wall of a very considerable circuit, and contains within it many large buildings and several open places. In this castle are near 4000 persons; viz. 1. Poor men, who are entertained here at free cost. 2. Some who pay for their reception into the house. 3. Persons disordered in their senses, whose ward looks like a village, being built with regular streets. 4. Men and women afflicted with the venereal distemper, to the number of 25 of each sex at a time. Common prisoners are kept here in a particular house, walled in, and every one in a cell by himself. The Hospital de la Pitié, in the rue St. Victor, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital-General, and is the place where the governors usually hold their meetings. These three foundations, together with the Hôtel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres per annum. On the quarter of St. Benoit is the college of physicians, containing five professors. The little Châtelet is a kind of antique fortress, and at present serves for a prison. The abbey of St. Geneviève was founded by King Clovis, whose marble monument is still to be seen in the church. In the library are about 24,000 printed books, and 2000 manuscripts, and among them a few which are old and scarce. Here is also a pretty valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. The church of St. Geneviève, now called the Pantheon, is a very

noble edifice, and since the revolution, has been destined to receive the tombs of great men. On its front is the following inscription: *Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante*. In this quarter is the royal Observatory, which stands in the highest part of the city. The Sorbonne is situated in the quarter of St. Andre, takes its name from Robert de Sorbonne, its founder, who erected it in the year 1252; but it was Cardinal Richlieu who settled its form of government, and built its present handsome house and fine church, the latter of which is a master-piece of architecture. In it may be seen the admirable marble monument of this cardinal, on which the celebrated Girardon worked twenty years. The college of the Four Nations, or Mazarin, so called from the cardinal of that name, its founder, stands on the Seine, and is under the direction of the Sorbonne. The lectures read here are all gratis, and the library has been public ever since the year 1688. The Hôtel Royal des Invalides, was erected by Louis XIV. for the relief of disabled officers and soldiers. This foundation derives its æra from 1670, and the following year the ground was laid out for its spacious and stately structure, and in eight years the whole was finished. It lies on the borders of the country, not far from the Seine, and forms a regular quadrangle of 17 acres. From the dome of the chapel, which is converted into the Hall of Victory, are suspended the standards taken in the late war: and in the centre of the same hall is the tomb of Turenne, whose remains have been removed from St. Denis to this situation. Paris, excels all the other capitals of Europe in the number and magnificence of its public monuments and edifices, and in its scientific and learned institutions. During different periods of the revolution, many of these received new appellations; which were again changed at the caprice of the ruling faction: but since the establishment of the imperial dignity, the old names are said to have become again in use. The population of Paris is estimated at about six hundred thousand. *Long.* 2. 25. *E. Lat.* 48. 51. N.

Paris, (*Department of*), one of the new divisions of France, which includes the city of Paris and its immediate environs.

Parisian Island, an island in Lake Superior, near the south-east coast. *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Pariscatty, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles E. Goorackpour.

Paris, see *Parys*.

Parisol, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 10 miles SW. Villefranche, 21 W. Sauveterre.

Parita, a town of South-America, in

the province of Panama. 5 miles N. Santos.

Paritee Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 445 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 125. 16. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Parkany, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube. 2 miles N. Gran, 14 E. Comorn.

Parkel, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 32 miles SSW. Hydrabad.

Parker's Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 39. W. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Parker's Bay, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, a little to the south of Palmetto Point.

Parker's Island, an island in the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland. 15 m. S. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 41. W. *Lat.* 38. 53. N.

Parker's Island, or *Ruskohegan*, an island on the coast of Maine, in the mouth of the Kennebeck.

Parkgate, a village of England, in the county of Chester, on the north-east coast of the river Dee, from whence packets sail to Ireland. 12 miles NW. Chester, 193 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 3. W. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Parki, a town of Bengal. 32 miles N. Ramgur.

Parkow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles NNW. Chelm.

Parkstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Sulzbach. 17 miles NE. Sulzbach, 16 N. Nabburg.

Parlagow, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 5 miles E. Barawnay.

Parlasca, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 5 miles N. Como.

Parlie, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 6 miles S. Pernalla.

Parma, an ancient city of Italy, and capital of the duchy of the same name. The river Parma divides it into three parts, which communicate with each other by means of two bridges; it is surrounded by walls, flanked with bastions, and a ditch filled with water. On the south is the citadel, which is a regular pentagon, and passes for one of the best in Italy. The roads which conduct to Parma are in a line, and the streets are straight and broad, the houses well-built, and, for the most part, painted. The principal streets meet in the centre, and form a handsome square; the new palace was formed on the ruins of the old, and it forms a large mass of building, without order or symmetry. The theatre is one of the most beautiful in Italy, and will contain upwards of 12,000 spectators, who may distinctly hear the actor on the stage, without exalting his voice: there is also, a smaller theatre, which is sufficient for the inhabitants.

Parma is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna; it contains an university, founded in the year 1599, and a noble academy of sciences, instituted in the year 1601. Here are 5 collegiate and 30 parish churches, besides the cathedral, many of which contain pictures by Corregio, and other eminent masters, and 40 convents. The principal trade of the place consists in stockings, and some other articles in silk. The city has lately been celebrated for its printing, and the books issued from the press of Bodoni are exceedingly beautiful. Parma, from its first foundation by the Etrurians to the present time, has never changed its name. The number of inhabitants is variously estimated; Berenger considers them at 45,000; Mr. Martyn 37,000. 32 miles SW. Mantua, 62 SE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 52. E. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Parma, (Dutchy of), or The Parmesan, under this name are included the dutchy of Parma Proper, the dutchy of Piacenza, and the dutchy of Guastalla. This country is bounded on the north by the river Po, which separates it from the Cremonese and Lodese, on the east by the dutchy of Modena, on the south by Tuscany and Genoa, and on the west by Genoa and the Pavese; about 40 miles from north to south, and from 30 to 48 east to west. The soil is fertile in corn, olives, chestnuts, and fruits of various kind. The pastures are excellent, the cheese and wool in great estimation. This country once formed a republic, which, being divided into factions, was the occasion of many battles, sometimes subject to the Popes, sometimes to the emperors, and afterwards to the dukes of Milan, then to the French, and when they were expelled out of Italy, it was re-united to the church. In the year 1345, Pope Paul III. granted it to his natural son Peter Aloysius, or Farnese, from whom that family sprung. Elizabeth Farnese, the only heiress of the duke, becoming queen of Spain, contrived to obtain the dutchies of Parma and Piacenza for her two sons, and so it was settled at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. Piacenza, which ought to have belonged to the King of Sardinia, and Parma, which had been conquered by the house of Austria, were ceded to the Infant Don Philip; on condition, however, that in default of male heirs, the country should return to those by whom they had been abandoned. The Pope, however, never consented to this, and every year protested against the investiture. By the peace of Luneville, the Duke of Parma was nominated by the Emperor and the French republic to the throne of Tuscany, with the title of King of Etruria, of which he soon after took possession.

Parma, a river which rises in the south

part of the dutchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, near Viadana.

Parmak Daghi, a fortified mountain of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 30 miles ENE. Scamachie.

Parmenalore, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 15 miles SW. Errood.

Parmillieu, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 24 m. ENE. Lyons.

Parmonca, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, near the sea. 35 miles NNW. Guaura.

Parnapiacaba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 24. 12. S.

Parnassa, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles SSE. Allahabad.

Parndorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SW. Königshofen in der Ghabfeld.

Parné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles SE. Laval.

Parnel, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles SW. Amednagur.

Parnipa, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

Paro, or *Parogoug*, a town of Bootan, and capital of a district, with a castle situated at the base of a lofty mountain, in which the governor resides: celebrated for its manufacture of idols, and arms: particularly swords, daggers, and the bars of arrows. 12 miles SW. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 32. E. *Lat.* 27. 43. N.

Parrot, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 5 miles NW. Bourbonne.

Paro Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 288 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 118. 47. E. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Paro, a small island near the coast of Nicaragua, in Salinas Bay. *Long.* 85. 36. W. *Lat.* 10. 3. N.

Parone, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Nayrs. 32 miles S. Calicut.

Paropal, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles NW. Volconda.

Paros, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, and one of those anciently called *Cyclades*, about 36 miles in circumference. Besides Paros, this island was likewise called *Pactia*, *Minoa* or *Minoia*, *Demetrias*, *Zacynthus*, *Hyria*, *Hileassa*, and *Cabarnis*. It was called *Paros*, from Paros the son of Parrhasius, or as Stephanus will have it, of Jason the Argonaut. It was anciently a rich and powerful island, being called by Stephanus, the most wealthy and happy of the Cyclades; and by Cornelius Nepos, an island elated with its riches. The Parians joined Darius in his expedition against Greece, assisting him with a considerable squadron; but after the victory obtained by Miltiades, at Marathon, they were reduced to great straits by that general. After the

battle of Salamis, Themistocles subjected Paros and most of the other neighbouring islands to Athens, obliging them to supply him with large sums, by way of punishment for having favoured the Persians. Paros and the other Cyclades were once subject to the Ptolemies of Egypt. However, Paros fell again under the power of the Athenians, who continued masters of it till they were driven out by Mithridates the Great. But that prince being obliged to yield to the good fortune of Sylla, to the valour of Lucullus, and to the greatness of Pompey, as Florus expresses it, this and the other islands of the Archipelago submitted to the Romans, who reduced them to a province, with Lydia, Phrygia, and Caria. The city of Paros, which was the metropolis of the island, is styled by Stephanus a potent city, and one of the largest in the Archipelago. Paros, or as the natives call it, *Parechia*, is supposed to have been built upon its ruins; the neighbouring country abounding with valuable monuments of antiquity; the very walls of the present city are built with columns, architraves, and pedestals mingled with pieces of ancient marble, of a surprising bigness. Every one knows that Paros was formerly famous for its fine marble, which was of an extraordinary whiteness, and in such request among the ancients, that the best statuaries used no other. Pliny tells us that the Parian marble, and noother, was made use of in adorning the frontispiece of the celebrated Labyrinth in Egypt, which was counted one of the wonders of the world. The best quarries were those of Mount Marpetus, or Marpeffus, mentioned by Virgil, and his interpreter Servius. In this mountain are still to be seen caverns of an extraordinary depth, which the modern inhabitants and travellers take to be the ancient quarries. In one of the quarries, distant about four miles from the present city of Parechia, is still to be seen a basso relievo, cut in the rock, and containing 29 figures of nymphs and satyrs, dancing a kind of brawl. This was done, as appears from the inscription, by one Adamas Odrysæ, in honour of the nymphs. The island is provided with several capacious and safe harbours, and was anciently much resorted to by traders. It contains about 1500 families, who are ordinarily taxed 4500 crowns: it is well cultivated, nourishes a great number of sheep, and yields wheat, barley, fruit, legumes, and cotton. Before the war of Candi, the inhabitants made a great deal of oil; but while the army of the Venetians remained on the island, they burnt all the olive trees. Paros is likewise famous for its extraordinary white marble, and had also most excellent artists for working it. The author of the most valuable monuments of

antiquity now extant, that is, of the Oxford or Arundelian marbles, was born in this island, as Gassendus informs us; but his name has not reached us. He lived, according to the learned Usher, in the third century before the Christian æra. These celebrated antiques, called the Chronicle of Paros, are marbles having Greek inscriptions, preserved on this island, and bought, in 1627, by Thomas Howard earl of Arundel, who, in 1667, gave them to the university of Oxford. The inscription is said to be the most authentic piece of ancient chronology, being made 264 years before the Christian æra, and contains a space of above 300 years. Archilocus, the inventor of the Iambic verse, was a native of Paros. In this island, besides a great number of churches and chapels, are several considerable villages. A large fleet may lie conveniently and securely in the harbour of St. Maria, but the common anchoring place for the Turkish navy is Drio, on the west side of the island. *Long.* 25. 18. *E. Lat.* 37. 4. N.

Parpajah, a town on the north-east coast of the island of Sumatra, on the river Camfer. *Long.* 102. 45. *W. Lat.* 0. 15. N.

Parparsarat, an island in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 102. 15. *E. Lat.* 1. 21. N.

Parpooly, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 28 miles NNE. Goa.

Parpour, a town of Bengal. 70 miles NW. Midnapour.

Parpour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Curruckpour.

Parr, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 1183 inhabitants, including 431 employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles NW. Warrington.

Parra, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 60 miles N. Zareng.

Parral, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay, on a river which runs into the Conchos. 230 miles N. Durango, 550 N. Mexico. *Long.* 105. 12. *W. Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Paramatta, a settlement founded in New South-Wales, near Port Jackson. 10 miles W. Sydney Cove.

Parras, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas. 90 m. N. Zacatecas.

Parresey, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles S. Dôle, 4 NNE. Chauffin.

Parreo, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles WSW. Patna.

Parret, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Dorsetshire, passes by Langport, Bridgewater, &c. and runs into the Bristol Channel, about 10 miles below the last town.

Parriah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles N. Durbungah. *Long.* 85. 52. E. *Lat.* 26. 41. N.

Parrier, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles SW. Lucknow.

Parrida, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. *Lat.* 7. 16. N.

Parraah, a town of the island of Ceylon. 50 miles WSW. Trinkamaly, 36 N. Candy. *Long.* 80. 34. E. *Lat.* 8. 17. N.

Parrot Islands, a cluster of islands in Dusky Bay, New Zealand. 3 miles SW. Facile Harbour.

Parrot's Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 56. W. *Lat.* 12. 7. N.

Parr's Point, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher.

Parsberg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 9 miles NE. Dietfurt, 18 NW. Ratibon.

Parschina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Niznei Tunguska. 560 miles SE. Turuchansk. *Long.* 106. 54. E. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Parschwitz, see *Parchwitz*.

Parsapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar, on the coast. 6 miles N. Tondy.

Parsoi, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 17 miles SW. Naderbar.

Parson's Island, a small island near the coast of Maine. *Long.* 67. 25. W. *Lat.* 44. 36. N.

Parson's Town, a town of the state of North-Carolina. 30 miles NE. Salisbury.

Parsonsfeld, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 36 miles NW. Portland.

Parsonstown, see *Birr*.

Partabpour, a town of Bengal. 25 miles E. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 21. N.

Partabpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles E. Fyzabad.

Partabah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles N. Hajypour. *Long.* 85. 28. E. *Lat.* 25. 54. N.

Partenay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Two Sevrès, near the river Thoue. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in cattle and corn. In 1793, it was taken by the royalists, and in the latter end of August, the republican troops were defeated by the royalists near the town. 21 miles NNE. Niort, 24 W. Poitiers. *Long.* 0. 10. W. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Parteni, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Black Sea, near Anafreh.

Partenkerch, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Freyding. 6 miles S. Weilhaim

Partesti, a town of Bukovina. 18 miles W. Sucfava.

Partha, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Pless, near Leipzig.

Partido, a small island in the south-west part of the bay of Campeachy.

Partido, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 11. 20. S.

Particotty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 7 miles NE. Tinevelly.

Partridge Bay, a bay on the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Paru, a fort of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Paris, on the north side of the river Amazon. *Long.* 54. 10. W. *Lat.* 1. 50. S.

Partridgefield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 26 miles WNW. Northampton.

Paru, or *Ginipape*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Amazon, near Paru.

Parua, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

Parvich, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; fertile in grapes, olives, and mulberries.

Parur, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochín. 10 miles ESE. Cranganore.

Parwida, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 45 miles NNE. Jamfio.

Parwan, a town of Candahar. 60 miles NW. Cabul.

Parwis, a town of the county of Tyrol. 18 miles WNW. Innspruck.

Parys, a mountain of North-Wales, in the island of Anglesea, about nine miles in length, and half as much in breadth; apparently wild, waste, and barren in the extreme, but abounding in the richest mines of copper and lead ore, in the latter of which is found a mixture of silver; the bed of copper ore is supposed to be the largest known in the world. 2 miles SE. Amwlch.

Parzanega, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 15 m. ENE. Bergamo.

Pas, a town of Prussia, in Bartenland. 10 miles NE. Raftenburg.

Pas, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 13 miles SW. Arras, 6 E. Dourlens.

Pas, see *Paszberg*.

Pas de Calais, see *Straits of Calais*.

Pasa, or *Fesa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan. 68 miles SE. Schiras, 235 SSE. Ispahan. *Long.* 53. 40. E. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

Pasaka, see *Buxadewar*.

Pasakamenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 8 miles WNW. Politzka.

Pasal, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia. *Long.* 15. 36. W. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Pasanga, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Pasar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 21 miles W. Tiagar.

Pascagoola, a river of West Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, forming a bay at its mouth, *Long.* 88. 30. W. *Lat.* 30. 23. N.

Pascalank, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Albemarle Sound, *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Pascataqua, see *Piscataqua*.

Pascomayo, a seaport of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Lana, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Lat.* 7. 20. S.

Pasquaro, see *Pasquaro*.

Pasewalk, a town of Anterior Pomerania, situated on the Ucker, by means of which the inhabitants carry down their goods to the great Haff. In 1359, the margraves of Brandenburg mortgaged Pasewalk and Torgelo to the dukes of Pomerania, for the sum of 13,000 marks of silver; and in 1448, an absolute cession was made of these two towns; which were to remain in the house of Pomerania, as long as there should be a duke of the Stettin-Pomerania family; but on the failure of that line, was to revert to house of Brandenburg. Near the town are some iron-works. 21 miles W. Old Stettin, 66 SSE. Stralfund. *Long.* 13. 57. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Pasiga, a river which rises in the province of Darien, and runs into the bay of Panama.

Pasiban, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the west coast of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Pasin, see *Badkir*.

Paskareti, a town of Mingrelia. 20 m. NNE. Anarghia.

Paska, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, where the king keeps a garison of 100 men. The town is surrounded with six rows of pallisadoes, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

Paskataquies, a river of Massachusetts, which runs into Penobscot bay.

Paskau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 miles E. New Titschein.

Paslaken, a town of Prussia, in Bartenland. 10 miles SE. Bartenstein.

Pasman, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, 15 miles in length, and two in breadth. It produces abundance of wine and oil, and contains seven villages. *Long.* 15. 56. E. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Paso Ferreira, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 340 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Paso de Pescado, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Pasolato, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea on the south coast, *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Pasomdo, a lake of Thibet, about fifty miles in circumference. *Long.* 94. 24. E. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

Paspardo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 4 m. N. Breno.

Paspaya, a town of South-America, in the viceroynalty of Buenos Ayres. 60 miles S. La Plata.

Pasqua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco, situated at the mouth of a river which runs into the Pacific Ocean. 45 miles WNW. La Purification. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

Pasquaro, or *Utzila Pasquaro*, a town of Mexico, and now capital of Mechoacan, situated on the south side of a large lake abounding in fish. The population consists of 500 families of Spaniards and Malattoes, and 2000 families of Indians, chiefly occupied in sugar mills, and neighbouring copper mines. 120 miles W. Mexico. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Pasquetank, or *Pasquotank*, a county of North-Carolina, north of Albemarle Sound, with 5037 inhabitants, including 1593 slaves.

Pasquetank, a river of North-Carolina, which rises in Disinal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle Sound.

Passadunkkeag, a considerable branch of the river Penobscot.

Passage, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman, on a river of the same name. 116 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Passage Canal, an inlet in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 15. E. *Lat.* 60. 48. N.

Passage Fort, a small town of Jamaica, situated in the road between Port Royal and Spanish Town, 7 miles SE. of the latter, and at the mouth of the river Cober, where it has a fort, with ten or twelve guns. It has a brisk trade, and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them houses of entertainment.

Passage Island, a small island at the entrance of a channel from the North Pacific Ocean, among the Philippine islands, about 20 miles E. from the island of Leyta. *Long.* 125. 27. E. *Lat.* 10. 44. N.

Passage Island, a small low island in the gulf of Georgia, at the entrance into Howe's Sound. *Long.* 237. 3. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Passage Islands, two small islands among the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies, near the coast of Porto Rico.

Passage, (Great,) one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies, about seven miles long, and two wide. 12 miles E. Porto Rico.

Passage, (Little,) one of the Virgin islands, near Great Passage Island.

Passager, (Lss,) a seaport town of Spain, in Guipulcoa, with a good harbour, well sheltered by mountains, with sufficient depth of water for a fifty-gun ship. In the year 1719, it was taken by the French. 3 miles E. St. Sebastian. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Passage Point, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 15. S.

Passage Rock, (*North*), a rock in Prince William's Sound, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW. from the north point of entrance into Port Chalmers, Montague's Island.

Passage Rock, (*South*), a rock in Prince William's Sound, half a mile W. from the north point of entrance into Port Chalmers.

Passaic, a river of America, which rises in New Jersey, and runs into Newark Bay, 4 miles ESE. Newark. *Long.* 74. 8. W. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

Passais, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 miles SW. Domfront.

Passaman, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, near the Equator.

Passamaquady, a town of the province of Maine, in America, situated on a bay to which it gives name. Some Indians near the bay are called *Passamaquadies*, or *Passamaquoddies*. *Long.* 6. 55. W. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Passangan, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 2. E. *Lat.* 4. 45. N.

Passara, a town of the island of Borneo, on the west coast. 80 miles SW. Borneo.

Passarge, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, *Long.* 19. 42. E. *Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Passargos, (*Los*), a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, between the coast of Natolia and the island of Scio. *Long.* 26. 14. E. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Passaro, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 30 miles S. Syracuse, 13 SW. Noto.

Passaron, a town of the Morea. 18 miles S. Argos.

Passarowitz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, near the river Morava; well known for a peace concluded there, in the year 1718, between Charles VI. and Achmet III. 33 miles ESE. Belgrade, 44 W. Orsova.

Passaruan, or *Passarowan*, a town of the island of Java, and capital of a kingdom, situated on the north coast: the chief trade is in cotton. The houses are neatly built; and the country appears to be well cultivated. The produce of this settlement is rice, of which they export large quantities. There are but few Dutch here; the Javanese are numerous, and their chief lives with considerable splendour. They have good roads, and posts are established along the coasts; and it appears to be a busy and well-regulated settlement. 30 miles W. Panaruan. *Lat.* 7. 36. S.

Passau, a city of Germany, in the circle Bavaria, and capital of a bishopric and principality of the same name, on the Da-

nube, where it receives the Inn and the Ilz. It consists of three towns, namely, of that which is properly called *Passau*, and lies betwixt the rivers Danube and Inn; of the *Innstadt*, which stands on the other side of the Inn, being joined with the former by means of a bridge, and standing on the side of the ancient town of *Bojodurum*; and lastly of the *Ilzstadt*, which lies on the north side of the Danube, where it receives into it the Ilz. The last of these rivers runs betwixt the Ilzstadt and the mountain of St. George, on which stands the castle of Oberhaufz. From this fortress a bridge leads over the Danube into the road to Passau. The city, on those sides of it which are surrounded by the water, is without the walls, but towards the land side of Bavaria is fortified both with ramparts and ditches. Passau enjoys a very good situation for trade. It remained under the power of the Romans, till after the year 475, when it was taken by the Alemanni. After that it fell under the dominion of the Franks, and continued under the government of the dukes of Bavaria. In the year 999, the emperor Otho III. made it subject to the bishop. In 1552, the religious peace, which is usually called *The Treaty of Passau*, was concluded here. In 1741, it was surprised by the Elector of Bavaria. The bishop of Passau was formerly suffragan of Salzburg, but from the year 1728, only dependent on the see of Rome. As a prince of the empire, his assent in the imperial matricula was 18 horse and 70 foot, or 528 florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar he paid 94 rix-dollars 62½ kruitzers. In 1802, part of the bishopric beyond Ilz and the Inn, towards Austria, was given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. 82 miles ENE. Munich, 120 E. Vienna. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Passavant, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles S. St. Menchould.

Passavant, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 4 miles S. Bâume les Dames, 13 ENE. Besançon.

Passavant, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 6 miles ESE. Vihiers, 15 SW. Saumur.

Passaway, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Jyenagur. 30 miles E. Parafoli.

Passenberg, see *Paszberg*.

Passenheim, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, built in the latter end of the 14th century. It has frequently suffered the calamities of fire, war, and pestilence. 70 miles S. Königsberg, 32 S. Heilsberg.

Passer, a river of the Tyrolese, which runs into the Adige, near Meran.

Passeroe, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, a little below Braunberg.

Passidagpaur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles N. Manickpour.

Passerg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on the Frisch Haff. 22 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Passerg, a river of Prussia. See *Pasarge*.

Passeron Islands, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Passignano, a town of the Papedom, in the Perugia, on the north side of the lake. 22 miles NW. Perugia, 8 SE. Cortona.

Passir, a town on the east coast of the island of Borneo, on a river which runs into the straits of Macassar, about 45 miles from its mouth, with two fathoms water. The town contains about 300 wooden houses, chiefly inhabited by Buggeffes, who are merchants, and carry on a great deal of trade. The sultan, a Malay prince, has a house and wooden fort a little way from the river. *Long.* 116. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 57. S.

Passo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles ESE. Lamego.

Passodi Moia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 17 miles WSW. Viesta.

Passumpsick, a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut.

Passumacan Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Luçon. 15 miles S. Cape Engano.

Passy, a town of France, nearly adjoining to Paris on the west.

Pastaca, a river of Quito, which rises near Riobamba, and runs into the Maragnon, 50 miles W. St. Joachimi de Omaguas.

Pastek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 56 miles WNW. Diarbekir.

Pasto, a town of Peru. 80 miles NNE. Lima.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, capital of a district, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, containing above 7000 inhabitants. 115 miles NNE. Quito, 80 SSW. Popayan. *Long.* 76. 46. W. *Lat.* 1. 15. N.

Pastrengo, a village of the Veronese, on the Adige, where, in 1799, the Austrians had a fortified camp.

Pasturano, a village of France, in the department of the Marengo. In 1799, the Austrians were here defeated by the French. 8 miles SSE. Alexandria.

Paszberg, or *Par*, a town of Istria. 25 miles SSE. Trieste, 9 NNE. Pedena.

Pata, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 15. N.

Pata, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 10 E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Patack, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud. 20 miles W. Timerycotta.

Patada, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 30 miles N. Darore.

Patagaa, a river of Brasil, which runs into the sea, near Rio Janeiro.

Patagonia, or *Land of Magellan*, a country of South-America; bounded on the north by the government of Buenos Ayres, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by the Straits of Magellan, and on the west by the South Pacific Ocean; extending from the sixty-third to the seventy-fifth degree of W. longitude; and from the 38th to the 54th of south latitude. This country was first discovered in the year 1519, by Ferdinand Magellan, who passed through the narrow sea which separates this country from the island of Fuego; and the country, as well as the straits, was called by his name, though now more generally known by that of Patagonia. The observations made by Magellan and other adventurers, with respect to this country and its inhabitants, are extremely imperfect and defective. The people are reported to be of a gigantic stature, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the climate, to go naked. That they are barbarous, is evinced by the treatment of the few unfortunate Europeans who fell into their hands. They differ indeed in manners, as they are divided into a great variety of nations. Towards the straits they are said to be perfectly savage; on the frontiers of the Spanish and Portuguese settlements they greatly resemble the Chileans. Some of the inhabitants seen by Commodore Byron, in the year 1764, he supposed to be about seven feet in height. Capt. Wallis, in the year 1766, measured one of the tallest, and found his height to be six feet seven inches; but he says the greatest part of them was from five feet ten to six feet. Their complexion is a dark copper colour, like that of the Indians in North-America; their hair is straight, and nearly as harsh as hog's bristles; it is tied back with a cotton string, but neither sex wears any head-dress: they are well made, robust, and bony; but their hands and feet are remarkably small: they are clothed with the skins of the guanaco, sewed together into pieces of about six feet long, and five wide; these are wrapped round the body, and fastened with a girdle, the hairy side inwards: some of them had also what the Spaniards call a *puncho*, a square piece of cloth, made of the guanaco, through which a hole being cut for the head, the rest hangs round them about as low as the knee. The guanaco is an animal that in size, make, and colour resembles a deer; but it has a hump on its back, and no horns. These people wear also a kind of drawers, which they pull up very tight; and buskins, which reach from the mid-leg to the instep before, and behind are brought

under the heel ; the rest of the foot is without any covering. We observed that several of the men had a red circle painted round the left eye, and that others were painted on their arms, and on different parts of the face : the eye-lids of all the young women are painted black. Every one had a missile weapon, of a singular kind, tucked into the girdle : it consisted of two round stones, covered with leather, each weighing about a pound, which were fastened to the two ends of a string, about eight feet long : this is used as a sling, one stone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it is supposed to have acquired sufficient force, and then discharged at the object : they are so expert at the management of this double-headed shot that they will hit a mark not bigger than a shilling with both the stones, at the distance of fifteen yards ; it is not customary with them however to strike either the guanaco or the ostrich with them in chace, but they discharge them so that the cord comes against the legs of the ostrich, or two of the legs of the guanaco, and is twisted round them by the force and swing of the balls ; so that the animal being unable to run, becomes an easy prey to the hunters. Each of these people, both men and women, had a horse, with a decent saddle, stirrups, and bridle ; the men had wooden spurs, except one, who had a large pair of such as are worn in Spain, brass stirrups, and a Spanish scimitar, without a scabbard ; but notwithstanding these distinctions, he did not appear to have any authority over the rest : and the women had no spurs. The horses appeared to be well made and nimble, and were about fourteen hands high. The people had also many dogs with them, which, as well as the horses, appeared to be of a Spanish breed. Separated in the middle by the vast mountains of the Andes, the country differs as widely as the inhabitants. To the northward of La Plata it is covered with wood, and stored with an inexhaustible fund of large timber ; whereas to the southward of that river the eye cannot discover a single tree or shrub fit for any mechanical purpose ; yet even this seemingly barren country produces good pasture, and numerous droves of wild horned cattle, and horses may be seen in every district. They were first brought hither by the Spaniards, and the incredible numbers which now cover the face of the country demonstrates how congenial the soil and climate are to their nature. Nothing is related concerning the productions of the earth ; and the reader who has consulted all that has been written by voyagers, will find little to gratify his curiosity, or inform his understanding. Monsieur Bougainville, who sailed along the

coast in 1767, says, the natives have a good shape, of those we saw, as to broadness of their shoulders, the size of their head, and the thickness of their limbs ; they are robust, and well fed ; their nerves are braced, and their muscles are strong and sufficiently hard. They are men left entirely to nature, and supplied with food abounding in nutritive juice, by which means they are come to the full growth they are capable of. Their figure is not coarse or disagreeable ; on the contrary, many of them are handsome : their face is round, and somewhat flattish ; their eyes are very fiery ; their teeth white, and are somewhat too large. At Paris they have long black hair, tied up on the top of their heads. I have seen some of them with long but thin whiskers : their colour is bronzed, as it is in all the Americans without exception, both in those who inhabit the torrid zone, and those who are born in the temperate and frigid zones. Some of them had their cheeks painted red. Their language seemed very delicate ; and nothing gave us reason to fear any ferocity from them. The dress of these Patagonians is very nearly the same with that of the Indians of Rio de la Plata ; they have merely a piece of leather which covers their natural parts, and a great cloak of guanaco, or sorillos skins, which is fastened round the body with a girdle ; this cloak hangs down to their heels, and they generally suffer that part which is intended to cover the shoulders, to fall back, so that notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, they are almost always naked from the girdle upward. Habit has certainly made them insensible to cold, for though we were here in summer, Reaumur's thermometer was only one day risen to ten degrees above the freezing point. These men have a kind of half-boots, of horse leather, open behind ; and two or three of them had on the thigh a copper ring about two inches broad. Some of my officers likewise observed that two of the youngest among them had such beads as are employed for making necklaces. The only arms which we observed among them are two round pebbles fastened to the two ends of a twisted gut, like those which are made use of in all this part of America : they had likewise little iron knives, of which the blade was about an inch and a half broad ; these knives were of an English manufacture, and were certainly given to them by Mr. Byron. Their horses, which are small and very lean, were bridled and saddled in the same manner as those belonging to the inhabitants of Rio de la Plata : one of the Patagonians had at his saddle gilt nails, wooden stirrups, covered with plates of copper, a bridle of twisted leather, and a white Spanish harness. The principal food

of the Patagonians seem to be the marrow and flesh of guanacoës, and vicunnas; many of them had quarters of this flesh fastened on their horses, and we saw them eat pieces of it quite raw. They had likewise little nasty dogs with them, which, like their horses, drink sea-water; it being a very scarce thing to get fresh water on this coast, or even in the country. None of them had any apparent superiority over the rest; nor did they shew any kind of esteem for two or three old men who were in the troop. It is remarkable, that several of them pronounced the Spanish words *manana*, *muchacha*, *bueno*, *chico*, *capitan*. I believe this nation leads the life of Tartars. Besides rambling through the immense plains of South-America, men, women, and children, being constantly on horseback, pursuing the game or the wild beasts with which those plains abound, dressing and covering themselves with skins. They bear probably yet this resemblance with the Tartars, that that they pillage the caravans or travellers. I shall conclude this article by adding, that we have once since found a nation in the South Pacific Ocean, which is taller than the Patagonians. The soil in the place we landed at is very dry, and in that particular bears great resemblance with that of the Malovines: the botanists have likewise found almost all the same plants in both places. The sea shore was surrounded with the same sea-weed, and covered with small shells. Here are no woods, but only some shrubs."

Pataia, or *Pathay*, a town of Hungary. 7 miles N. Colocza.

Patak, a town of Hungary, on the Latorcza, where the Protestants have a college. 44 miles WNW. Munkacs, 25 SSE. Caschau.

Patala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 45 m. NNE. Jamsio.

Patanam, a town of Hindoostan, in Marwar. 40 miles NW. Ramanadporum.

Patani, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom, subject to Siam, situated on the east coast, at the bottom of a bay, bounded by a promontory, in the gulf of Siam; containing between 7000 and 8000 inhabitants, composed of sundry nations, Chinese, Malays, Siamese, and Europeans. The Siamese have a grand pagoda, and the Mahometans a mosque. The Siamese, in general, cultivate the land, the Chinese are generally artificers. 250 miles N. Malacca. *Long.* 101. 40. E. *Lat.* 6. 58. N.

Patapa, a town on the north coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 125. 14. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Putapasco, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, 3 miles S. Baltimore.

Pataz, or *Caxamarquilla*, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, bounded on the north and north-east by the province of Chacapoyas; on the north-west by the rivers Maranon and Caxarmaquilla; on the east by the Andes; on the south by the river Guamalies; and on the west by the Maranon. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, the two most numerous tribes of which are Choloos and Hibitos. These Indians have been much civilized by the Spanish missionaries, who first went among them in 1676; and several towns have been since built. It is situated among the mountains, and thence has a variety of products: but is principally remarkable for its gold mines; its chief commerce consists in exchanging bullion for current coin, especially silver, which is scarce here.

Pataz, see *Caxamarquilla*.

Pataspour, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SSE. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. 37. E. *Lat.* 22. 2. N.

Patate, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Riobamba; celebrated for its sugar.

Patavilca, see *Pativilca*.

Patay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, near which the English were defeated by the French, under the conduct of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, in the year 1429. 12 miles NNW. Orleans, 18 N. Beaugency.

Patchepaliam, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 13 miles NNE. Coimbetore.

Patchwary, a town of Bengal. 32 miles S. Rajamal.

Patcoom, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SW. Rogonatpour. *Long.* 87. 2. E. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

Pate, a small island of France, in the river Gironde, near Blaye.

Pateabarry, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Moorhedabad.

Pateagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sollapour. 35 miles NW. Sollapour.

Pateeba, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 8 miles S. Chunar.

Pategow, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia. 8 miles S. Hurdah.

Pateli, or *Putala*, a town of Thibet, in the district of Lassa, where upon a mountain is the temple or palace of the grand lama. 3 miles E. Lassa, 272 NNW. Ghergong.

Patende, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the east coast. 78 miles E. Candy. *Long.* 82. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

Patequemade, a town of the island of Cuba. 20 miles E. Villa del Principe.

Pater, or *Pader*, a river of Germany, which rises near Paderborn, and runs into the Lippe, about one mile E. Neuhaus.

Patera, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Na-

Patara. This town anciently called *Patara*, was a city of Lycia, and famous for a temple of Apollo, said to have been equal to that of Delphos for its oracle, magnificence, and riches, and that god is said to have divided his presence between them, being six summer months at Delphos, and the six winter months at Patara. Ptolemy Philadelphus directed it to be called *Arsinoe*, but it recovered its former name, and is celebrated for the martyrdom of St. Leo and St. Gregory. It was once the see of a bishop, but is now a mean place. 8 miles S. Ekenide.

Paterna, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 3 miles E. Alcaraz.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. 15 m. W. Catania.

Paterno, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 3 miles N. Monte Marano.

Paternosters, (*Little*), a cluster of 13 rocks in the Eastern Indian Sea, between the islands of Borneo and Celebes, called by the Malays *Pulo Balabataken*. They are covered with trees, and have navigable channels between them, but the anchorage is uneven.

Paternosters, (*Great*), a cluster of shoals and islets in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 120 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and 30 in breadth. *Long.* 117. 10. to 119. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 30. to 7. 42. S.

Paternosters, rocks in the Atlantic, on the south side of the entrance into the bay of St. Helena. *Lat.* 32. 20. S.

Paternosters, or *Pierres de Lec*, rocks near the north coast of the island of Jersey.

Patgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 120 miles W. Beyhar.

Path-Head, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, long celebrated for the manufacture of nails. Of late years different branches of weaving woollen and linen, have been introduced. 1 mile from Kirkcaldie.

Pati, see *Patta*.

Patia, a river of South-America, which rises near Popayan, and runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 2. 15. N.

Patiala, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 12 miles SW. Sirhind, 130 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 5. E. *Lat.* 30. 18. N.

Patience, a small island near the coast of America, in Naragansett Bay, belonging to the state of Rhode Island.

Patientia, (*Straits of*), a channel of the Eastern Indian Sea, between the island of Bachian, and the south coast of Gilolo.

Patino, anciently *Patmos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 20 miles in circumference, and one of the most barren in all the Archipelago, without wood, without rivers, and almost without gardens; on the other hand, the spring water is pure, and the air healthy. The inhabitants are chiefly

Greek Christians, sailors or ship-builders; they sail as far as Venice, whither they carry cotton, and stockings of their own manufacture. There are plenty of rabbits, pigeons, partridges, and quails. In the time of the Romans, this island was a place of exile, and the place to which St. John was banished. A grotto in a rock, now converted into a church, is pointed out as the spot where that apostle wrote the Apocalypse. This church belongs to a convent, the abbot of which is prince of the island, and pays annually 1000 crowns to the Grand Signior, besides presents to the Captain Pacha. 16 miles SW. Samos. *Long.* 26. 24. E. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Patinon, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawat. 27 miles NW. Ramanadporum.

Patioqua, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 65 miles S. St. Yago de los Valles.

Pativilca, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Santa, remarkable for the remains of a large Indian building, supposed to have been the palace of a Cacique, situated on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 10. 25. S.

Patixa, or *Grande River*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Patladah, a circar of Bengal; bounded on the north-east by Curribarry, on the south and south-east by Dacca, and on the west by Goragot and Islamabad; about 30 miles long, and 16 broad. The chief towns are Chilmay and Dewangunge.

Patmour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 25 miles NNE. Rachore.

Patna, a town of the province of Bukovina. 30 miles W. Suclava.

Patna, or *Putna*, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Milcow at Fociani.

Patna, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the country of Bahar, and residence of a governor. This is a very extensive and populous city, built along the south side of the Ganges, on an eminence. By this it is secured from the inundations of the river, which would otherwise, at particular seasons, be highly prejudicial and dangerous. Having often been the seat of war, it is fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and a small citadel. It is a place of very considerable trade. Most of the saltpetre imported by the East-India Company is manufactured within the province of Bahar. It is a very ancient city; and probably its modern name may be derived from Palaliputra, or Patelpoother; which we suppose to be the ancient Palibothra. In 1763, an attempt was made by some of the Englishmen belonging to the factory to become masters of the city; they in part succeeded, but in the end were defeated and made prisoners. A German officer in the service of Mir Cassim, invited 40 of the principal of the prisoners

so sup with him, and during the entertainment, the guests were butchered by some of his troops. The English troops soon after took Patna by storm. 250 m. NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 21. E. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

Patnoura, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kerleh. 55 miles NW. Maltoy.

Patokah, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 30 miles NW. Darore.

Patomack, or *Patoromack*, see *Potomack*.

Patoma, a river of Russia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 116. 24. E. *Lat.* 59. 53. N.

Patong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river. 15 miles WNW. Kouc.

Patook, or *Puttock*, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 84. 25. W. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Patos, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 28. 28. S.

Patos, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas. 80 miles N. Zacatecas.

Patou, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 45 miles E. Aurungabad.

Patouah, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles SE. Bahbelgong.

Patquashagama Lake, a lake of Canada. 450 miles W. Quebec. *Long.* 82. 5. W. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Patra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles NNE. Amood.

Patras, a seaport town of the Morea, situated on the fourth coast of the entrance into the gulf of Lepanto. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and contains about 80 Christian families, 250 of Turks, and 108 of Jews. Consuls from England, Holland, and Venice reside here. The principal articles of trade are coarse oil, silk, honey, wheat, manna, &c. This place assisted the Otolians when invaded by the Gauls under Brennus, but afterwards fell into decay, and was almost abandoned. Augustus re-united the scattered citizens, and made it a Roman colony, settling a part of his troops there after his victory at Actium. In the time of Pausanias, it was adorned with temples, a theatre, and odeum. It has often been attacked by enemies, taken, and pillaged. It is a considerable town, situated at some distance from the sea, by the side of a hill, on which is a ruinous castle. It made a brave defence against Sultan Murat in the year 1447, and held out till peace was concluded, by which the Morea was surrendered to the Turks. The port is choaked up with mud, and it has now only an indifferent road for vessels. 28 miles NE. Chiarenza. *Long.* 21. 43. E. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

Patree, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 70 miles W. Amédabad.

Patria, a town of Naples, in Lavora, near a lake, to which it gives name. 13 miles NW. Naples.

Patrica, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 13 miles S. Rome.

Patrick, a county of Virginia, containing 6682 whites, and 647 blacks.

Patrimonia, a town of the island of Corfica. 4 miles W. Bastia.

Patrimonio, or *Patrimony* of *St. Peter*, a province of the Popedom, or the Ecclesiastical States; so called, as it is said, because it was granted by the emperor Constantine, to support a church which he had built in honour of St. Peter, and the use of the Pope. This country is bounded on the north by the Orvietan and part of Umbria, on the east by the Safina and Campagna di Roma, on the south-west by the Mediterranean, and on the north-west by the duchy of Castro; about 43 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces a considerable quantity of alum. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiascone, Bolsena, Civita Castellana, and Civita Vecchia.

Patrington, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York, situated on a river which runs into the Humber; of considerable antiquity, and said to have been called *Pratorium*. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and 894 inhabitants. 18 miles ESE. Hull, 192 N. London. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Patris, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 6 m. SE. Aurungabad.

Patrona, or *Padron*, a town of Syria, near the sea coast, said to have been founded by Itobalus, contemporary and ally of Ahab king of Israel; the ancient name was *Botrys*, or *Botryum*. Mr. Maundrel found here the remains of an old church and monastery, but these, as well as the town, perfectly ruined and desolate. 20 miles SW. Tripoli. *Long.* 35. 35. E. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Patrowara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bogliscund. 25 miles SE. Makoonda.

Patsaari, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 58. E. *Lat.* 60. 48. N.

Patsab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 25 m. NNE. Surgooja.

Patschkau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 13 miles W. Neisse, 5 S. Munsterberg. *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Patsbikamistick, a river of Canada, which runs into the Sable, *Long.* 72. 36. W. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Patta, or *Pati*, an island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa, about ten miles in circumference; chiefly inhabited by Arabians, with whom the English, Portuguese, and Indians trade for ivory and slaves: it is situated near the coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 1. 56. S.

Pattaily, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles ENE. Hajypour.

Pattani, or *Lelit Pattan*, a city of Asia, in the kingdom of Napaul, containing several temples, and about 24,000 houses. 10 miles E. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 10. E. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

Pattan, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 16 miles SW. Cotputly.

Pattan, a town of Hindoostan, in Vilia-pour. 20 miles NW. Sattarah.

Pattancheru, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 20 miles WNW. Hyderabad.

Pattapoow-winepee, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 96. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Patteerah, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, on the borders of Hindoostan.

Pattelbackers, one of the smallest Molucca islands. *Long.* 127. 21. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Pattensburg, a town of Virginia, on James River. 156 miles W. Richmond.

Pattensen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, formerly surrounded with walls, moats, and ramparts. 6 miles S. Hanover.

Patten's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Pattergaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 20 miles W. Coel.

Pattergotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 10 miles E. Pucculoe.

Pattergotta, a town of Assam. 15 miles E. Gentiah.

Pattergotta, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SW. Dinagepour.

Pattergotta, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Boglipour.

Pattergur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbul. 4 m. NE. Nidjibabad.

Patterpurra, a town of Bengal. 47 miles SW. Burdwan.

Patterra, a town of Bengal. 5 miles E. Midnapour.

Patterson, a town of New Jersey, on the Passaic. 15 miles NNW. New York.

Pattersort, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 6 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Patterwaldt, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 24 miles ESE. Königsberg.

Patti, or *Pati*, or *Piatti*, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, situated on the north coast, in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, built on the ruins of Tindaro, by Count Roger, after he had vanquished the Saracens. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Messina. 32 miles W. Messina, 40 N. Catania. *Long.* 15. 2. E. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Patti, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, one mile E. Patti.

Pattiad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles NW. Gogo.

Pattuary, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 55 miles ENE. Agra, 55 NW. Canoge. *Long.* 79. 26. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Patticauf, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochinchina. 38 miles ENE. Cranganore.

Pattigam, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 30 miles N. Orissa, 30 SE. Jaypour.

Pattison's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 78. 46. W. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Pattmes, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles ESE. Rain, 8 N. Aicha.

Pattun, see *Puttan*.

Pattschorw, or *Patzow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 23 miles ENE. Bechin, 38 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Pattungah, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 18 miles N. Sonnepour,

Pattyah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles SSW. Canoge.

Pattypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 52 miles SSW. Patna.

Patucket, a town of Rhode Island. 4 miles NE. Providence.

Patuxen, a river of America, which runs into the Chesapeake, 30 miles S. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Patuxet, a river of America, which runs into the Providence River, five miles below the town of Providence.

Patzlawitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles S. Olmutz.

Pau, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées; before the revolution the capital of Bearn; situated on a river called *The Gave of Pau*. It was the seat of a parliament, a governor, a seneschal, &c. and contained an university, an academy of sciences, two hospitals, a college, and several convents; here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. The hams cured here are highly esteemed. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre, and the birth-place of Henry IV. The number of inhabitants is about 12,000. The environs are planted with vineyards. 12½ posts E. Bayonne, 21½ WSW. Toulouse. *Long.* 0. 18. W. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Paucara, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 20 miles E. Guanica Velica.

Paucarcolia, a town of Peru, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the diocese of La Paz. 32 miles N. Puna.

Paucarcolia, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. The inhabitants feed a great number of sheep, and manufacture the wool, which is coarse. There are some mines of silver, but they are in general filled with water. Puna is the principal town.

Paucartamba, a jurisdiction of Peru, situ-

ated to the east of Cusco, about 74 miles in length. It is fertile in corn and fruit.

Paucartamba, a river of South-America, which rises about 50 miles SW. Cusco, and after a northerly course of about 200 miles through a jurisdiction to which it gives name, it joins the Apurimac.

Pauganary, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 10 miles S. Tripatore.

Pavia, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Tesino, on the Tesino, situated in a beautiful plain. The citadel was once strong, but the fortifications have been neglected; the streets are broad and straight, with some good buildings, but nothing at present appears to announce that it was once the capital of Lombardy. It is the see of a bishop, immediately dependent on the Pope; and besides the cathedral contains 18 parish churches, and 38 convents. The university was founded by Charlemagne, and re-established by Charles IV. Pavia was founded by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and they in their turn by the Goths, about the middle of the fifth century. In the year 1476 or 1477, the town being completely ruined, Odoacer granted the inhabitants an exemption for five years, with permission to rebuild the town, which till then had borne the name of *Ticinum*, when rebuilt it was called *Papia*, or *Pavia*; and in the year 568, being taken by the Lombards, it became the capital of their kingdom, which ended with Didier, who was made prisoner by Charlemagne in the year 774; after that it suffered several calamities between the inhabitants and the Milanese. It afterwards became the prey of several tyrants, before it fell under the dominion of the dukes of Milan. In the year 1525, Francis I. king of France, while he was besieging this town, was taken prisoner by the Imperialists. In the year 1527, the French, under the command of Viscount Lautreck, returned and sacked this unfortunate city, so that it has never recovered itself. In the year 1733, it was taken by the allies, and with its territory followed the fortune of Milan. In 1800, it was taken by the French, who found there 200 pieces of artillery, 8000 muskets, 2000 barrels of powder, a million of cartridges, and immense stores of all kinds, belonging to the Austrians. The Pavese, now part of the department of the Tesino, or dutchy of Pavia, is bounded on the north by the Milanese; on the east by the Lodetan and Piacentin; on the south by the territory of Genoa; and on the west by the Lumellin and Tortonese. This city at first submitted to General Bonaparte: a conspiracy was afterwards discovered, but soon subdued. 17 miles S. Milan, 72 W. Mantua. *Long.* 9. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Pavie, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 3 miles S. Auch.

Pavignano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 10 miles ENE. Brescia.

Pauillac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 miles SE. Lezparre, 24 N. Bourdeaux.

Pavilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles ENE. Caudebec, 9 NW. Rouen.

Paukatuck, a river of Rhode Island, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 71. 50. W. *Lat.* 41. 15. N. In the latter part of its course it divides Rhode Island from Connecticut.

Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, situated at a small distance from the sea. 12 miles NW. Cosenza.

Pavla, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 20 miles W. Ekaterinograd.

Paular, (*El*), a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 11 miles ESE. Segovia.

Paularah, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles NW. Chanda.

Pauleys, a town of South-Carolina. 8 miles S. Kingston.

Paulbac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 10 m. W. St. Flour.

Paulhan, a town of France, in the department of the Hérault. 9 miles N. Pezenas.

Paulhiac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles SSE. Villéreal, 3 NE. Montflanquin.

Pauliaguet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 9 miles SE. Brioude, 18 NW. Le Puy.

Paulin, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles E. Alby.

Paulinskill, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 9. E. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

Paulinzelle, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. 8 miles W. Rudolstadt, 20 N. Coburg.

Paulmow, a town of Bengal. 5 miles NW. Curruckdeah.

Paulny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 12 miles SW. Loches.

Paulo, a town of South-America, in New Grenada. 25 miles ENE. Tunja.

Pavlograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav. 32 miles E. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Pavlosk, a fortress of Russia, in the province of Tauris, to defend the Straits of Taman, between the Black Sea and the sea of Azoph. 6 miles S. Kerch.

Pavlov, a town of Russia, on the north coast of the Tchudskoe Lake. 20 miles S. Narva.

Pavlova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 16 miles N. Orlenga.

Pavlovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don. 68 miles SSE. Voronez. *Long.* 40. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Pavlovskaja, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Dniepei. 32 miles E. Ekaterinoflav.

Paul's Point, a cape on the east coast of Barbadoes. 1 mile S. Cuckold's Point.

Paulun, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 6 miles SE. Raajegur.

Paulus Hook, a fortified post of United America, in the state of Jersey, on the North River, which is here above 2000 yards across, opposite New-York, where the Americans met with a repulse in the year 1779. In 1780, this river was so much frozen, that carriages with heavy burdens passed over.

Paunach, see *Baunach*.

Paundura, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles SW. Gazypour.

Paungartenberg, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Grein.

Paunran, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles SW. Nagore.

Paunran, a town of Hindoostan, in Mohurbunge. 20 miles N. Harriopour.

Paunton, a village of England, in the county of Lincoln, anciently a Roman town, called *Ad Pontem*. 4 miles S. Grantham.

Pavossan, a town of Africa, and capital of the island of St. Thomas, with a good harbour, the residence of the governor and the bishop.

Pavoor, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles NW. Tinevelly.

Paupakelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 20 miles S. Byarem.

Paupanassum, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles WSW. Tinevelly.

Paupanassy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles NE. Tanjore.

Paurey, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Paurowitz, see *Baueravitz*.

Pausa, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 13 miles NNW. Plauen, 72 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 11. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Paulilippo, a celebrated mountain and grotto, near the city of Naples. This grotto or passage is near a mile in length, and is made through the mountain, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. Vedius Pollio had a magnificent villa on Mount Paulilippus, with a large reservoir or pond, where he kept a great number of lampreys, to which he used to throw such of his slaves as had committed a fault. We are told that once upon a time when he treated Augustus at supper, the son who superintended the buffets, broke

by mischance a glass of very great value, upon which Pollio commanded him to be immediately cast to the lampreys. The unhappy man addressed Augustus, whom he begged to intercede for him, which the emperor did, and observed to Pollio the cruelty of such an action; but perceiving that his anger was not abated 'Well,' said Augustus, smiling, since you persist in your resolution, order all the cups and glasses hither like to that which this unhappy fellow has just now broken, and let us be served in them till our banquet is ended.' This order being executed, Augustus rose from table, and broke them all to pieces, declaring that all the glasses in the universe were of not so much worth as the life of the meanest wretch; saying which, he sat down to supper without saying a word more of this affair: this little mortification was of more service than Augustus's remonstrance, it curing Pollio of this barbarous frenzy. This Roman died some time after, and bequeathed part of his possession to Augustus, and among other things his Villa Paulilippi; but this monarch abhorring a house where so many ill-fated creatures had lost their lives for very slight faults, caused it to be demolished, and the finest materials in it to be brought to Rome, and raised with them Julia's Portico. To shorten and make more easy the access to a country so very delicious as Pozzuoli, Baiæ, Cumæ, &c. were anciently, the people chose to cut a passage quite thro' the mountain, rather than give themselves the trouble of going up and down it (winding perpetually) as they otherwise would have been obliged to do. It must be confessed that this was a very bold enterprise, but the author of it is known. Some declare it to have been the work of Lucullus, and ground their opinion on what we are told by Pliny and Plutarch, viz. that this very wealthy Roman employed prodigious sums in digging under Paulilippo hill; but they probably did not take notice that these authors did add a little after, that he had made this opening at the sea side, just at the promontory or cape Paulilippo, in form of a canal, in order to have an opportunity of going to the baths in the neighbourhood of Pozzuoli by water; whence Pompey called him *Xerxes Togatus*, the Roman Xerxes. Virgil's tomb is above the entrance of the grotto of Paulilippo, and is thus described by Mr. Blainville. "It is partly covered with ivy, fig-trees, and brambles, which have taken root there, and on the top of it is a laurel-tree, which seems to crown it. It is even affirmed that the body or trunk of this laurel tree have been broken by the fall of a large tree, which a high wind threw upon it, nevertheless it shot up again. I cut out of curiosity some small branches of this

tree, by paying a few gugi. In the front is a door with a window over it, but as the hill is too steep for persons to enter on this side, a hole has been made in the wall on that opposite to it. As I was going into it by this hole, I perceived, three paces from me, at the foot of the rock, a white piece of marble, almost covered with earth; getting the people who were with us to clear it, I found the following distich engraved upon it:

Que cineris tumulo hæc vestigia?—conditur olim,

Ille hoc qui cecinit pascua, rura, duces.

The sense is,

What sepulchre is this amid the rocks?

The man who sung of heroes, tillage, flocks.

The Mausoleum on the inside is about 18 feet square, and about 13 or 14 feet high from the floor to the top of the roof. Villani, Pietro de Stefano, and Alphonso di Heredia, bishop of Areano, historians of the 16th century, declared that there were in their time, in the room formed by his Mausoleum, nine small marble columns supporting an urn of the same materials; whereon was engraved the distich which we are told Virgil dictated in his expiring moments:—

Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere: tenet nunc

Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.

That is,

I sung flocks, tillage, heroes; Mantua gave Me life, Brundisium death, Naples a grave.

But all this is gone, we seeing only 10 niches round it, in which that number of sepulchral lamps might possibly have been placed; they are about two feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It is true indeed, that the Duke de Pescোলanciano, the proprietor of the spot on which the Mausoleum stands, has put up a marble stone there, with the ancient distich engraved on the urn; and an inscription at the bottom declaring that this was executed by his order." The ruins of this mausoleum are very picturesque; but some travellers will not allow it to be the tomb of Virgil. The whole hill of Paulilippo is covered with country seats and gardens, for summer resort, being protected from the hot south and west. In the middle of the passage is a church or chapel; but the dust raised by the horses and carriages is exceedingly offensive.

Pauté, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 23 m. E. Cuenca.

Pauté, or *St. Yago*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Maragon, five miles W. St. Francisco de Borja.

Pauto, a town of New Grenada. 25 miles E. Tunja.

Pautucke, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 33 miles SSW. Boston.

Pautucket Falls, a cataract in the river Merrimack.

Pautuxet, a town of Rhode Island. 4 miles NE. Providence.

Pauxis, a fortress of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the north side of the river Amazon. *Long.* 58. 10. W. *Lat.* 1. 56. S.

Paufen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 10 miles E. Jung Buntzel.

Paupk, or *Pautzk*, or *Putzig*, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. This town was taken by the Danes in the year 1464, after a long siege; and in the year 1626, it was taken by the Swedes; and the year following retaken by the Poles. 24 miles NW. Dantzic. *Long.* 18. 8. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Pawah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles SW. Bahar.

Pawen, a small island in the bay of Gunong Tellu, on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 2. E. *Lat.* 0. 18. S.

Pawarah, a town of Hindoostan. 43 miles NW. Benares.

Pawing, or *Pogum*, a town of East Friesland, near the Ems. 32 m. S. Emden.

Pawlocz, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles SW. Kiev. 62 NNE. Braclaw.

Pawngaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Perinda.

Paxaros, or *Bird Island*, a small island, near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 24. W. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

Paxaros, small islands or rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 29. 40. S.

Paximades, an island in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of the island of Candia. *Long.* 24. 43. E. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

Paxu, an island in the Mediterranean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, but uninhabited on account of the corsairs. It belonged lately to the Venetians, and is now annexed to the republic of the Seven Islands. 8 miles SE. Corfu. *Long.* 20. 21. E. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Paxton, a town of Massachusetts. 8 miles W. Worcester.

Paya, a town of South-America, in the province of Darien. 30 miles E. S. Marie de Darien.

Payasal, see *Remedios*.

Payas, see *Paías*.

Payerne, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly an imperial town, under the protection of the dukes of Savoy. It submitted to Berne in the year 1536, and is governed by its own magistrates. 22 miles SW. Berne. *Long.* 6. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 51. N.

Payersdorff, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Bayreuth. Near it is a castle, built of stone, in a state of decay. This town and castle were taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus.

Pay-ho, or *Pai-ho*, a river of China, which

rises in the north part of the province of *Petcheli*, and runs into the gulf of *Leao-tong*. *Lat.* 39. 3. N.

Pay-hou, a lake of China, in *Petcheli*. 140 miles S. *Peking*.

Payjan, a town of Peru, in the diocese of *Truxillo*. 15 miles N. *Truxillo*.

Paymogo, a fort of Portugal, in *Estremadura*, on the sea-coast. 4 m. SSE. *Peniche*.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in the province of *Seville*, on the frontiers of Portugal. 35 miles N. *Ayamonte*.

Paynesville, a town of the state of *Ohio*, on *Lake Erie*.

Payra, a town of South-America, in the province of *Quito*. 12 miles NW. *Macas*.

Payre, a town of France, in the department of the *Gers*. 3 miles S. *Auch*.

Payta, or *St. Michel de Payta*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of *Truxillo*, founded by *Francis Pizarro*, in the year 1531. It is small, not containing above 200 families. The houses are only ground-floors, the walls of split canes and mud, and covered with leaves. These edifices, though extremely slight, are abundantly sufficient for a climate where rain is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years; so that a small quantity falling here in 1728, great part of the buildings were ruined; the walls as it were melting away before it. The only house built of stone in the whole place, is that of the governor. It has a parish church and chapel, dedicated to Our Lady of *Mercy*, and served by a religious of that order. The inhabitants of *Payta* are principally *Indians* and black slaves, or at least *Mestizoes*, there being but few whites. The port of *Payta*, though in reality little more than a bay, is esteemed the best on the coast, and is indeed a very secure anchoring place. It is greatly frequented by all vessels coming from the north, this being the only place where ships from *Acapulco*, *Sonsonate*, *Panama*, &c. can touch, and take in refreshments in their passage to *Callao*; and the length of these voyages, the winds being most part of the year against them, renders it impossible to perform them without calling on the coast for a supply of fresh water. *Payta* indeed is situated on so parched a spot, that it does not itself furnish a single drop of fresh water, or any kind of greens or provisions, except fish and a few goats. But water, maize, greens, fowls, &c. are brought from *Colan* to *Payta*, on *balzas* or floats, for the convenience of the ships that touch here; and cattle are often brought from *Piura*. The water brought from *Colan* is whitish, and of a disagreeable appearance, but said to be very wholesome; for the inhabitants pretend that it runs through large woods of *sarsaparilla*, and is sensibly impregnated with the virtues of that plant.

Payta is also the place where passengers from *Acapulco* or *Panama*, bound to *Lima*, disembark; for it being 600 miles from *Payta* to *Callao*, the port of *Lima*, and the wind generally contrary, the passage is very tedious and fatiguing; but by land there is a tolerably good road, parallel to the coast, with many towns and villages for the accommodation of travellers. The whole defence of the town consists in a small fort surrounded with a brick wall, and mounted with about eight pieces of cannon, but neither ditch nor outwork. *Payta* has been often taken by the English, particularly by *Commodore Anson*, in November 1741. *Long.* 81. 6. W. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Paytollee, a town of *Hindoostan*, in *Rohilcund*. 7 miles E. *Bissowie*.

Paz, (*La*), a province and bishopric of Peru, but placed under the viceroyalty of *Buenos Ayres*, full of mountains, one of which, called *Illimani*, contains, in all human probability, immense riches; for a crag of it being some years since broken off by a flash of lightning, such a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was sold for some time at *La Paz* for eight pieces of eight the ounce. But the summit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and snow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

Paz, (*La*), a city of Peru, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of *Buenos Ayres*, situated among the breaches of the mountains, on the side of a valley, through which a pretty large river flows, and about 12 leagues distant from the *Cordillera*. The ground on which it stands is not only unequal, but surrounded by mountains. When the river is swelled by rains, or melted snow from the *Cordillera*, its current forces along huge masses of rocks with some grains of gold, which are found after the water has subsided. In the year 1730, an *Indian* happening to wash his feet in the river, found a lump of gold of so large a size, that the *Marquis de Castel Fuerte* gave 12,000 pieces of eight for it, and sent it to Spain, as a present worthy the curiosity of his sovereign. The city of *La Paz* is of a middling size, and the houses well built. It is the see of an archbishop, and besides the cathedral, contains four churches, an hospital, a college, and several convents. 120 miles ESE. *Arequipa*. *Long.* 68. 36. W. *Lat.* 17. 15. S.

Pazzano, a town of *Naples*, in *Calabria Ultra*. 19 miles NNE. *Gierace*.

Peace, a river of North-America, which runs into the *Slave River*, 20 miles N. *Lake Athapescow*.

Peacee, a town of *Hindoostan*, in *Oude*. 40 miles S. *Goorackpour*.

Peach Island, an island of *Canada*, in

Lake St. Clair, containing about 100 acres of land fit for tillage; the rest meadow and marsh.

Peacham, a town of Vermont, on the Connecticut river. 50 miles N. Windfor.

Peage de Pizangon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the south side of the Isère, opposite Romans.

Peak, a mountain of England, which gives name to a district, in the county of Derby, between the Derwent and the Dove, which last river separates it from Staffordshire. It is mountainous, rocky, and barren; but abounds in mines of lead, iron, coal, and antimony; mill-stones and grind-stones are likewise dug here.

Peake Bay, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 58. W. *Lat.* 17. 59. N.

Peaks of Otter, the highest part of the mountain, called *Blue Ridge*, in the west part of Virginia, about 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

Peakirk, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, so called from *Pega*, a devout woman, who founded a cell in 714, which was converted into a monastery by Edmund Atheling, and afterwards destroyed by the Danes. 6 miles N. Peterborough.

Peanjee, a town of Pegu, on the Irawaddy. 15 miles S. Prone.

Pear, a town of South-Carolina, on the Santee. 18 miles NW. St. James.

Pearl Keys, islets or rocks in the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 45. W. *Lat.* 12. 26. N.

Pearl Key Lagoon, a bay on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 83. 12. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Pearl Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Nicaragua. *Long.* 83. 50. W. *Lat.* 12. 35. N.

Pearl Island, or *King's Island*, a small island in the bay of Panama. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

Pearl Island, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Pearl Island, a small island in the West Indies. *Long.* 79. 13. W. *Lat.* 14. 53. N.

Pearl River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Lake Pontchartrain. 13 miles ENE. New Orleans.

Pearl River, a river of Chiampa, which runs into the Chinese Sea. *Long.* 107. 33. E. *Lat.* 10. 54. N.

Pearl Rocks, a cluster of low and dangerous rocks in the North Pacific Ocean; near the south extremity of Calvert's Island. *Long.* 231. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Pearn's Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Antigua.

Peat Law, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk. 2 miles NW. Selkirk.

Peatra, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 16 miles SSW. Niemez.

Peaule, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Morbihan. 4 miles NW. Roche Bernard, 6 S. Rochefort.

Pec, (*Laz*), a town of France, in the department of Paris. 10 miles W. Paris.

Peccais, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, built for the defence of the salt-works in the neighbourhood. 3 miles SE. Aigues Mortes.

Peceto, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 miles SW. Chieri.

Pecharée, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 35 miles WSW. Chanderee.

Pechia, a town of Servia, on the Drino. 35 miles NE. Ragusa, 130 WSW. Nissa. *Long.* 19. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Pechlarn, or *Pochlarn*, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube. The river is very wide, and the Romans had here a harbour for their navy: they called it *Præclara*, and it was considered one of the strongest places in the country. It was formerly the residence of the margraves of Austria. The emperor Otho gave it to the Bishop of Ratibon. 42 m. E. Lintz, 45 W. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Pechor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 25 miles SSE. Gwalior.

Pe-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 25 miles NW. Tong.

Pechoraw, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderee. 40 miles NW. Chanderee.

Peckelsheim, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 15 miles SE. Paderborn. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Peckham, a populous village of England, in the county of Surry. 5 m. SSE. London.

Peckwacket, see *Pigwacket*.

Pecquencourt, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scarpe. 5 miles E. Douay.

Pedace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles S. Cosenza.

Pedaconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles E. Chinna-Balabarum.

Peddagudamy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 10 miles NW. Ellore.

Peddappour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 22 miles ENE. Rajamundry.

Peddi-Balabarum, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 16 miles N. Bangalore.

Pedee, (*Great*), a river of America, which rises in North-Carolina, on the borders of Virginia, in several small rivers which unite together, and afterwards take the name of Pedee. Its course is south, a little inclining to the east, and it runs into the Atlantic Ocean, six miles below George Town. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 33. 17. N.

Pedee, (*Little*), a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, 16 miles below Queenborough, in South-Carolina.

Pedemonte d'Alisi, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 20 miles NNE. Capua.

Pedena, or *Biben*, a town of Istria, the see of a bishop. 25 miles SSE. Trieste, 64 NE. Rovigno. *Long.* 14. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 22. N.

Pedensac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 15 m. S. Bourdeaux.

Pedernee, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 4 miles NW. Guingamp, 10 SW. Lannion.

Pederneira, a seaport town on the west coast of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, containing about 1300 inhabitants. 18 miles SW. Leyria, 18 NE. Peniche. *Long.* 8. 56. W. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Pedersore, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 3 miles S. Jacobstad.

Pedinabarum, a town of Hindoostan. 60 miles SE. Travancore.

Pedinaig-durgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles SE. Vencatighery.

Pedir, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. 20 miles E. Acheen. *Long.* 96. 5. E. *Lat.* 5. 13. N.

Pedman, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 10 miles SSW. Guntoor.

Pedn Boar Point, a cape on the south coast of England, and county of Cornwall. 6 miles SE. Lizard Point. *Long.* 5. 8. W. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Pedra, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, which runs into the Arabian Sea, *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

Pedra Branca, a large white rock in the Chinese Sea. *Long.* 114. 57. E. *Lat.* 22. 19. N.

Pedra da Gale, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 21. 48. N.

Pedra da Surcina, a rock or small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the Gopelha. 4 miles S. the bay of Oporto. *Long.* 8. 23. W. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Patraça, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 25 miles SSW. Varinas.

Pedragao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 30 miles SE. Coimbra.

Pedrapalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles S. Wandiwash.

Pedraza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, in which Francis the dauphin of France, and his brother Henry, children to Francis I. were confined for four years. It was the birth-place of the emperor Trajan. 21 miles NE. Segovia.

Pedro Bay, (*Great*), a bay on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 41. W. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Pedro Bluff, a cape on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 39. W. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Pedro, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Ternate. *Long.* 127. 10. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Pedro Munoz, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 48 miles SE. Toledo.

Pedro, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 48. E. *Lat.* 14. 50. S.

Pedro Point, a cape on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 12. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

Pedro Shoals, see *Bivoras*.

Pedroas, (*Os*), a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 9 miles SW. Moura.

Pedroas de Perceveira, rocks near the west coast of Portugal. 2 miles SSW. Sines. *Long.* 8. 52. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Pedrogaon, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 21 miles NE. Thomar.

Pedrosa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 5 miles SE. Najera.

Peebles, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on a small river, called *Peebles*, which separates the town into Old and New, and soon after joins the Tweed. It is a royal burgh, and is supposed to owe its name to the pebbles with which the environs abound. United with Lanerk, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, it sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2088. The old town, which was formerly of considerable extent, was several times plundered and burnt by the English; so that nothing was left undestroyed but the churches, the manse, and the cross, which being held sacred, were commonly spared. The principal inhabitants were induced to build a new town on the east side of that water, as being a situation more easily fortified, and to surround it with strong walls and gates, which continued till the two kingdoms were united. The high church in the old town was demolished, and the cross church, as being nearer to the new town, was converted into the parochial one, and employed in the offices of reformed religion, till January 1784, when the new church, having been built within the town, was opened for religious worship. Though Peebles cannot boast of much trade, yet it has some manufacture of carpets and ferges, and a weekly market for corn and cattle. In the monastery at this place, Alexander III. and other Scottish kings, are said frequently to have resided. Part of this ancient fabric served as a place of worship, before the present parish church was built. In the vicinity of the town there are several genteel houses, and the fields are well cultivated: On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Neidpath castle, an ancient fortress. 40 miles WSW. Berwick, 28 S. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 55. 41. N.

Peeblesshire, a county of Scotland, bounded

on the north by Edinburghshire, on the east by Edinburghshire and Selkirkshire, on the south by Dumfriesshire, and on the west by Lanerkshire: 25 miles from north to south, and from 10 to 18 from east to west. The country in general rises in hills, many of which are covered with verdure to their very summits; and between them are pleasant fertile vallies, well watered, and interspersed with gentlemen's seats. The principal grain is oats and barley, with few plantations, except round particular houses. This country is sometimes called *Tweeddale*, from the river Tweed, which crosses a considerable part. In 1801, the population was 8735; of which 886 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 2010 in agriculture. Peebles is the capital.

Peek's Kill, a place in New-York, where some magazines belonging to the Americans were destroyed by the British, in the year 1777. 40 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 7. 56. *W. Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Peel, or *Peel Town*, a town in the Isle of Man, situated on the west coast; anciently called *Holm Town*, from a small island close by it, in which stands the cathedral, dedicated to St. German the first bishop of this isle. This little isle, naturally very strong, was made much more so by art; Thomas Earl of Derby encompassing it with a wall, towers, and other fortifications, and making it in those days impregnable. At present a small garrison is kept there; and it is the prison for all offenders against the ecclesiastical laws, whether for incest, adultery, &c. or disobedience; and it is called *St. German's Prison*. It has no harbour, but a road with from seven to ten fathom water. *Long.* 4. 40. *W. Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Peelias, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 45. *E. Lat.* 6. 32. N.

Peeling, a town on the north part of New Hampshire. 80 miles NW. Portsmouth.

Peem, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 9 miles W. Eutyn.

Peemdahatta, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 25 miles NNE. Dumdah.

Peenang, or *Prince of Wales's Island*, see *Pinang*.

Peene, a river which runs into the Baltic, a little to the west of the island of Usedom. This river, for a considerable part of its course, separates Hinder Pomerania from Anterior Pomerania. *Long.* 13. 50. *E. Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Peene, a river of France, which joins the Yperlee, at Fort Kenogue.

Peenemunde Schanz, a town and fort in the island of Usedom, which it commands entirely, as it does also the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it stands.

The commanding-officer of this island is a major, and in time of peace its garrison consists only of one company. In the year 1758, its harbour was destroyed by the Prussians. In 1715, the Prussians made themselves masters of it, though not without great loss. In 1757, it was taken by the Swedes; in 1758, recovered by the Prussians, but the very same year the Swedes again got possession of it. 6 miles N. Wolgast. *Long.* 13. 48. *E. Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Peenpack, a town of New-York, in Orange County. 25 miles W. Newburgh.

Peeparool, a town of Bengal. 6m. Nattore.

Peeparool, a town of Hindooftan, in Rohilcund. 15 miles WSW. Budayoon.

Peeply, a town of Hindooftan, in Cattack. 5 miles S. Cattack.

Peer, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 30 miles NE. Louvain, 30 N. Liege.

Peer, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 20. *E. Lat.* 5. 18. S.

Peergaow, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles S. Amednagar.

Peergotchy, a town of Bengal. 28 miles W. Dinagepour.

Peergunge, a town of Bengal. 39 miles NE. Purneah.

Peernagur, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 17 miles N. Manickpour.

Peerpar, a town of Bengal. 5 miles N. Rajemal.

Peer Punchal, mountains which form the southern boundary of Cachemire.

Peerrwarth, a town of Austria. 13 miles S. Ips.

Peesken, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 17 miles SSW. Marienburg.

Pegau, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipic, on the Elster. It contains two churches and a convent. 10 miles SSW. Leipic, 58 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 12. *E. Lat.* 51. 12. W.

Pegau, a town of Lower Stiria. 7 miles N. Gratz.

Pegersdorf, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, near the lake Tchudskoe. 20 miles WNW. Pskov. *Long.* 27. 32. *E. Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Pegna Cova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles NE. Coimbra.

Pegnafel, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated at the foot of a mountain, and defended with a castle. 25 miles SE. Valladolid.

Pegnafirma, a town on the west coast of Portugal, at the mouth of the river Mon-gola. 9 miles S. Peniche.

Pegnafior, a town of Spain, in Asturia, on west side of the Pravia. 7m. NW. Oviedo.

Pegnafior, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. 32 miles SW. Cordova.

Pegna da Frância, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, anciently called Lancía. 24 miles SSE. Ciudad Rodrigo, 55 SSW. Salamanca.

Pegna Garcia, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain. 26 miles E. Castel Branco. *Long.* 6. 39. W. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Pegna Maior, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain, fortified, and containing 3 churches, a convent, and hospital, and about 2000 inhabitants. 9 miles SW. Alfayates, 30 NE. Castel Branca. *Long.* 6. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 59. N.

Pegna Mayor, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 12 miles ESE. Lugo.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 18 miles W. Ofma.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 30 miles SE. Salamanca.

Pegnitz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, at Furth.

Pegnitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on a river of the same name. 10 miles S. Bayreuth, 28 NW. Nuremberg. *Long.* 11. 33. E. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Pegnon de Velez, a fortress of Africa, situated on the north coast of Morocco, on the coast of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. It was built in the year 1508, by Don Pedro of Navarre. In the year 1522, it was taken by the Moors; and retaken by the Spaniards, in the year 1664. 40 miles E. Gomera, 68 W. Melilla.

Pegongmew, or *Paghan*, a town of Birmah, on the Ava; once a large and opulent city, but now reduced, with little remains of its ancient grandeur, except ruined temples. It is said to have been the residence of 45 successive governors; but was abandoned about 500 years back, in consequence of divine admonition. 66 miles SW. Ava. *Long.* 96. 36. E. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Pegu, a country of Asia; bounded on the north by Aracan and Ava, on the east and south by Siam and the sea, and on the west by part of Aracan, and the bay of Bengal. Pegu seems to be a level country, without any considerable mountains, excepting some which surround it, and serve for a frontier towards the land, but is liable to be invaded not only by sea, but also by land, by means of the rivers which make their passage through those mountains. Among these two are most remarkable; the first, the river of Pegu; the second, the river of Ava, so called from those capitals which are situated on their banks. The air of Pegu is very healthy; the soil very rich and fertile in corn, fruit, and roots; it likewise produces good timber of several kinds. The country abounds with elephants, buf-

faloos, goats, hogs, and other animals; here is abundance of wild game, and deer in great plenty. There are in Pegu mines not only of iron, tin, and ganfa, or lead, which passes for money, but also of rubies, diamonds, and sapphires. The rubies are the best in the world; but the diamonds are small. The inhabitants of Pegu are a mixture of natives, whom some authors term Peguers, and Birmas, or Bramas, who conquered them, and are at present masters of the country; they are distinguished not only by their features, but their dress. Some give the people of Pegu a very good character, as being of a mild, humane, and very charitable disposition; while others represent them to be the most corrupt in their manners of all the Indian nations. The religion of Pegu is the same, in general, with that which prevails over the rest of India and Thibet. They hold the existence of one supreme God, the creator of all things, of whom they make no image; and the worship of him is monopolized by the priests, the people not being thought worthy of paying their homage to so exalted a being. For this reason, other inferior and created gods are set apart for them. The Peguers hold the doctrine of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of the human soul, which, after passing through the bodies of various animals, shall attain to the perfections and felicity of their gods. The priests of Pegu, called *talepoy*, observe celibacy, and eat but once a day. They wear a long frock, girt with a leathern thong, four inches broad, at which hangs a bag for receiving alms, for they have no stipends; and in case the few acres, which every one who builds a temple bestows for their maintenance, be not sufficient, they send some novices abroad to beg alms. Pegu, in a larger sense, as augmented by the conquest of its Birmah kings, comprised the countries of Aracan, Ava, Laos, and Siam, and extended from Hindoostan to China. In the beginning of the 17th century, Pegu was conquered by the king of Ava, or Birmah, and the kingdoms united.

Pegu, a city of Asia, and formerly capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the river Pegu. This city, in the year 1600, was one of the most splendid, large, and populous, in all Asia. According to some Europeans who saw this city in its greatest splendour, it was very spacious, fair, and strong, surrounded with stone walls, and very wide ditches. It was divided into two cities, the old and new; in the old lived the merchants and strangers, and as the houses were only built with wood, or bambu canes, covered with tiles, each had a warehouse of brick arched, to secure the goods from fires, which were frequent there.

The new city, inhabited by the king, the nobility, and the people of fashion, was very extensive and populous; its figure, square; and in each side of the wall were five gates of stone, with many gilded towers along it for posting centries; it was encompassed with broad ditches, in which were bred crocodiles, to deter people from wading over them. The streets were regular, running in a line from gate to gate, and so wide, that twelve men might go abreast. Each house had a palm-tree growing at the door, which formed a shade for passengers. The king's palace stood in the midst of this new city, built like a fortress, with walls and ditches. The houses and apartments within were of wood, all over gilded, and adorned with battlements, covered with plates of gold; within the gate was a spacious court, with lodgings on the sides for the king's choicest elephants, amongst which were four of a white colour. That prince would not suffer any other to have white elephants; it was on this account only that he made war on the king of Siam, in 1567, from whom he took the famous white elephant; and afterwards assumed the title of king of the white elephant. Near the palace was a large court, surrounded with stone walls; and its two gates were always open, seemingly regardless of the immense treasure within. The new city, with the palace and all its ornaments, was finished about the year 1567. In the year 1596, the king of Siam besieged the king of Pegu in his capital for three months; but, for this time, he was relieved by the assistance of a body of Turks, in conjunction with some Portuguese; however most of those whom war spared, famine destroyed; for, out of 150,000 men, numbered in the city before the siege, only 30,000 were left, with 3000 cannon, a thousand of them brass, for its defence. The kings of Aracan and Tangu taking advantage of this distressed condition of Pegu, marched to besiege it again; and the king being at length obliged to submit for want of provisions, some time in the year 1592, yielded himself and the city into the hands of the king of Tangu; whose wife, though sister to the unfortunate prince, caused him and his family to be put to death. In 1757, this city was destroyed by Alompra king of Birmah. From that time Pegu ceased to be the royal seat, and fell to decay; so that, although six or seven leagues in compass, not one twentieth part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the lower class of the people; however, it is still the seat of the viceroy, who governs for the king of Birmah. *Long.* 96. 42. *E. Lat.* 18. 5. N.

Pegu, a river of Asia, which joins the river Ava, near its mouth.

Pegunock, a branch of the Passaic River in New Jersey.

Pe-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 20 miles ESE. Pin.

Pebli, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. Wells.

Pe-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the Han river. 37 miles E. Hing-ngan.

Pei, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river. 720 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. *E. Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Pei, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 40 miles NNW. Pefu.

Pei-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 20 miles W. Tchong-king.

Peichelstein, a town of the country of Tyrol. 5 miles SSW. Reutten.

Pejepscot, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 30 miles N. Portland.

Peillac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 m. E. Rochefort.

Peilstain, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Aigen.

Peina, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, situated in a marshy country, on the Fulse, and formerly reckoned among the fortresses. The greatest part of the inhabitants here are Lutherans. Its garrison consists of one company of foot, who are in the bishop's pay. In a corner of the town stands the episcopal palace, with a capuchin convent, and near them is a suburb called the *Damm*, which is chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers and Jews. The town enjoys both the high and low jurisdiction, and has a seat also in the diet. In 1523, the town held out a siege; but, in 1711, was taken without any difficulty by the Elector of Brunfwick's troops. 15 m. NNE. Hildesheim, 21 E. Hanover. *Long.* 10. 18. *E. Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Peing-ghee, a town of Birmah, on the Irrawaddy, from whence teak wood is sent to Rangoon. 20 miles NW. Mayahoun.

Peint, a town of Hindooستان, in Baglana. 23 miles NW. Nassuck.

Peint, a town of Hindooستان, in Guzerat. 20 miles S. Dungenpour.

Pepus Lake, see *Tchudskoe*.

Peirat, a town of Malacca, situated on the west coast. 100 miles NW. Malacca. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Peisardf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniginratz. 14 m. NE. Gitschin.

Peiskreitscham, or *Pyskowitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 12 miles WNW. Beuthen, 30 SE. Oppeln.

Peitschendorf, a town of Prussia, in Barntenland. 22 miles S. Rastenburg.

Peitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark, on a small river, which runs

into the Sprehe. In the neighbourhood are iron mines, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine. In the year 1758, it was taken by the Russians, who abandoned it soon after. 20 miles ESE. Luben, 30 SSW. Frankfort on the Oder. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Pekenen, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast. 15 miles S. Sanguin.

Peket, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 117. 36. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. S.

Pe-kiang, a river of China, which rises near Nan-yang, in the north part of the province of Quantong, and runs into the river of Canton, 30 miles below Canton.

Peking, a city of China, and capital of the empire, situated in a very fertile plain, twenty leagues distant from the great wall; this name, which signifies the northern court, is given to distinguish it from Nanking, or the Southern Court. The emperor formerly resided in the latter; but the Tartars, a restless and warlike people, obliged the prince to remove his court to the northern provinces, that he might more effectually repel the incursions of those barbarians, by opposing to them the numerous militia that he generally keeps around his person. This capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by Chinese, the second by Tartars. These two cities, without including the suburbs, are six leagues in circumference, according to the most accurate measurement made by the express order of the emperor. The walls of the Tartar city are very lofty, and so thick, that twelve horsemen might easily ride abreast upon them; with spacious towers at intervals, a bow shot distant from one another, and large enough to contain bodies of reserve in case of necessity. The city has nine gates, which are lofty, and well arched; over them are large pavilion-roofed towers, divided into nine stories, each having several apertures or port holes; the lower story forms a large hall, for the use of the soldiers and officers who quit guard, and those appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a space is left of more than 360 feet; this is a kind of place of arms, inclosed by a semicircular wall, equal in height and thickness to that surrounding the city. The great road which ends here, is commanded by a pavilion-roofed tower, like the first, in such manner that, as the cannon of the former can batter the houses of the city, those of the latter can sweep the adjacent country. The streets of Peking are straight, about 120 feet wide, a full league in length, and bordered with shops. It is astonishing to see the immense concourse of people that continually fills them, and the confusion caused by the prodigious number of horses,

camels, mules, and carriages which cross or meet each other. Besides this inconvenience, one is every now and then stopped by crowds, who stand listening to fortune-tellers, jugglers, ballad-singers, and a thousand other mountebanks and buffoons, who read and relate stories calculated to promote mirth and laughter, or distribute medicines, the wonderful effects of which they explain with all the eloquence peculiar to them. People of distinction oblige all their dependents to follow them. A mandarin of the first rank is always accompanied in his walks by his whole tribunal; and to augment his equipage, each of the inferior mandarins in his suit is generally attended by several domestics. The nobility of the court, and princes of the blood, never appear in public without being surrounded by a large body of cavalry; and as their presence is required at the palace every day, their train alone would be sufficient to create confusion in the city. It is very singular, that in all this prodigious concourse no women are ever seen: hence we may judge how great the population of China must be, since the number of females in this city, as well as every where else, is superior to that of the other sex. As there is a continual influx of the riches and merchandize of the whole empire into this city, the number of strangers that resort hither is immense; they are carried in chairs or ride on horseback; the latter is more common: but they are always attended by a guide, acquainted with the streets, and who knows the houses of the nobility and principal people of the city. They are also provided with a book, containing an account of the different quarters, squares, remarkable places, and of the residence of those in public offices. In summer, there are to be seen small temporary shops, where people are served with water, cooled by means of ice; and one finds every where eating-houses, with refreshments of tea and fruits. Each kind of provision has a certain day and place appointed for its being exposed to sale. The governor of Peking, who is a Mantchew Tartar, is styled governor of the nine gates; his jurisdiction extends not only over the soldiers, but also over the people in every thing that concerns the police. No police can be more active. It is rare in a number of years to hear of houses being robbed, or people assassinated; all the principal streets have guard-rooms, and the soldiers patrol night and day, each having a sabre hanging from his girdle, and a whip in his hand, to correct, without distinction, those who excite quarrels or cause disorder. The lanes are guarded in the same manner, and have latticed gates, which do not prevent those from being seen who walk in them; they are always kept shut during the night, and seldom opened

even to those who are known: if they are, the person to whom this indulgence is granted must carry a lanthorn, and give sufficient reason for his going out. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings, extensive courts, and magnificent gardens, and is shut up on all sides by a double wall; the intervening space being occupied by houses belonging to the officers of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. To some of these is assigned the care of providing necessaries for the use of the emperor; others are for determining disputes, and punishing faults committed by the domestics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immense palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chinese architecture has no resemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Peking does not fail to strike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular disposition of its apartments. The royal hall, called Tai-hotien, or the Hall of the Grand Union, is built upon a terrace, about 18 feet in height, incruited with white marble, and ornamented with balustrades of excellent workmanship. Before this hall, all the mandarins range themselves, when they go on certain days to renew their homage, and perform those ceremonies that are appointed by the laws of the empire. This hall is almost square, and about 130 feet in length. The ceiling is carved, varnished green, and loaded with gilt dragons, covered with coarse carpets, after the Turkish manner; but the walls have no kind of ornament, neither tapestry, lustres, nor paintings. The throne, which is in the middle of the hall, consists of a pretty high alcove, exceedingly neat. It has no inscription but the character *Ching*, which signifies holy, perfect, excellent. The estimated population of Peking, says Sir G. Staunton, was carried in the last century, by the Jesuit Grimaldi, as quoted by Gemelli Carreri, to 16 millions. Another missionary reduces, at least that of the Tartar city, to one million and a quarter; according to the best information given to the embassy, the whole was about three millions. The low houses of Peking seem scarcely sufficient for so vast a population; but very little room is occupied by a Chinese family, at least in the middling and lower classes of life. In their houses there are no superfluous apartments. A Chinese dwelling is generally surrounded by a wall six or seven feet high; within this inclosure a whole family, of three generations, with all their respective wives and children, will frequently be found. One small room is made to serve for the individuals of its branch of the family, sleeping in different beds, divided only by mats,

hanging from the ceiling. One common room is used for eating. *Long.* 116. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Pelagie, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 30. W. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Petagnisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about eight miles in circumference. *Long.* 24. 8. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Pelagosa, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatin. This island, together with several rocks that appear above water near it, are the remains of an ancient volcano. The lava which forms the substance of this island appears like the ordinary lava of Vesuvius. The Lissan fishermen say, that Pelagosa is subject to frequent and violent earthquakes; and the aspect of the island proves at first sight that it has suffered many revolutions; for it is rugged, ruinous, and subverted. 16 miles SW. Agosta. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Pelang, a town of Birmanah. 8 miles NE. Pegongmew.

Pelchitten, a town of Prussia, in Natan-gen. 25 miles SSE. Königsberg.

Peldrimow, see *Pilgram*.

Pelechucho, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 36 miles NNW. Carabaya.

Pelee, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. 3 miles NE. Cherbourg. *Long.* 1. 28. W. *Lat.* 49. 41. N.

Pelegriño, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, in 1606. *Long.* 162. W. *Lat.* 14. S.

Pelegriño, a mountain on the north coast of the island of Sicily, near Palermo: on it is a celebrated sanctuary, dedicated to St. Rosalia.

Pelengon, or *Gelengon*, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 66 m. NE. Lar.

Peles, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 48 miles E. Nysslot.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a cluster of islands in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, situated between the Philippine Islands and the Caroline Islands. They are about eighteen in number; the names of some of the principal are *Oroolong*, *Emuungs*, *Enillegue*, *Artingal*, *Corooraa*, and *Pelelew*. In the year 1783, Captain Wilson, commander of the Antelope packet, in the service of the East-India Company, was wrecked on this coast. These islands were probably first noticed by some of the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them named the *Palaos Islands*, from the tall palm-trees which grow there in great abundance, having at a distance the appearance of masts of ships. That this was the origin of their name, is rendered still more probable, as the Spaniards gave the same appellation to all the numerous islands of the Archipelago, the far greater part of which are now known by

the name of the *New Carolines*. The inhabitants had been represented as inhuman and savage, and feeding on human flesh: Captain Wilson, on the contrary, found the inhabitants hospitable, friendly, and humane. These islands are long, but narrow; of a moderate height, well covered with wood, at least such of the islands as Capt. Wilson's people had an opportunity of seeing. They are circled on the west side by a reef of coral, of which no end could be seen from any eminences they were on; this reef in some places extends five or six leagues from the shore, and in no parts that were visited less than two or three. At Pelew, the king was the first person in the government; he appeared to be considered as the father of his people, and though divested of all external decorations of royalty, had every mark of distinction paid to his person. His rupacks or chiefs approached him with the greatest respect: and his common subjects, whenever they passed near him, or had occasion to address him, put their hands behind them, and crouched towards the ground; even if they were passing any house or place where the king was supposed to be, they humiliated themselves in the same manner, till they got beyond his probable presence, when they resumed their usual way of walking. This personage, however great he was held at Pelew, was not understood to possess a sovereignty over all the islands which came within their knowledge. The next in power was the king's brother, officially general of all his forces. The king was always attended by a particular chief or rupack, who did not appear to possess any hereditary office, but only a delegated authority. He was always near the king's person, and the chief who was first consulted; but whether this office was either religious or civil, or both, Capt. Wilson could not learn with any certainty. He was not considered as a warrior, nor ever bore arms; and had only one wife, whereas the other rupacks had two. The English were never invited to his house, or introduced into it, although they were conducted to those of almost all the other chiefs. Every part of the island, called Corooraa, to which Pelew appeared to be the capital, seemed to bear the marks of industry and good cultivation. All the islands which the English saw were well covered with trees of various kinds and sizes, some of them being very large, as may easily be conceived by their canoes made out of trunks, which, when of the largest dimensions, were capable of carrying twenty-eight or thirty men. They had a great variety of timber trees, among which was noticed the ebony, and a tree that, being pierced or wounded by a gimblet, there ran from it a thick white

liquid of the consistence of cream; they had also a species of the manchineel tree; but the most singular tree noticed at Pelew was one in size, and its branching, not unlike our cherry-tree, but in its leaves resembling the myrtle; its peculiarity was that it had no bark, having only an outward coat of about the thickness of a card, darker than the inside, though equally close in texture; the colour of the interior part being nearly that of mahogany, and so extremely hard, that few of the tools which the English had could work it, the wood breaking their hedges almost every moment. They had also the cabbage tree, and a tree whose fruit nearly resembled an almond: the carambola, and the wild bread-fruit, called by the natives *riamall*; yams and cocoa-nuts being the chief articles of sustenance, were attended to with the utmost care. The beetle-nut they had in abundance, and made great use of it; they possessed plantains and bananas, Seville oranges and lemons. The country produced some sugar-canes, and great abundance of the bamboo; likewise the turmeric, which the natives used as a dye, and with which the women stained their skin. None of the islands the English visited had any kind of grain; nor any quadruped whatever, except some brownish grey rats which ran wild in the woods, and three or four meager cats, which were seen in some houses at Pelew, probably brought on some drift, or part of a canoe of other islands wrecked on the reef. As to birds, they had plenty of common cocks and hens, which though they were not domesticated but ran about the woods, yet loved to get near their houses and plantations; and what will appear singular, (considering the little variety of food,) they had never made any use of them till the English taught the natives to eat them. Several birds were seen flying about, whose plumage appeared to be extremely beautiful, but they probably might be of the same kinds as are found in different countries between the tropics. The islands had several small birds, whose notes were very melodious, particularly one which used to sing every morning and evening, and had a pipe sweet as a flageolet. They had a variety of fish. The islands of Pelew, when viewed from the sea, exhibit high rugged land, well covered with wood; the interior part was in many places mountainous, but the vallies were extensive and beautiful, spreading before the eye many delicious prospects. The soil was in general rich; they had a great deal of grass, which, having no cattle to eat it down, grew high, and was scorched and burnt up with the heat of the sun. Our people saw no river at Pelew; their supplies of fresh water being from small streams and ponds, of which there

were many. They had no salt, nor did they make use of sauce or seasoning in any thing they ate. Their drink was as simple as their diet: at their meals the milk of the cocoa-nut was their usual beverage. They had no method, as was observed, of measuring time, but by the height of the sun. Their seasons were divided into the wet and dry, as in other tropical countries. They had some knowledge of the stars, having names for several of them, which they pointed out to our people. Every part of the Pelew islands that the English visited, appeared populous, though to what extent of population they could never ascertain. Their houses were raised about three feet from the ground, placed on large stones, which appeared as if cut from the quarry, being thick and oblong. Their fishing-hooks were of tortoise-shell; their twine, their cord, and all their fishing-nets, were well manufactured, and made from the hulks of the cocoa-nut. The mats on which they slept, and threw over them when at rest, were formed of plantain-leaf. At their meals they used a plantain-leaf instead of a plate; the shell of the cocoa-nut serving as a cup to drink out of, which they sometimes polished very nicely. They made also vessels of a kind of earthenware of a reddish brown colour, and mostly of an oval shape: in these they heated their water, and boiled their fish, yams, &c. The principal weapons used in their battles were spears: they were commonly about twelve feet long, formed of the bamboo, with the pointed end made of some wood exceedingly hard; they were barbed transversely, so that having once entered the body, it was difficult to draw them out without lacerating the flesh, and widening to a great degree the wound. Another war weapon was the dart and sling; the sling was a piece of wood about two feet in length, with a notch made in it, wherein the head of the dart was fixed. The dart was of bamboo, pointed with an extreme hard and heavy kind of wood, like the spear, which they compressed with their hand till the elasticity of the bamboo had formed such a curve as experience told them would reach the object aimed at; then letting it slip from the notch, it flew forth, and fell by its gravitation with the point downwards, so as to effect the purpose of being destructive, if it fell upon the enemy. The natives of these islands are a stout well-made people, rather above the middling stature; their complexions are of a far deeper colour than what is understood by the Indian copper, but not black; the hair is long and flowing, rather disposed to curl, which they mostly form into one large loose curl round their heads; some of the women, who have remarkably long hair, let it hang

loose down their backs. The men were entirely naked; the women wore only two little aprons, or rather thick fringes, one before and one behind, about ten inches deep and seven wide; these were made of the hulks of the cocoa-nut, stripped into narrow slips, which they dyed with different shades of yellow. Both men and women were tattooed, or as they call it, *melgothed*; this operation took place, as our people conceived, at a certain period of youth, they having never seen any children of either sex marked by it. The men had their left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the first wore beads in the perforated ear, the latter either put some leaf through, or an ear-ring of tortoiseshell inlaid. The cartilage between the nostrils was also bored in both sexes, through which they frequently put a little sprig or blossom of some plant or shrub that accidentally caught their fancy. Both sexes are very expert at swimming, and appeared to be as perfectly at ease in water as on land. The men were admirable divers; if they saw any thing at the bottom of the sea which attracted their notice, they would jump overboard instantly and bring it up. Their marriages were probably no more than a civil contract, but at the same time that kind of contract which was regarded as inviolable. They allowed a plurality of wives, but in general had not more than two; the king had five, though not living together. As to their religion, the English never observed any appearance of public worship. The king of Pelew entertained so great an esteem for Capt. Wilson, that he entrusted his second son, Prince Lee Boo, to his care, to accompany him to England. He was of a most amiable disposition, desirous of information, and of capacity to receive it; this young prince died of the small-pox at Capt. Wilson's house in London, in the year 1784, at about twenty years of age. *Long.* between 134. 5. to 134. 40. E. *Lat.* between 6. 54. to 8. 12. N.

Pelham, a town of Massachusetts. 12 miles NE. Northampton.

Pelham, a town of New Hampshire. 36 N. Boston.

Pelham, see *Perquain*.

Pelican Island, a small island near the south coast of West-Florida. *Long.* 88. 6. W. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

Pelican Island, a small island near the north-east coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 24. W. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Pelican Island, a small island near the south-west coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Pelican Islands, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of West-Florida. *Long.* 88. 55. W. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

Pelican Key, (Great,) a small island near the fourth coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 48. *W. Lat.* 17. 49. N.

Pelican Key, (Little,) a small island near the fourth coast of Jamaica, a little to the north of Great Pelican Key.

Pelican Rocks, rocks on the north-west coast of Antigua.

Pelican Shoals, small sand-banks on the south-west coast of Barbadoes.

Pelicare, a town of Cochin. 50 miles E. Cochin.

Peliceo, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Adriatic. 10 miles ENE. Turfi.

Peliconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 25 miles NW. Cicacole.

Pelijarci, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 100 m. SE. Kuopio.

Pelikani, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 miles SSW. Braslaw.

Pelim, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on a lake of the same name. 72 miles N. Turinsk.

Pelim, a lake of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, about 56 miles in circumference. *Long.* 63. 50. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Pelim, a river of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, which runs into a lake of the same name.

Peling, an island near the coast of Corea, in the Hoang-Hai, or Yellow Sea, ten miles long, and four broad. *Long.* 124. 28. E. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Peling, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Celebes; 50 miles long, and 14 broad. *Long.* 123. 20. E. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

Pelion, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 70 m. SW. Ou-tcheou.

Pelise, a river of France, which rises in Mount la Croix, passes by Lucerna, and runs into the Cluson, one mile S. Vigone.

Pelissane, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 3 miles E. Salon, 15 WSW. Aix.

Pella, a town of Russia, at the junction of the Tofna and the Neva. 20 miles SE. Petersburg.

Peligruc, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 12 miles NNE. La Reolle, 30 E. Bourdeaux.

Pellen, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 16 miles S. Brandenburg.

Pellenbeck, a village of France, in the department of the Dyle, near which the French were defeated on the 22d of March 1793, with the loss of 2000 men. 3 miles E. Louvain.

Pellendorf, a town of Austria. 10 miles W. Zisterdorf.

Pellendorf, a town of Austria. 8 miles SE. Vienna.

Pelleninken, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 9 miles NE. Insterburg.

Pellerin, (Le,) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels. 9 miles N. Nantes, 12 SE. Painbeuf.

Pellusin, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles E. St. Etienne.

Peloso, a town of Italy, in the Cadore. 7 miles NE. Cadore.

Pelouaille, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 5 miles NE. Angers, 14 W. Baugé.

Pelow, a town of Ava, on the left bank of the river Ava. 15 miles Prone.

Peluche, see *Feluse*.

Pelus, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 54 miles NNE. Kieh.

Peluso, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 28. 36. E. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Pemaquid, a bay on the coast of Maine, containing several small islands. *Long.* 69. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Pemaquid Point, a cape on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 69. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Pemar, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland. 12 miles E. Abo.

Pemaro, a town of Etruria. 15 miles ESE. Leghorn.

Pemba, or *Penda,* an island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa; about 100 miles in circumference, governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. *Long.* 42. E. *Lat.* 5. 55. S.

Pemba, a province of Congo, bounded on the north by the province of Sundi, on the east by Batta, on the south by Bamba, and on the west by Songo. Some divide the province into two; one called the province of St. Salvador, and the other the marquise of Bamba, from the chief towns. The land is generally fertile, particularly towards the east.

Pemba, a town of Congo, and capital of a marquise. 75 miles S. St. Salvador. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Pemba Bay, a bay of the Indian Sea, on the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 13. S.

Pemberton, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2309, of whom 1366 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles SSW. Wigan.

Pembridge, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, on the Arrow; with a manufacture of woollen cloth, a weekly market on Tuesday, and 1086 inhabitants. 15 miles NNW. Hereford, 145 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 52. 19. N.

Pembridge Point, a cape on the east coast of the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 56. W. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Pembroke, a seaport town of South-Wales, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, situated on a creek of Milford Haven, but the navigation is much impeded by the quantity of rubbish thrown out by the adjacent quarries. Pembroke is the county town, and has two handsome bridges over two small rivers. It is well inhabited, and has many good houses, and two churches, with one in the suburbs, adjoining to the priory, which priory was given by Humphrey duke of Gloucester to the abbey of St. Alban's. Here is also a custom-house. It consists of one long straight street, upon a narrow part of a rock, and the above-mentioned rivers seem to be two arms of Milford Haven, which ebbs and flows close to the town. It was anciently fortified with walls, and a magnificent castle, seated on a rock, at the west end of the town. In this rock, under the chapel, is a natural cavern, called *Wegan*, remarkable for a very fine echo. This is supposed to have been a store-room for the garrison, there being a staircase leading into it from the castle, and it has a wide mouth towards the river. This structure being burnt a few years after it was erected, it was rebuilt. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Henry VII. and for the brave defence made by the garrison for king Charles I. It sends one member to the British parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday, with 1842 inhabitants. 30 m. WSW. Caermarthen, 237 W. London. *Long.* 5. 0. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Pembroke, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 5 miles SE. Concord.

Pembrokeshire, the most western county of South-Wales, bounded on the north-west by Cardigan Bay, on the north-east by the county of Cardigan, on the east by the county of Caermarthen, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the west by the Irish Sea. Its extent from north to south about 35 miles, and from east to west 29, comprehending about 335,600 acres. It is divided into seven hundreds, which contain seven towns. In 1801, the population was 56,280; of which 4846 were employed in trade and manufactures; and 20,088 in agriculture. The surface is, for the most part, composed of swells or easy slopes, but not mountainous, except a ridge of hills, which run from the coast near Fishguard to the borders of Caermarthenshire; these hills are called the mountains, and the people distinguish the country with reference to the hills; the north side being called above the mountains, and the south side below the mountains. The county is well watered by springs rising in the slopes, and bisecting the swells, so as to give a convenient supply to adjacent lands in general; but some parts of the coast are in want of water in the summer season, particularly

where lime-stone is found at a moderate depth. The climate is temperate: it rarely happens that frost continues with severity for any considerable time; nor does snow lie long upon the ground, but generally dissolves the second or third day after its fall. The prevailing state of the air is moist; and there is probably more rain in that part of the kingdom; owing to the insular situation, and the high mountains of Caermarthenshire and Breconshire, lying in the eastward, which stop the current of clouds brought by the westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean, and occasion thereby torrents of rain to descend in Pembrokeshire whenever those winds prevail. Woods are rather scarce; particularly towards the western coast. The interior part of the country is better wooded; the growth is for the most part slow; the oak is, however, remarkably full of heart. The commerce of this county is very trifling, and cannot be said to have any influence on its agriculture, unless we allow the exportation of corn when it is cheap, and the importation when it is dear, to be commerce. The manufactures of the county consist of a cotton-mill, near Haverfordwest, which employs about 150 people; a forge at Blackpool; and a set of iron and tin works on the Tivy. An attempt was made, a few years ago, to establish a linen-manufacture in Pembrokeshire, by importing a number of Irish from Monaghan; and a like attempt was made to establish a Newfoundland fishery from Milford-Haven, neither of which succeeded. A considerable establishment is now in progress at the new town of Milford. A company of Quakers are arrived there from Nantucket, in America, for the purpose of establishing a whale-fishery to the southern hemisphere. The towns of this county are Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Milford, Newport, Fishguard, Narbeth, and Tenby; the two first, and the county, each send one member to the Imperial Parliament.

Pemigewasset, a river of New Hampshire, which, united with the Winipisiokee, forms the Merrimack river.

Pemisissisaguwakee, a river of the district of Maine, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 68. 20. W. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Pennagur, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 31 miles NW. Durbungah. *Long.* 85. 43. E. *Lat.* 26. 29. N.

Pen Anglas, a cape of South-Wales, on the north coast of the county of Pembroke. *Long.* 4. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Pen Dinas, a cape of Wales, on the north coast of St. Bride's Bay. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Pen, or *Pen Selwood*, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, on the borders of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, on an elevated situation, near the river Stour. In the

year 658, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, and in so decisive a manner, that the Britons never after made head against their enemies. In the year 879, the Danes are said to have been defeated here by King Alfred: in the year 1001, a few of King Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes; and in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by King Edmund. 4 miles NE. Wincanton, 106 W. London.

Pená, see *Peene*.

Pená Cova, see *Pegna Cova*.

Penac, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles ESE. Civita Borella.

Penakva, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles N. Coimbra.

Penamously, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 42 m. E. Rajamundry.

Penat, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles SSE. Agra.

Penatzen, a town of Chili. 20 miles E. St. Yago de la Nueva Estremadura.

Penatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles W. Gingee.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 3 miles NW. Carcassonne.

Penbray, a cape on the south coast of Wales, in the Bristol Channel. 3 miles S. Kidwelly.

Penbughtoe Head, a cape of South-Wales, on the north coast of the county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Pencader, a village of South-Wales, in the county of Caernarthen. In the year 1038, a battle was fought here between Griffith prince of North-Wales, and Howell prince of South-Wales, in which the latter was defeated. Howell's wife was made prisoner, and the prince himself very narrowly escaped. 10 miles SSW. Llanbeder.

Pencarrow, a cape in the English Channel, on the south coast of Cornwall. 2 miles E. from the river Fowey.

Penck, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. NE. Bayreuth.

Penckum, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 13 m. SW. Old Stettin, 44 NNW. Custrin. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Penco, see *Conception*.

Pendarrye, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 17 miles NW. Kairabad.

Pendarty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles E. Ongole.

Penderach, see *Eregri*.

Pendennis Castle, a fortress of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated at the mouth of Falmouth Haven, built by Henry VIII. and fortified by Queen Elizabeth. *Long.* 5. 1. W. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Pendilho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SE. Lamego.

Pendleton, a township of Lancashire, with

a population of 3611, including 226 employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles W. Manchester.

Pendleton, a county of Virginia, watered by the Potomack, with 3654 free inhabitants, and 124 slaves.

Pendleton, a county of Kentucky, with 1573 inhabitants.

Pendleton, a district of South-Carolina. The court-house is 52 miles W. Cambridge.

Pendoun, a town of Birmah. 12 miles S. Raynangong.

Perella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SE. Coimbra.

Peredon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 19 miles NE. Viseu.

Peres, a river of Thessaly, which runs into the Egean Sea, 20 miles E. Larissa.

Pergehour, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 130 miles N. Kidge, 180 ENE. Kieh.

Penguin Island, a small island near the coast of New Holland, at the entrance into Adventure Bay. *Long.* 147. 33. E. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Penguin Island, a small island near the Cape of Good Hope, a little to the north of Table Bay.

Penguin Island, an island near the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 45. W. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Penguin Island, a small island near the coast of Patagonia, abounding in seals and penguins. 9 miles SE. Port Desire.

Penha Garcia, see *Pegna Garcia*.

Penang, see *Panjang*.

Peniche, a seaport town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situated on a peninsula, which runs into the Atlantic. It is fortified, and defended by a citadel; it contains three parishes, and about 2800 inhabitants. This town is sometimes called *New Lisbon*. In 1589, this town was taken by the English under Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Norreys. 39 miles NNW. Lisbon, 34 W. Santarem. *Long.* 9. 5. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Penjekoreh, a river of Asia, which runs into the Sewad, about 5 m. S. Penjekoreh.

Penjekoreh, a town of Candahar, in Cabulistan. 8 miles W. Mashanger.

Penigk, or *Penig*, a town of Saxony, and capital of a lordship, in the principality of Schonburg, which is a Saxon fief, on the Muldau. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs, and a pottery. 38 miles W. Drefden, 28 SSE. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Pening, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 9 m. ENE. Aichstatt.

Peninsula Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 56. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean,

surrounded on three sides by the sea, and difficult of access by land. 24 miles S. Tortosa, 195 E. Madrid. *Long.* 0. 24. E. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Penishebr, or *Penjeshebr*, a town of Candahar, and capital of a district, in the Cabulistan, on the east side of the Hindoo Kho Mountains. 46 miles N. Cabul. *Long.* 68. 24. E. *Lat.* 35. 16. N.

Penk, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Sow, about a mile below Stafford.

Penkmas Point, a cape or headland on the west coast of Wales, and north point of the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the Tivy, four miles below Cardigan.

Penkridge, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a market on Tuesday, and 1133 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Stafford, 129 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

Penkun, a town of Anterior Pomerania, surrounded with walls in the year 1190. It has often suffered greatly by war and fire. 15 miles SW. New Stettin, 43 NNW. Custrin. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Penlau Lengau, a river of Austria, which flows from Lake Alben, and runs into the Traun, four miles SW. Wels.

Penlee Point, a cape in the English Channel, on the south coast of the county of Cornwall, west of the entrance into Plymouth Sound.

Penmaen Mawr, a mountain of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, measuring 1545 feet above the level of the sea: in time past the terror of the traveller; the road to Holyhead passing over it, and for a long time, narrow, bad, and stony, and on the side a dreadful precipice; but since the year 1772, the road has been made better, and wider, and defended from the precipices by a substantial wall.

Penman Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Aberdeenshire. *Long.* 2. 9. W. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Penmarch Point, a cape on the west coast of France, situated on the south of a bay, which takes its name from the town of Audierne. 18 miles SW. Quimper, 15 SSE. Audierne. *Long.* 4. 17. W. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Penmarch Rocks, rocks near the west coast of France, and south-east coast of the department of the Finistère, east of Penmarch Point. *Long.* 4. 6. W. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Penna, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 9 miles E. Camerina.

Penna D'Agher, (*Le*), a small island near the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Penna di Billi, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino, the see of a bishop. 14 m. NNW. Urbino, 11 SW. St. Marino.

Pennaquid, see *Pemaquid*.

Penmar, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, crosses the circle of Cuddapa and the Carnatic, and runs into the bay of Bengal, 12 miles E. Nellore. *Long.* 80. 13. E. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

Pennare Point, a cape in the English Channel, on the south coast of Cornwall. 6 miles WSW. Dedman's Point. *Long.* 4. 46. W. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Pennarth Bay, a bay on the south coast of Wales, in the Severn, at the mouth of the Trave, below Cardiff, to which it is a harbour. A point of land, called *Peimarth Point*, bounds it on the south.

Pennar, (*Lari*), a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 70 miles N. Potosi.

Penne, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 3 miles E. Villeneuve d'Agen, 7 W. Tournon.

Penne, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 17 miles NNW. Gaillac, 21 NW. Alby.

Pennedo de St. Pedro, a small island in the Atlantic. *Long.* 27. 10. W. *Lat.* 0. 55. N.

Pennervaen, a mountain of South-Wales, a little to the south of Brecknock.

Pennervang, a town of Austria. 3 miles N. Schwanastadt.

Pennington, a town of the state of New Jersey. 5 miles N. Trenton.

Pennigonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajamundry. 38 m. E. Rajamundry.

Pennington, a township of Lancashire, with 1739 inhabitants, including 441 employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles N. Warrington.

Penn's Cove, a bay on the east coast of Whidbey's Island, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 39. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Penn's Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna. *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Penn's Rocks, two clusters of rocky islets in the south-west part of Hudson's Bay.

Pennsneck, a town of New Jersey. 12 miles NNE. Salem.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America; bounded on the north by New-York and Lake Erie; on the east by New-York and New Jersey; on the south by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and on the west by part of Virginia and the state of Ohio; 250 miles in length from east to west, and 140 in breadth from north to south. This country was granted to the famous William Penn, son of Sir William Penn, admiral of the English fleet, in the time of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. Sir William, as some reward for his services, and in consideration of sundry debts due to him from the crown, was promised a grant of this country from King Charles II. but died before he obtained it. His son did not for some time apply himself strenuously to

solicit the grant promised to his father; but at length finding his friends, the Quakers, were harassed in every part of England by spiritual courts, he renewed his application to the court, and having obtained his grant, went into America, and purchased the soil at a very low rate of the Indians, its original possessors. By this cheap act of justice at the beginning, he rendered all his future dealings the more easy, the Indians having conceived very favourable opinions both of him and his designs. Having thus succeeded in the first part of his plan, he proceeded to the other, namely, to people the country he had thus obtained. And this was greatly facilitated by the uneasiness of the English Quakers; who, from their high opinion of the man, determined to follow him over the vast Atlantic Ocean to a country uncultivated, and a climate strange and unknown. Nor was he himself wanting in any thing that had a tendency to encourage his followers; he expended large sums in transporting and supplying them with all necessities; and not aiming at a sudden fortune, by selling his lands at a very easy purchase. By this means, and the noble charter of privileges he gave the settlers, the country was soon changed from a wilderness to a garden, and is now one of the most flourishing countries in the New World; and still called after his own name. The climate of Pennsylvania is very agreeable, and the air sweet and clear. The fall or autumn, begins about the 20th of October, and lasts till the beginning of December, when the winter sets in, which continues till March. Frosty weather, and extreme cold seasons, are frequently known here; so that the river Delaware, though very broad, is often times froze over; but at the same time, the weather is dry and healthy. The spring lasts from March to June, but the weather is then more inconstant than in the other seasons. The heats are very great in July, August, and September, but mitigated so much by cool breezes, that they are very tolerable. The wind is a south-west during great part of the summer, but generally at north and north-west in spring, fall, and winter; which, blowing over the frozen lakes and snowy mountains of Canada, is the true cause of the coldness of the weather in the winter season. The soil is in some places a yellow or black sand; in some a loamy gravel; and in others a fat mould, like the vales in England, especially near the inland brooks and rivers. The earth is fruitful, fat, and easy to be cleared, the roots of the trees being but a small distance below the surface of the ground. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable in the utmost plenty. In short there is no part of America in a more flourishing condition than

Pennsylvania; nay, in some years, more people have transported themselves into this province than in all the others. In the grand convention which was held in Philadelphia, in the summer 1787, the inhabitants in Pennsylvania were reckoned at 360,000. They are now much more numerous. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania consist of emigrants from England, Ireland, Germany, and Scotland. The Friends and Episcopalians are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one-third of the inhabitants. They live principally in the city of Philadelphia, and in the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians. Their ancestors came from the north of Ireland, which was originally settled from Scotland; hence they have sometimes been called Scotch-Irish, to denote their double descent. But they are commonly and more properly called Irish, or the descendants of people from the north of Ireland. They inhabit the western and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compose one quarter at least, if not a third of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They inhabit the north parts of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, and Northampton; mostly in the four last. They consist of Lutherans, (who are the most numerous sect,) Calvinists, Moravians, Mennonists, Tunkers (corruptly called Dunkers,) and Swingfelders, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy. The Germans have usually 15 of 69 members in the assembly; and some of them have risen to the first honours in the state, and now fill a number of the higher offices. Yet the lower class are very ignorant and superstitious. It is not uncommon to see them going to market with a little bag of salt tied to their horses' manes, for the purpose, they say, of keeping off witches. The baptists (except the Mennonist and Tunker baptists, who are Germans) are chiefly the descendants of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate assemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, customs, religions, and political sentiments of all these, will form the Pennsylvanian character. As the leading traits in this character, thus constituted, we may venture to mention industry; frugality, bordering in some instances on parsimony; enterprize; a taste and ability for improvements in mechanics, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce, and in the liberal sciences; temperance, plainness, and simplicity in dress and manner; pride and humility in their extremes; inoffensiveness and intrigue; in regard to religion, variety and harmony, liberality, and its opposites, superstition and

bigotry; and in politics, an unhappy jargon. Such appear to be the distinguishing traits in the collective Pennsylvanian character. The literary and other useful societies are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania, than in any of the other States. Philadelphia is the capital, not only of this, but till very lately of the United States.

Pennsbury, a town of the state of Pennsylvania, on the creek of Delaware. Mr. Penn reserved this spot to himself, and built a house here: great additions have been since made.

Penny, a town of Bengal. 18 miles SE. Purneah.

Pennytown, or *Pennington*, a town of New Jersey. 19 miles SW. New Brunswick.

Penobscot, a river of America, which runs into the bay of the Atlantic, called *Penobscot Bay*, *Long.* 68. 40. W. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Penobscot, a seaport of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine, on the east side of Penobscot Bay. The inhabitants chiefly trade in fish and lumber. In 1796, a part of the town was separated from it, and called *Castine*. 140 miles NE. Portland.

Penobscot Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean, on the south coast of Maine, containing several islands. In the year 1779, a settlement was formed here by the British troops sent from Nova Scotia; which the Americans sent an armament to destroy, without success. *Long.* 68. 40. to 69. W. *Lat.* 43. 55. to 44. 30. N.

Penobscott Hills, mountains of America, on the west coast of Penobscot Bay.

Penol, (*El*) a castle of Fez, near Velez: taken by the Spaniards in 1513.

Penomazin, a town of Siam. 60 miles S. Tenasserim.

Penon, (*El*) a town of South-America, in the prov. of Carthagera. 36 m. S. Mompox.

Penowal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Oudeypour. 20 miles SE. Cheitore.

Penrhyn, a seaport of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, on the Menai, from whence great quantities of slate are exported. 2 miles SW. Bangor.

Penrhyn Dwa, a cape on the west coast of Wales, and county of Caernarvon. 10 miles S. Puhely.

Penrise, or *Penryse*, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the west side of a bay in the Bristol Channel, with a weekly market on Thursday. Here is an ancient castle. 14 miles WNW. Swansea, 219 W. London. *Long.* 4. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Penrith, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with two weekly markets on Tuesday and Saturday. In 1801, the population was 3801, including 1020 chiefly employed in manufactures of check and cotton. Near it are the remains of a castle,

where Richard duke of York, afterwards Richard III. resided several years, as sheriff of Cumberland. In the reign of Edward III. this town was burned by the Scots, and again in the following reign. The castle was totally ruined in the civil wars of the 17th century, and the lead and timber sold for the use of the public. William III. granted the honour and castle of Penrith to William Bentinck, ancestor of the present Duke of Portland. 18 miles S. Carlisle, 283 N. London. *Long.* 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Penryn, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated on an eminence, at the entrance of Falmouth harbour, at the mouth of a navigable river; defended by the castle of Pendennis, and anciently surrounded with walls. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. Here are two markets weekly, Thursday and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2324. 2 m. NNW. Falmouth, 266 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Pens, a town of the island of Cuba. 22 miles SW. Bayamo.

Pensacola, a town of West-Florida, situated on the west side of a bay to which it gives name, with an excellent harbour, safe from all winds, and four fathom water at its entrance, gradually deepening into seven or eight. This town was attacked by the Spaniards in April 1781: It was commanded by General Campbell; the defence was brave and spirited, and the progress of the siege slow; but unfortunately, on the 8th of May, a small bursting at the door of a magazine in one of the advanced works, set fire to the powder within, which in an instant blew up the whole redoubt. By the explosion 76 of the garrison were killed, and 24 badly wounded. The town was soon after surrendered. *Long.* 87. 12. W. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

Pensen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles E. Bayreuth.

Pensford, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a weekly market on Tuesday. 6 miles S. Bristol, 117 W. London. *Long.* 2. 44. W. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Penta, a town of the island of Corsica. 7 miles NE. La Porta.

Pentalupo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles E. Reggio.

Pentecoste, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 66. 45. W. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Pentecoste, or *Whitsunday Island*, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, or New Hebrides, discovered by Monsieur Bougainville in 1768. See *Whitsun*, or *Whitsunday Island*.

Pentekilis, or *Pent Ekeis*, a town of Asia-

tic Turkey, on the south coast of Natolia. 30 miles WSW. Macri.

Pentelicus, a mountain of Greece. 6 miles NNE. Athens.

Penthier Point, a cape on the west coast of France. 6 miles SE. Point St. Matthew. *Long.* 3. 17. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Penthièvre, a fort of France, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on the peninsula of Quiberon, on the east and west sides washed by the sea. 7 miles N. Quiberon, 9 SW. Auray.

Penticotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 32 m. SW. Cossimcotta.

Pentidatilo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 12 miles SE. Reggio.

Pentima, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 miles NW. Sulmona.

Pentland Frith, a strait of the North Sea, between the north coast of Caithness, in Scotland, and the Orkney Islands.

Pentland Skerries, three small islands or rocks, near the north coast of Scotland, on the largest of which two light-houses were erected in 1794. 4 miles NE. Duncanby Head. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Pentland Hills, a range of hills which begin to the west of Edinburgh, and extend through the county to the western borders.

Pentowen Point, a cape on the south coast of Wales, in the Bristol Channel. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Penvenan, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 3 miles NW. Treguier, 7 NE. Lannion.

Penukonda, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 65 miles N. Bangalore.

Penuree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles S. Bahar.

Penutara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles N. Cicacole.

Penwortham, a township of Lancashire, with 1049 inhabitants, including 317 employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles SW. Preston.

Peny, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles SW. Rotasgur.

Penza, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, near the Sura. 644 miles SE. Petersburg, 316 ESE. Moscow. *Long.* 45. 42. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Penzance, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is well built and populous, and is a port of good trade, with many ships belonging to it, but not for large vessels, being almost dry at low water. In the year 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards. It has a good market on Thursday, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3380. 29 m. W. Truro; 286 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Penzenskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by Nizegorodskoi, on the

east by Simbirskoe, on the south by Saratovskoe, and on the west by Tambovskoe; about 172 miles east to west, and from 40 to 60 north to south. Penza is the capital. *Long.* 42 to 47. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. to 54. 36. N.

Penzinskaia, a gulf of Russia, at the north part of the Penzinskoe Sea. *Long.* 162. 14. E. *Lat.* 61. to 62. N.

Penzinskoe Sea, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, between Russia and Kamchatka, situated to the north-east of the sea of Ochotsk; about 320 miles in length, and from 120 to 160 broad. *Long.* 152. to 161. E. *Lat.* 58. to 62. N.

Penzlein, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg. 37 m. SE. Gustrow, 53. E. Stettin.

Periy, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles NNW. Darore.

Pepechaissinagan, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 68. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Peperah, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 10 miles S. Gurra.

Peperah, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 48 miles E. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 58. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Peperally, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles N. Durbungah.

Peperiah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 54 miles ESE. Hajypour.

Pepin Lake, an expansion of the river Mississippi. *Long.* 92. 45. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Peploud, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeeih country. 80 miles S. Indore, 30 NE. Burhampour. *Long.* 76. 45. E. *Lat.* 21. 42. N.

Pepong, two small islands of the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of China. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Pepper Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Java. 30 miles SSW. Bantam. *Long.* 105. 40. E. *Lat.* 6. 24. S.

Pepperberg, a town of the island of Java, on the south coast. 75 miles S. Batavia.

Pepy's Islands, see *Falkland's Islands*.

Pequea Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 22. W. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Pequest Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 10. W. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

Pequigny, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, memorable for an interview and treaty between Edward IV. king of England, and Louis XI. king of France, in the year 1474. 1 post and a half N. Amiens, 3 and three quarters S. Abbeville.

Pera, see *Constantinople*.

Pera, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 8 miles E. Villa Nova de Portimao.

Pera, a seaport, capital of a kingdom on the west coast of Malacca, on a river of the same name. 170 miles NW. Malacca. *Long.* 201. 15. E. *Lat.* 4. 23. N.

Pera, or *Pulo Pera*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 98. 36. E. *Lat.* 5. 54. N.

Perafita, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles NNW. Vique.

Peralada, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 22 miles NNE. Gerona.

Perales, a town of Portugal, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Abrantes.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine. 7 m. SSW. Olite.

Peram, a small island in the Gulf of Cambay. *Long.* 72. 3. E. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Peranes, a town of New Jersey. 8 miles N. Hackinsack.

Perani, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles SE. Villa del Principe.

Perarolo, a town of Italy, in the Cadorn. 2 miles S. Cadorna.

Peraroor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles S. Tiagar.

Perasemajoki, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wafa. 50 miles ENE. Christefadt.

Perashacotta, a town of Hindoostan. 18 miles WNW. Coimbatore.

Perasta, a town of Albania, on the Cattaro.

Perasta, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the sea of Marmora. 12 miles NE. Galipoli.

Perastorff, a town of Austria. 5 miles SSW. Ips.

Perbiga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles SSW. Patna.

Perbutpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 40 miles NE. Gazypour.

Perckam, a town of Austria. 18 miles SW. Freystadt.

Perche, before the revolution, a country of France, which had formerly counts of its own; it enjoyed its own laws, subject to the parliament of Paris. It at present forms the department of the Orne.

Percipany, a town of New Jersey, on a branch of the Passaic. 6 m. N. Morristown.

Percy, or *Persy*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 miles S. St. Lo. 15 N. Avranches.

Perdigo, or *Perdido*, a river of West Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, forming a large bay at its mouth, *Long.* 87. 26. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Perdoli, a town of Istria. 4 miles NNW. Pola.

Perdue Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of St. Vincent. 1 mile NW. Kington Bay.

Perea, a small island near the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 45. 2. W. *Lat.* 2. 22. S.

Perek, a town of Persia, in the province of Feristan. 14 miles N. Darabgherd.

Percira de Sura, a town of Portugal, in

the province of Beira. 23 miles NE. Bragança Nova, 18 SE. Oporto.

Perekop, a fortress of Russia, in the province of Tauris, on the isthmus which joins the peninsula to the continent, and which has always been reckoned the key to the whole country. Its name is *Sclavonian*, and signifies a cut made through a place; being derived from the ditch dug here, in very remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the security of the peninsula; and which has been, from time to time, repaired, and at length fortified. On this account the Greeks called it *Taphros*, or *Taphra*, and the Turks and Tartars *Or*, which have pretty much the same signification with Perekop. The houses here are but mean. In the years 1638 and 1736, the Russians took it; at the last of which times, the whole Turkish garrison, consisting of 2554 men, were made prisoners of war. Though the Russians demolished the place, the Tartars took the pains to rebuild it. In 1771, it was again taken by the Russians, when the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. In 1783, it was finally ceded to Russia, with the rest of the Crimea, by the abdication of the khan. 132 miles SSW. Ekaterinofsky, 220 WSW. Azoph. *Long.* 33. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

Perekopskaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks, on the Don. 48 miles S. Archadinskaia.

Perelomov, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur. 56 miles NE. Stretensk.

Peremischal, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka. 16 miles SSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 35. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Perendore, or *Perentoray*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore, taken by Lieut.-Col. Oldham, in 1790. 10 miles SW. Errood.

Perene, a river of Peru, which rises about 40 miles N. Tarma, and after a south-easterly course of above 100 miles, joins the Xauxa, to form the Ene.

Peres, or *Constantine Peres*, an island on the coast of Chili, near the harbour of Valdivia.

Pereslavelzalskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir. 60 miles NW. Vladimir. *Long.* 38. 54. E. *Lat.* 56. 35. N.

Pereuil, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 12 miles Angoulême.

Perevolotzkaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara. 32 miles WNW. Orenburg.

Perevoz, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod. 48 miles SSE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 44. 34. E. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Perevoznoi, (*Nos*), a cape of Russia, in the Straits of Vaigatkoï. *Long.* 58. 22. E. *Lat.* 69. 15. N.

Perg, a town of Austria. 6 m. SSE. Aigen.

Perg, a town of Austria. 12 miles E. Steyregg.

Perga, or *Parga*, a town of Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic. 25 m. WNW. Arta.

Pergamar, a town of European Turkey, in Romania; the see of a bishop. 60 miles SW. Adrianople, 65 NW. Galipoli.

Pergamo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated at the foot of a mountain, on a river which was formerly called *Caicus*, with a harbour, about 15 miles from the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks; the Christians have a church, but are poor. Pergamos was anciently a kingdom, which began in the year 470 from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years, when the last king, Attalus III. dying without children, made the Roman people his heir. In this city was a celebrated library, and said to contain 200,000 volumes. The manufacture of parchment is said to have been first discovered here. 144 miles SSW. Constantinople. *Long.* 27. 0. E. *Lat.* 39. 11. N.

Pergkirchen, a town of Austria. 11 miles E. Steyregg.

Pergola, a town of the duchy of Urbino. 8 miles E. Cagli.

Perguba, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 64 miles N. Petrozavodsk.

Perbay, (*Point de*) a cape on the west coast of France. 6 miles SE. Point St. Mathew. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

Perbo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wasa. 56 miles E. Jacobstadt.

Peria, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 90 miles W. Ispahan.

Periac, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, celebrated for its salt-works. 6 miles SW. Narbonne.

Peri-Agrarum, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 3 miles WNW. Errood.

Periaculum, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles SSW. Dindigul.

Periamooddy, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles WSW. Dindigul.

Perjan, a town of Grand Bukharia. 36 miles ESE. Anderab.

Periapal, a town of Hindoostan. 27 miles NE. Coimbatore.

Periapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. In 1791, it was taken by the British under General Abercromby. 24 miles SW. Seringapatam, 54 NE. Tellicherry. *Long.* 76. 31. E. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Periapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NW. Madras.

Periboaca, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Johns Lake, *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Perica, three small islands in the Gulf of Panama, lying at a little distance from the shore, and defending the road of Panama so as to form a good harbour.

Perico, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles S. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Perija, a town of South-America, in the government of Carraccas. 80 miles SW. Maracaybo.

Periers, a town of France, in the department of the Charnel. 8 miles N. Coutances.

Perignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 10 miles SE. Saintes.

Perinaldo, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 7 miles NE. Vintimiglia, 18 ENE. Nice.

Perigord, before the revolution, a country of France; now the department of the Dordogne.

Perigueux, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Dordogne, on the Ille; before the revolution, the capital of Perigord, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. Here are some remains of Roman antiquities, as an amphitheatre, a temple of Venus, &c. This town is famous for its partridge pies, which are sent all over Europe. The number of inhabitants is about 6000. 15½ posts NE. Bourdeaux, 58¾ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 47. E. *Lat.* 45. 11. N.

Perim, a small island in the Straits of Bâb el Mandeb, about 4 miles from the coast of Africa. It has a good port, but no fresh water. *Lat.* 43. 50. E. *Lat.* 12. 36. N.

Perinda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad. 23 miles SE. Carmulla, 188 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 75. 50. E. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

Perindary, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 5 miles SW. Errood.

Peringiano, a town of the island of Sardinia. 20 miles S. Villa d' Iglesias.

Peringersdorf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles WSW. Lauf.

Peringoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles NW. Ramanadporum.

Perjoree, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Curruckdeah.

Perinrapax, one of the Laccadive Islands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 71. 18. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Perisba, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 50 miles S. Hamadan.

Peritas, an island in the Spanish Maine. 10 miles W. Cumana Bay.

Perito, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 16 miles WSW. Celano.

Perivale, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 7 miles N. Ramanadporum.

Perkelskaren, a small island in the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 27. 24. E. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Perkeri, a town of Curdistan, on Lake Van. 18 miles E. Argish, 30 NNW. Van.

Perleberg, a town of Brandenburg, and capital of the Mark of Prenzitz, situated on

the Stepenitz, and containing about 370 houses. In the year 1638, it was pillaged by the Swedes; the inhabitants are principally trademen and farmers. 76 miles SE. Hamburg, 62 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 11. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Perm, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the Kama. 808 miles E. Peterburg, 620 E. Moscow. *Long.* 56. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Permacil, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1760, this town surrendered to the British; and in 1782, it was taken by the French and the troops of Hyder Ali. 17 miles NNW. Pondicherry, 45 SSE. Arcot. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 12. 14. N.

Permaloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles SW. Conjeveram.

Permelly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 30 m. NW. Nander.

Permiera Rocks, rocks in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Canara. 20 miles N. Mangalore. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Permskoe, a government of Russia, including the provinces of Perm and Ekaterinburg; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda and Tobolsk, on the east by the government of Tobolsk, on the south by Uphimskoe, and on the west by Viatikoe; about 360 miles from north to south, and from 240 to 260 east to west. *Long.* 52. to 63. E. *Lat.* 55. 15. to 61. 15. N. The province of Perm extends from *Long.* 52. to 58. E. *Lat.* 55. 30. to 61. 14. N.

Peruabiacaba, or *Paranonbiacuba*, a mountain of Brasil, near the city of St. Paul.

Pernalla, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat. 38 miles S. Surat, 30 W. Durrampour. *Long.* 72. 53. E. *Lat.* 20. 35. N.

Pernambuco, see *Fernambuco*.

Pernek, a castle of Hungary. 12 miles N. Presburg.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 1½ post N. St. Pol, 8½ N. Amiens.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles ENE. Avignon.

Pernia, a town of Croatia. 16 miles SE. Carlstadt.

Pernicious Islands, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 15 miles in circumference; so called by Roggewein, on account of one of the vessels belonging to his squadron being wrecked on the coast of one of them, in the year 1722. *Long.* 140. 45. W. *Lat.* 16. S.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, at the mouth of a river which forms a bay on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland. 12 miles E. Borgo, 35 W. Frederichhamn. *Long.* 16. 4. E. *Lat.* 60. 26. N.

Pernow, or *Pernau*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on a river near the Baltic, fortified and defended by a castle. In 1635, it was numbered among the Hanse towns. In 1562, it was taken by the Swedes from the Poles; who recovered it in 1565. The Russians took it in 1675, but restored it in 1617. It was afterwards taken by the Swedes; and finally, with the rest of Livonia, annexed to Russia. 92 miles N. Riga. *Long.* 42. 16. E. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Perustain, a town of Austria. 12 miles NNW. St. Wolfgang.

Peroe, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 miles SW. Patna.

Péronne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Somme, situated on the Somme, surrounded by marshes, and strongly fortified. This place has been several times besieged, but never taken; on which account it has been called *Pucelle*. It is a place of great antiquity; and the kings of the Merovingian race had a palace here. The number of inhabitants is said to be 17,000. 5 posts S. Cambray, 16½ NE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Perris Banhos, a range of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Perosina, an island in the Adriatic, about 12 miles in circumference. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Perot, an island of Canada, in the river St. Laurence, at the mouth of the Utawas river; 14 miles in circumference; fertile, and well cultivated.

Perota, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 45 m. E. Puebla de los Angeles.

Perouge, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 2 miles W. Meximieux, 6 NE. Montluel.

Perour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gooty. 24 miles SSW. Anantpour.

Perousa, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the river Cluson. It gave name to one of the four vallies of Piedmont. 6 m. N. Pinerolo, 24 E. Briançon.

Perouse, (*La*), *Straits of*, a narrow channel of the North Pacific Ocean, between the islands of Saghalien and Jesso.

Perpenagarde, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles S. Calicut.

Perpignan, a city of France, and capital of the department of the East Pyrenées; before the revolution, the capital of Roussillon, and the see of a bishop; situated on the Tet, about a league from the sea. The walls are of brick and stone, very high, and thick, with several bastions; the citadel is upon an eminence, and commands the town. This town was founded in 1068, by Guinard earl of Roussillon, and is said to have received its name from Bernard Perpignan, who kept an

inn on the spot. In 1643, it was taken by the French, and was afterwards annexed to that country. On the 23^d of August 1793, the Spaniards were defeated near it by the French; and on the 22^d of October following, the French were defeated here by the Spaniards. 19 posts SW. Montpellier, 224 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 59. E. *Lat.* 42. 41. N.

Perpura, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 38. 16. W. *Lat.* 3. 50. S.

Perquain, or *Pelham*, a small island on the south coast of England, in Pool Harbour.

Perquimins, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 36. 5. N.

Perquimins, a county of North-Carolina.

Perrabgunge, a town of Bengal. 17 miles N. Dinagepour.

Perrabgunge, a town of Bengal. 66 miles N. Dacca.

Perrel, a small island in the Gulf of Toniqua, near the coast. *Long.* 106. 58. E. *Lat.* 20. 59. N.

Perrecy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles NNW. Charolles, 16 E. Bourbon Lancy.

Perreux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 3 miles E. Roanne, 7 S. Charlieu.

Perriers, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Channel. 8 miles N. Coutances, 9 SW. Carentan.

Perritio, a river of Naples, which runs into the Crète, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Perrone, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 17 miles S. Fyzabad.

Perrot Island, a small island in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. 36. W. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Perros Gueric, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 4 miles N. Lannion, 7 N. Treguier.

Perrybazar, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, on the Caspian Sea. 2 miles N. Reshd.

Persa, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 60 miles E. Bahraitch.

Persa, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on the Danube. 45 miles E. Passarowitz.

Persac, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles SSE. Sultania.

Persab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Surgooja. 10 miles NNE. Surgooja.

Persab, a town of Mocaumpour. 36 miles SSW. Mocaumpour.

Persain, a town of Pegu, near a river of the same name. 132 miles SW. Pegu, 252 SSE. Aracan. *Long.* 94. 55. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Persain, a river of Pegu, which runs from the great river Ava, into the Bay of Bengal, a little to the south-east of Cape Negrais.

Persante, a river which rises in a small lake about four miles north-west from New Stettin, crosses Pomerania, and runs into the Baltic, a little below Colberg.

Persaw, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 7 miles NW. Marienburg.

Perschling, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles above Tulln.

Perschling, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name. 8 miles SW. Tulln.

Perscovari, a town of Walachia. 8 miles SW. Brancovani.

Persbore, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the Avon. It contains two churches, with 1910 inhabitants; and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. 9 miles SE. Worcester, 102 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Persia, a country of Asia, than which perhaps, none has been more various in its power and extent: even its present boundaries are in some degree unknown, especially towards Russia, Tartary, and India. The most ancient name of Persia was *Elam*, so called from Elam the son of Shem. In the book of Daniel, Esdras, &c. it is called *Paras*; the Orientals call it *Ajam*, *Irân*, and *Shabistân*, or the dominions of the Shâh. Herodotus calls the inhabitants *Cephenes*; and in very ancient times they called themselves *Artai*, and their country *Artai*. It has likewise been called *Achemenia*, and *Arasacia*, from its ancient kings. The extent has in different ages been as various as its names; but generally considered, it may be said to have been divided into the following provinces: Gedrosia, now Mecran; Carmania, now Kerman; Drangiana, now Segestan; Arochasia, now Rokkage; Paropamisus, now Sablestan; Bactria, or Bactriana, now Balk; Margiana, the north part of Chorasan; Hyrcania, at present Mazendaran and Corcan; Aria, the south part of Chorasan, Parthia; now Faristan, or Irak Agemi; and Susiana, now Chufistan. In the general outline, Persia is bounded on the north by Russia, the Caspian Sea, and the country of the independent Tartars; on the east by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the river Indus divide it; on the south it has the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf; and on the west it has Georgia, Kurdistan, Armenia, and Arabia. Its greatest extent from south to north is about 1140 English miles; and its greatest extent from east to west is about 1280 miles; though in many parts it is much narrower, especially towards the north, where, on the west, it contains but a narrow tract of land between Turkey and the Caspian Sea; and on the east it is also pent up between the same sea and the country of the Tartars. The temperature of the air is various, according to the different pro-

vincées. In the province of Adirbeitzan, the capital of which is Tauris, to the south of Armenia, the air is very cold, and yet very healthy; but in Taberistan or Mazanderan, to the south of the Caspian Sea, is very unwholesome. The country here is marshy, and abounds with an infinite number of insects, which dying when the marshes are dried up in summer, infect the air with poisonous exhalations; there are besides so many foetid waters in this province, that by overflowing part of the country, they occasion the inhabitants to have an earthy complexion. Shah Abbas transported 20,000 Armenian families into Taberistan, in order to people and cultivate it; but few of them withstood the insalubrity of the country, which is notwithstanding very fruitful. The air is not better in the province of Ghilan, which lies to the north-west of Mazanderan; and indeed is so bad in both, that it is customary to ask, when any person is appointed governor of either, whether he is guilty of robbery or murder, that he should be sent thither? The province of Persian Irak, of which Ispahan is the capital, and which lies about the middle of the kingdom, enjoys six months hot, and six months cold weather, though lying between the 31st and 36th degrees of north latitude. It snows there four or five times in the season, and sometimes in such quantities that it is impossible to find the roads. At about a league's distance from Ispahan, there is a stone three or four feet high; and when the snow happens to cover the ground to that height, it is a sign of a plentiful year. The first peasant that carries the news of it to court receives a reward of 100 tomans, about 230*l.* sterling. It rains here very seldom, except in April, when the showers are sometimes pretty heavy. In the southern provinces, especially along the sea coast, the air is so excessively hot and sultry, that it is very dangerous, and even mortal to Europeans, particularly to such as are not temperate in eating and drinking. Generally speaking the soil in Persia cannot be much commended; for though some parts are fruitful, others are perfectly barren, being mountainous and sandy. By reason of the scarcity of rivers there is only rain and dissolved snow for watering the land; and these falling from the mountains in small brooks and rivulets, render the vallies fertile. Here their corn ripens exceedingly soon, and in some parts they have a threefold crop in a year. At Ispahan they have almost all kinds of the choicest European fruits, but fairer and better; and by the dryness of the air they keep a whole year. The melons are excellent, and not dangerous, as in Europe; their apricots delicious; and their peaches large and good. They

have nine or ten sorts of very good grapes, which yield good wine, chiefly white, for the red wines do not keep so well, except that of Schiras. They have few trees but what grow in their gardens, and of these the palm-tree is the most carefully cultivated. Persia produces all sorts of culinary herbs, plants, roots, and pulse; it has store of cattle, especially oxen; and abounds particularly with poultry and game. The Persian breed is generally very thin, white, and good. Their horses are the finest in all the east; they are higher than the English saddle-horses, straight before, a small head, legs wonderfully slender and finely proportioned, gentle, good-travellers, very light and sprightly, and doing good service till they are eighteen or twenty years old. Their mules are next in request; they pace well, never fall, and are seldom tired; the highest price of a mule is about 4*5**l.* Their Arabian breed of asses is the best in the world: they have smooth shining hair, they carry their heads lofty; their feet are light, and they move them gracefully; some of them are valued at 20*l.* being kept for riding, and their masters love them for their lightness and easy going. Their beasts of burden are the common ass, like our's, slow, and heavy; and camels, of which there are two sorts, northern and southern; the latter, much the smaller, carry but seven hundred weight, the other can carry one thousand three hundred; both are profitable to their masters, as costing little or nothing to keep. The camel's hair is the most profitable fleece of all the tame beasts; fine stuffs are made out of it; and in Europe hats, with a mixture of a little beaver. As Persia is very mountainous, it is full of metals and minerals, which they began to work upon in the 16th century much more than in preceding times. Their diligence in this respect was owing to the great Shah Abbas. The metals usually to be met with are iron, steel, brass, and lead: minerals and mineral waters abound throughout Persia; sulphur and saltpetre are extracted out of the mountain of Damavend, which separates Taberistan from Irak. Wild beasts are not very common in Persia, because there are few forests; but in all woody countries, as in Hircania, now called Taberistan, there are abundance of lions, bears, tigers, leopards, porcupines, wild boars, jackals, and wolves; but the last not so numerous as any of the other species. Persia is divided into the following provinces: Schirvan, which is the most northern province of Persia, and lies along the western coast of the Caspian Sea; Adirbeitzan; Ghilan; Mazanderan with Taberistan; Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia; Chusistan; Farisistan; Kerman, or Keristan; Meccran, or Makran; Segestan; and Chorasán, in-

cluding Afterabat and Dagestan. Candahar was anciently a province of Persia, but is now independent. When the kingdoms of Media and Persia were united under Cyrus the Great, in the year of the world 3419, that prince having conquered Babylonia, erected the second or Persian monarchy upon the total ruin of the Assyrian empire, and thereby extended the Persian dominions through Assyria, Armenia, and all Asia Minor, to the very borders of Europe; but this monarchy continued no longer than 206 years, in a succession of twelve kings; the third of whom, Darius Hystaspes, invaded Greece, with an army of 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse; a force sufficient for overrunning all that country, if the virtue and bravery of the Greeks had not exceeded what could possibly have been expected for men. The Greeks could not get together an army of above 10,000 men, and yet this handful of people ventured, under the conduct of Miltiades, to give the Persians battle in the plains of Marathon, near Athens; and with the loss of 192 men only, according to Herodotus, entirely defeated that immense army. Xerxes, the son and successor of Darius, renewed the attempt against Greece, and after ten years' preparation, invaded it with so large an army, that the whole land was in a manner covered, and entire rivers drank dry by them; but this expedition did not prove more successful, for after the battle by land, at the straits of Thermopylæ, and the sea engagement at Salamis, Xerxes was glad to retire, and leave his general, Mardonius, with 300,000 men, to finish the war; which was indeed soon after put an end to by the entire rout of the Persian army, at the famous battle of Plataea. About 150 years after, Alexander king of Macedon invaded Asia; fought the numerous Persian armies, first at the river Granicus in Phrygia; secondly, at Issus, in Cilicia; and thirdly, at Arbela, in Assyria; in all which battles he obtained entire victories, and finally entered Babylon in triumph. At the grand partition of Alexander's dominions among his captains, Persia was made part of the Syrian kingdom of Seleucus Nicanor, but did not continue long so; for in the reign of Antiochus Theos, the grandson of Seleucus, the Parthians revolted under the conduct of Arsaces, a nobleman of that country, who persuaded the neighbouring nations to join with him, and assumed the title of king. He was succeeded by a race of princes, who were potent monarchs, and opposed the Romans with greater vigour than any other nation. This kingdom remained thus under the Parthian government, from the year of the world 3718, to the year of CHRIST 228, when Artaxerxes, a noble Persian, having slain

Artabanus III. and repelled the Romans, ascended the throne. This king is reckoned to have restored the ancient Persian race; and from him began a new dynasty, or race of kings, who, in twenty-eight generations, governed this country 406 years. In the year 634, the Saracens, under Omar, the successor of Mohammed, defeated Hormisdas II.; this put an end to that kingdom: so that Persia became a part of the Saracen empire, and was governed by certain deputies, with the title of sultans, under the grand caliph. In process of time the sultans of Persia, Babylon, &c. quarrelling among themselves, occasioned several revolutions and fluctuations of power, which in the end brought in the Turks. Tangrolipix overcame the sultan or king of Persia, in the year 1030, and assumed the government of that country. He was succeeded by a race of Turkish princes for about 200 years; and then a new dynasty of Tartarian princes gained the government. Haalan, the first of these, became king of Persia in the year 1260, and was succeeded by eight of his posterity till the year 1337; when, upon the death of Abusaid, the last of that house, the kingdom became divided amongst several Tartar princes, till about the year 1400, when Tamerlain reduced the whole to his obedience, and left it to his son Mirza Charock; but that family did not hold it long, for after continual feuds among themselves, in a succession of six generations, the last of them was defeated and slain, in 1472, by Usum Cassan, an Armenian prince, who was at that time governor of Turcomania, and founded a new dynasty, called the Armenian. There were five other princes of this line, the last of whom was first successful in war against the Sophian family, who then began to make a great figure in Persia; but he was at last defeated by Ismael Sophi, the founder of the dynasty of the Sophian race, who governed Persia till within these few years. In the beginning of the present century, Nadir Khan, the son of a Persian nobleman on the borders of Tartary, was invited by the reigning Thamas to assist in quelling a rebellion set on foot by Myrr Weis, the governor of Candahar, which he performed. But Nadir Khan, to whom Thamas has given the name of Thamas Kouli-Khan, that is, the slave of Thamas, thinking his services not sufficiently rewarded, and pretending that the king had a design against his life, or at least to set him aside, conspired against his sovereign, made him prisoner, and put him to death, as it is supposed; after which he usurped the throne, styling himself Shah Nadir, or King Nadir. He afterwards laid siege to Candahar, of which a son of Myrr Weis had possessed himself. While he lay at this siege,

the court of the Great Mogul being distracted by factions, one of the parties invited Shah Nadir to come to their assistance, and betrayed the Mogul into his hands. Hereupon having marched to Delhi, where having amassed the greatest treasure ever prince was master of, he returned to Persia, giving the Mogul his liberty, on condition of resigning the provinces on the west side of the Indus to the crown of Persia. He afterwards made a conquest of Usbeck Tartary, and plundered Bukhara, the capital city: then he marched against the Dagistan Tartars, but lost great part of his army in the mountains without fighting. He defeated the Turks in several engagements, but laying siege to Bagdad, was twice compelled to raise the siege. He proceeded to change the religion of the Persians to that of Omar, hanged up the chief-priests, put his own son to death, and was guilty of such cruelty, that he was at length assassinated by his own relations, in 1747, who have been fighting for the crown ever since. The contending parties have been reduced to two; and in the spring of the year 1763, Kerim Khan made himself master of all Persia, by the defeat of Fat Ali Khan. The highways were since safe, trade recovered its vigour, caravans are very frequent, and between 15,000 and 20,000 families of that kingdom, who had retired to Bagdad, successfully returned to their own country. At first Kerim Khan declined the title of king, assuming only in his firmans and on his coin that of *sabetsaman*, which signifies master of the present time; but he since, in the month of October of the same year, convoked all the Persian grandees to meet him at Isfahan, in order to assist at his coronation at Tauris. Persia is an absolute monarchy; the king's will is law in all cases; he judges of the lives and fortunes of his subjects, without regard to any other justice or law than his own pleasure; and that often leads him to extravagant severities. He has no established council, but is advised by such ministers as are most in favour; and the resolutions taken by the ladies in the harem frequently defeat the best laid designs. The crown is hereditary, excluding only the females; but the sons of a daughter are allowed to inherit. The laws of Persia exclude the blind from the throne; and this is the reason that the reigning prince usually orders the eyes of all the males of the royal family, of whom he entertains any jealousy, to be put out. The religion of the Persians is the same in substance with that of the Turks; though no nation in the world hate one another so much on account of religion as they do. The true ground of their division is, that the Turks pretend that Abubeker was the lawful successor of Mahomet,

Omar the successor of Abubeker, Osman of Omar, and then Ali; whereas the Persians assert, that Ali succeeded Mahomet, or ought to have succeeded him, as being his son-in-law, and that the rest were but so many usurpers of his right. For this reason the Turks hold the Persians to be hereticks.

Persiah, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles ESE. Basdeen.

Persian Gulf, a sea or inland lake, bounded on the north by Persia, and elsewhere by Arabia, except at the eastern extremity, where it communicates with the Arabian Sea: about 500 miles from east to west, and from 120 to 250 in breadth, from north to south; the principal river which runs into it is the Euphrates. The southern coast in particular is celebrated for its pearl fishery. Most part of the coasts, both on the north and south, belong to colonies of Arabians.

Perskenstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles NNE. Ottmichau.

Perso, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 10 miles NW. Udina.

Person, a county of North-Carolina, with 6402 inhabitants, including 2082 slaves.

Persoyah, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 66 miles SSW. Patna.

Perslain, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolestaw. 14 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

Persur, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 10 miles ENE. Gazypour.

Perswar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurrah. 15 miles S. Mahur.

Pertabgur, a fort of Hindoostan. 30 miles NE. Allahabad. *Long.* 82. 23. *E. Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Pertabpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 52 miles NE. Manickpour.

Pertabpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 15 miles NW. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. 10. *E. Lat.* 22. 35. N.

Pertels, a town of Austria. 6 miles N. Bohmish Waidhofen.

Perth, a town of Scotland, capital of the county to which it gives name, and one of the handsomest towns of the kingdom, stretching itself in length under the Grampian Hills, on the western bank of the Tay, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of nine arches: so beautiful is the approach, that the Romans, on seeing the river, exclaimed, "*Ecce Tyberim.*" The town consists of one principal wide street, well paved, but ill built: from which branch off two others on each side, at right angles. The Infirmary is a good building, finished in the year 1750, on the site of the Carthusian friary. The houses of the Grey and Black Friars, in this town; the former founded by Lord Oliphant, in the year 1460, the latter by Alexander II. in the year 1231, were the first that felt the rage

of reformation in Scotland, in 1559. The Black Friars stood without the north wall of Perth. Here James I. was murdered, in the year 1437, by Robert Graham, who gave him 28 wounds; and the queen received two, and was carried off. The king was buried in a very stately monument, in the Carthusian monastery, called *Monasterium vallis virtutis*, of his own founding; one of the most magnificent buildings in the kingdom, which, with the rest, was destroyed by the populace. The only remains of this magnificent structure is to be seen in the carved stones with which the south-east porch of St. John's church is built, now greatly decayed. The king's garments, full of stabs, were preserved here after the reformation. The present stately parish church, now divided into two kirks, belonged to one of these houses. The linen manufactures bring a considerable revenue to this town: 150,000*l.* worth being annually exported. 10,000*l.* worth of wheat and barley; and 48,000*l.* of salmon. In the river here are found pearls, of which 10,000*l.* worth were sent to London between the years 1761 and 1764, and sold from 10*s.* to 36*s.* per ounce, but the avarice of the owners exhausted the fishery. The house and the very room, where the attempt of the Gowries to seize or assassinate the king, was supposed to have been made, is now converted into barracks for a train of artillery: but the back stair, down which the Ruthvens were thrown, is pulled down. This strange event, however magnified or attested by contemporary writers, is made up of many improbabilities. The kings of Scotland, before James II. were crowned at Scone; and resided at Perth, as the metropolis of the nation. James resided, and was educated in the castle of Edinburgh; and was crowned there in the year 1437. The parliaments, and courts of justice, were removed from Perth to Edinburgh; but Perth kept its priority till the year 1482. After the battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298, Edward I. rebuilt the walls of Perth, and made it the residence of his deputies. Robert Bruce attacked it in the year 1306, when it was the head-quarters of the Earl of Pembroke, the English guardian. The earl sallied out and defeated him at Methven. In 1311, he scaled the walls, after a six weeks' siege, took and burnt the town, and levelled the works. After the battle of Duplin, Baliol took possession of and fortified it. It was soon after blockaded, without success, by the Scots; but it was surprised, and its fortifications razed the same year. It stood a long siege against the regent Robert, in the year 1339, and was taken by draining the ditch: the walls were repaired by James II. The first

demolition of monasteries began at Perth, in the year 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the Protestants, provoked them to besiege and take possession of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling, with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march, painted in the town clerk's office at Perth, is still to be seen. The Marquis of Montrose seized the place after the battle of Tibbermoor, in the year 1644; and Cromwell made himself master of it in 1651; and the commissioners ordered a citadel to be built on the south inch, capable of containing 500 men; now a green, beautifully planted. The Earl of Mar lay here a considerable time with his forces in the year 1715, and the Pretender was proclaimed. The town is supposed to have increased one-third, since the year 1745. It is a royal burgh, and united with Selkirk, Lanerk, and Linlithgow, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 14,878; of whom 3535 were employed in trade and manufactures. 42 miles N. Edinburgh, 436 N. London. *Long.* 3. 26. W. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Perth Amboy, see Amboy.

Pérthes, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 6 miles SSW. Melun.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 m. NW. St. Dizier.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland; bounded on the north by the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen; on the east by the counties of Angus, Fife, and Kinross; on the south by the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton; and on the west by the counties of Dumbarton and Argyre: about 60 miles from north to south, and 50 from east to west. It is divided into six districts, Athol, Breadalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern. Athol, which is the most northerly, is wild and mountainous; nor can any part be called level: however, considerable tracts are fertile in corn and pasture. There are many considerable lochs which abound in fish, particularly salmon; the greater of them discharge their waters into the Tay, which is the chief river of the county. On the borders of the county runs the great military road to the Highlands, over what are called the black mountains; the pass (says Mr. Pennant) is extremely narrow between high mountains, with the Garry running beneath, in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. This place is memorable for the defeat of King William's army in 1689, and the fall of the brave Viscount Dundee, at the moment of victory: here also a body of Hessians, in 1746, made a full pause, re-

refusing to march farther. It appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country. This county sends one member to parliament. The principal towns are Perth, Dumblain, Crieff, Blair, and Dunkeld. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 126,366; of whom 22,773 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 24,404 in agriculture.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia. 19 miles SE. Castello Aragonese.

Pertistagno, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 7 miles NNW. Friuli, 9 NE. Udina.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, near the Durance. 9 m. N. Aix, 12 SSE. Apt.

Pertuis d'Antioch, a strait or narrow part of the sea, between the Isle of Oleron, and the Isle of Ré.

Pertuis Breton, a narrow strait of the sea, between the Isle of Ré, and the coast of France.

Pertuis de Maumusson, a strait between the Isle of Oleron, and the coast of France, south of the island, about 1 mile wide.

Peru, a country of South America; bounded on the north by the viceroyalty of New Grenada, on the east by the provinces which depend on the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, on the south by Chili, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean; and extends from the 70th to the 81st degree of west longitude, and from the 4th to the 22d degree of south latitude. The Spaniards were unacquainted with Peru, till they had become masters of Mexico; a young cacique, in the neighbourhood of the Isthmus of Darien, gave them the first information, in the year 1513, when 190 Spaniards, attended by a thousand Indians, loaded with their baggage, as porters and guides, crossed the continent, and first discovered the Pacific Ocean, and the rich country of Peru, under the conduct of two soldiers of mean descent, Francis Pizarro and Diego Almagro. Huana Capac, the inca or emperor of Peru, had subdued Quito, and dying in the year 1529, left two sons, one by a princess of the blood royal, the other by a daughter of the king of Quito, and divided between them his empire. Huascar reigned at Cusco, and Atahualpa in Quito; but these two princes quarrelled, and engaged in a war, when Huascar was vanquished, and made prisoner. At this time, Pizarro arrived with the Spaniards. Some negotiations took place between Atahualpa and Pizarro, which ended in the imprisonment and subsequent death of the inca. Huascar had been already put to death in prison, by order of his brother. Some unavailing attempts were made to drive away the Spaniards, but the whole empire was soon compelled to submit to the yoke. The

empire of the incas is, according to the account of the Peruvians themselves, said to have been founded by Manco Capac, and to have continued for thirteen generations. These incas called themselves the descendants of the sun, which was the object of their adoration, as the source of light, of joy, and fertility; next to the sun they worshipped the moon and the stars. The lands of the kingdom, that were susceptible of cultivation, were divided into three parts; one appropriated to the sun, another to the inca, and a third to the people. The first were cultivated in common, as were, likewise, the lands of orphans, of widows, of old men, of the infirm, and of the soldiers who were with the army. These were cultivated immediately after the lands appropriated to the sun, and before those of the emperor. The season of this labour was announced by festivals; it was begun and continued with the sound of musical instruments, and the chanting of hymns. The emperor levied no tribute, and exacted nothing from his subjects, but that they should cultivate his lands; the whole produce of which being deposited in public magazines, was sufficient to defray all expences of the empire. The lands dedicated to the sun provided for the maintenance of the priests, and for the expences of consecrating those magnificent temples that were covered with gold, and whose roofs were of silver. The Peruvians, though at the very source of gold and silver, knew not the use of coin. They had neither commerce nor luxury; and the more minute arts, which owe their existence to the immediate wants of social life, were in a very imperfect state among them. They had not even hieroglyphicks, which, among all nations, were the first essays towards writing. All their sciences consisted in memory, and all their arts in example. They learned their religion and their history by hymns, and their duties and professions by labour and imitation. From the conquest, there hath only been one trifling insurrection in Peru. An Indian of the province of Xauxa, who declared himself of the blood of the incas, was proclaimed king in 1742. His countrymen, who flattered themselves that they should soon recover their religion, their laws, their lands, and their glory, flocked in crowds to his standard; but they were beaten and dispersed, after having made a considerable progress. This country, which is very irregular, may be divided into three classes. The principal Cordelera form the first; the summits of these, says M. de la Condamine, are lost in the clouds, and almost all of them are covered with enormous masses of snow, as old as the world. From several of these summits, which have in part tumbled down, and

from those immense heaps of snow, torrents of smoke and flame issue. Such are the fumigations of Colopaxi, Tongouragua, and Sangai. The greatest part of the rest have formerly been volcanos, or will, probably, one day become such. History has only preserved to us the æra of their eruptions since the discovery of America; but the pumice-stones, the calcined earths with which they are strewn, and the evident vestiges that the flame hath left, are authentic testimonies of the reality of former eruptions; their height is prodigious. From this boundary, which is where the snow never melts, not even in the torrid zone, one hardly sees, in descending 100 or 150 toises down, any thing except naked rocks, or dry sands: a little lower one may perceive some moss that covers the rocks, various kinds of heath, which, though green and damp, make a clear fire; round hillocks of spongy earth, on which grow small radiated and starry plants, whose petals are like the leaves of the yew. Throughout the whole of this space, the snow is only temporary, but it continues sometimes whole weeks and months. Lower still, the ground is commonly covered with a sort of loose grass, which rises a foot and a half high, or two feet. When we come down from these mountains, we find others that are less considerable, which occupy the middle of Peru. The summit of these is commonly cold, barren, and full of mines. The vallies between them are covered with numerous flocks, and seem to offer to agriculture the most copious harvests. There are seldom above two months of winter here; and in the greatest heat, we need only pass out of the sun into the shade, to enjoy the temperate zone. This rapid alternative of sensation is not however invariable, in a climate which, by the disposition of the ground alone, often changes in the course of a league. But let it be as it will, it is always found healthy. There is no malady peculiar to these countries, and those of our climate seldom prevail there. An European vessel, however, in 1719, brought thither an epidemic disorder, which carried off a great number of Spaniards and Meltees, and above 200,000 Indians. A more fatal present still, which these people have received in exchange for their gold, is the small-pox. It shewed itself here, for the first time, in the year 1588, and has not failed since to make, at intervals, inexpresible ravages. The people are not less exposed to this fatal distemper on the coast, known by the name of Vallies. Their temperature is not the same as is elsewhere found in the same latitude. It is very agreeable; and though the four seasons of the year are sensibly felt here, there is none that can, with propriety, be deemed inconvenient. The winter is the most strongly marked.

Whatever may be the cause of so regular a winter under the torrid zone, it is certain, that these vallies, which are covered with heaps of sand, are absolutely barren for a space of more than 300 miles, from Truxillo to Lima. The rest of the coast is less sandy, but it is still too much so to be fruitful. No fields are there found that can be styled fertile, except in such lands as are watered by the streams which descend from the mountains. Rain might contribute to impart to the soil the fertility of which it is destitute, but it is never known to rain in Lower Peru. The same reasons that prevent its raining in vallies, undoubtedly also hinder storms. Those of their inhabitants who never travelled in the mountains, are perfect strangers to thunder and lightning. Their terror is equal to their astonishment, when out of their country they first behold so uncommon a spectacle. But they have a phenomenon much more dangerous and dreadful, and which, in its consequences, leaves much deeper impression in the human imagination than thunder, and the ravages that accompany it. Earthquakes, which in other countries are so rare, that whole generations pass without beholding one, are so common in the vallies of Peru, that they have there contracted a habit of reckoning them as a series of dates; and they are so much the more memorable, as their frequent return does not diminish their violence. There are few places on this extensive coast, which present not most dreadful monuments of these horrible convulsions of the earth. The Peruvians were at first deprived of their possessions, as the Mexicans had been. Only a part of those lands, which, in the times of the incas, had been consecrated to the public occasions, was left to them in common. Each native is subject to a poll-tax from the age of 18 to 50. The liberty of the Indians underwent the same fate as their property. Those who were the slaves of government, and were employed in the labours indispensably necessary for new establishments, were ill fed and ill clothed. When there was no longer any occupation for them, they were transferred to private persons, whose siefs stood in need of hands to cultivate them. It is expressly prohibited by law, that the Peruvians should be obliged to work in the subterraneous mines, and yet there is no miner, who by his influence, or by his profusion, cannot compel them to it: continual oppression prevents the Indians from having any thing, even common necessities; they sow no maize but what is absolutely necessary for them, and they conceal it in secret caverns. The heads of a family possess alone the secret of this deposit, and go every eight days there to fetch provisions for the week. In fine, the corregidors have, for the most part, appro-

priated to themselves the exclusive right of selling to the Indians of their district the merchandise of Europe, and they either make them pay an exorbitant price for it, or oblige them to purchase what they do not want. The court of Madrid has given the Peruvians a Spanish protector, who is obliged to defend them; and a cacique of the country, who is charged with the management of their affairs. But too often the protector sells the Indians to any that will purchase them, and the cacique is too much debased to be able to oppose this oppression. Religion has not more power than the laws; it has still less. These people go to church as they do to their labour imposed upon them, execrating those foreign barbarians, who overwhelm both their bodies and their souls with intolerable yokes and burdens. Many have preserved the religion of their ancestors; and even in the great towns, where they are under the eyes of their tyrants, they have solemn days, on which they assume their ancient dress, and carry along the streets the images of the sun and moon. Some among them represent a tragedy, the subject of which is the death of Atahualpa. The Peruvians are indeed an instance of that stupidity in which it is in the power of tyranny to plunge men. They are fallen into a listless and universal indifference. The riches which their country hath offered them, do not tempt them; luxury, to which nature invites them, has no attraction for them. They are even insensible to honours. They are whatever one pleases, without any ill-humour or choice, caciques or matayos, the objects of distinction, or of public derision. They have lost all their passions. That of fear itself has often no effect on them, through the little attachment they have to life. They intoxicate themselves, and dance; these are all the pleasures they have, when they are able to forget their misery. Indolence is their predominant habit. "I am not hungry," they say to the person who would pay them for their labour. Among the animals of Peru are the llama, the vicuna, and guanaco. The llama, in several particulars, resembles the camel, as in the shape of its neck, head, and some other parts; but has no hump, and is much smaller, cloven-footed, and different in colour; for though most of them are brown, some are white, others black, and others of different colours; its pace resembles that of a camel, and its height is equal to that of an ass betwixt a year and two old. The Indians use them as beasts of carriage; and they answer very well for any load under a hundred weight. Anciently the Indians used to eat the flesh of them, and still continue to make that use of those which are past labour. They say there is no difference betwixt it and mutton, ex-

cept that the former is something sweeter; it is a very docile creature, and easily kept. Its whole defence is to eject from its nostrils some viscosities, which are said to give the itch to any on which they fall; so that the Indians, who firmly believe this, are very cautious of provoking the llama. In the southern provinces of Peru are two other animals, not very different from the llama; these are the vicuna and the guanaco; the only difference between them being, that the vicuna is something smaller, its wool shorter and finer, and brown all over the body except the belly, which is whitish. The guanaco, on the contrary, is much larger; its wool long and harsh; but the shape of both is pretty nearly alike. These last are of great service in mines, carrying metals in such rugged roads as would be impracticable to any other beast. Among the birds are found the gallinazos, a species of the vulture. These birds often make it their sole employment to watch the female alligator, during the dry season when she lays her eggs, the sides of the river not being then covered with water; the bird concealing itself among the branches of a tree, where it silently observes the female alligator till she has laid her eggs and retires; but she is no sooner under water, than the galinazo darts down on the repository, and with beak, claws, and wings, tears up the sand and devours the eggs, leaving only the shells. In the desert country only are found condors and zumbadores. The condor is the largest bird in these parts of the world; its colour and appearance resemble those of the galinazos, and sometimes it soars from the highest mountains so as to be almost out of sight; and by its seldom being seen in low places, a subtle air seems best to agree with it; though some, which have been tamed when young, live in the villages and plantations; they are extremely carnivorous, and are known frequently to seize and fly away with lambs, that feed on the heaths. The zumbador, or hummer, is a night-bird peculiar to the mountains and deserts; and they are seldom seen, though frequently heard, both by the singing and a strange humming made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. The gardens of all kinds in the villages are much frequented by the humming-bird, very remarkable, both for its smallness and the vivid colours of its feathers. Peru is governed by a viceroy, and is divided into the archbishopric of Lima, and the bishoprics of Arequipa, Cusco, Guamanga, and Truxillo, each of which is subdivided into jurisdictions. The revenue arising to the crown of Spain is very great, but the amount is not well known. Peru, a town of New-York, on the west side of Lake Champlain.

Perugia, a city, and capital of a province so called, in the dominions of the Pope; the see of a bishop immediately under the Pope. The citadel was built by Pope Paul III. to keep the citizens in awe, under pretence of founding an hospital. It has several churches, according to Berenger, 46 in the city and suburbs, and 41 convents. It has likewise three colleges, three academies, and an university. 60 miles SE. Florence, 72 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Perugiano, a province of the Papedom; bounded on the north by the duchy of Urbino, on the east by Umbria, on the south by the Orvietan, and on the west by Tuscany; the greatest extent from north to south 23 miles, and about as much from east to west: the Tiber crosses it from north to south, and is the only river of consequence. In it is a large lake which abounds in fish, formerly called *Lacus Trasimenus*, near which Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal. The country of Perugia is exceedingly fertile, and abounds in corn and wine. Perugia is the capital.

Peruipé, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 18. 20. S.

Peroise, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles WNW. Dixmude.

Perum, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, on the Nehen. 60 miles SW. Kelveh, 170 NNE. Kidge.

Peruse, La, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 m. S. Confolent.

Perussick, a castle of Dalmatia. 24 miles E. Zara.

Peruviana, a name given by the Spaniards to their possessions generally in South-America.

Peruvel, a town of France, in the department of the North. 5 miles N. Condé.

Perwir, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 6 miles NE. Gemblours.

Perzagno, a town of Albania, on the canal of Cattaro.

Perzene, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 8 miles NE. Bologna.

Peragossdan, a town on the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 58. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

Pe-san, a small island near the coast of China. *Long.* 120. E. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

Pesaro, or *Pezaro*, a town of the Papedom, in the duchy of Urbino, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino. It contains eight churches and 12 convents. The figs and olives which grow in the environs are in great estimation. This city was anciently called *Pisaurum*, and was made a Roman colony about the year of Rome 568, and a temple was built here to Jupiter *Pisaurus*. Plutarch, in his Life of Anthony, says, *Pisaurum* was laid in ruins by an earthquake,

a little before the battle of Actium; but that Augustus caused it to be rebuilt as soon as he was at peace. Totila king of the Goths, having taken and rained it; it was rebuilt by Belisarius general to the emperor Justinian. This city came successively under the dominion of the Malatesta, the Sforza, and the Borgia families; and at last under the power of the Popes. It is situated upon a small rising ground near the Adriatic Sea, and is pretty well fortified. It is almost a regular polygon of nine sides, the curtains of which are very strong. Its bastions are large, and faced with stone, as are the curtains. The ditch is broad and deep, but without water, and it has neither counterscarp nor any outwork. L. Attius or Accius, one of the most excellent tragic poets in ancient Rome; and Pandulfus Collenuig, author of a history of Naples, were natives of Pesaro; as was likewise *Æmilius Mancinus*, who wrote the history of his own country, and another book concerning its laws. 15 miles NE. Urbino, 38 NW. Ancona. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Pesca Pagani, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 6 miles NW. Muro.

Pescara, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Adriatic; fortified and defended by a castle. It was once the see of a bishop, removed to Atri. In 1798, this town was taken by the French. 10 miles N. Civita di Chieti. *Long.* 14. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Pescara, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pescara.

Pescarolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 9 m. NE. Cremona.

Pescataway, a town of Maryland. 25 miles SW. Annapolis.

Peschiera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the south coast of Lake Garda. This is a small but important fortress, built by the Venetians in the year 1549. It has but few houses, and an arsenal for some light gallees on the side of the lake. The French entered this town when abandoned by Beaulieu, on the 30th of May 1796. General Wurmser was defeated here on the 6th of August. In 1799, it was besieged and taken by the Austrians. 15 miles W. Verona, 17 NNW. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 42. E. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Peschise, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 11 miles NW. Vieste.

Pescia, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop. It contains three parochial, seven other churches, and five convents. The oil made here is much esteemed. 10 miles SW. Pistoia.

Pescia, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 7 miles S. Treviso.

Pescina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 5 miles SE. Celano.

Pescina Pompeia, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 9 miles N. Matera.

Pescina di Fratri, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 8 m. W. Vieste.

Pesco Castraro, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 miles NE. Aquila.

Pesco Costanza, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 7 miles SE. Sulmona.

Pesco Laurino, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 18 miles NW. Policastro.

Pesco Pagano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 11 miles NE. Tarento.

Pesco Verraro, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles Benevento.

Pescottor, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Towy, in the county of Caermarthen.

Pesequero, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 52. *W. Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Pesenbach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, eight miles above Lintz.

Peringan, a town of Candahar. 90 miles SE. Candahar.

Pesme, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 10 miles S. Gray, 8 NE. Auxonne. *Long.* 5. 39. E. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Pesnitz, (*Upper*), a river of Stiria, which rises near Schmierenberg, and runs into the Salm near Wipfelsbach.

Pesnitz, (*Lower*), a river of Stiria, which rises near Schmierenberg, and runs into the Drave, two miles W. Fridau.

Pesola, a lake of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Appenines.

Pesoege, see *Posega*.

Pesquera, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the Duero. 28 miles SE. Leon.

Pessan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 3 miles SE. Auch.

Pesser, a mountain of the county of Tyrol.

Pest, a royal and free town of Hungary, on the east side of the Danube, opposite Buda. Here is held the supreme court of appeal: a large military hospital; six convents, and several churches. The town is surrounded with a wall and moat. In the year 1526, and again in the year 1541, it was taken by the Turks, who held it till 1602, when it was retaken by the Hungarians, and defended by them against a fresh attack of the Turks. But in the following year, being abandoned through fear, it fell once more into the hands of the Turks, who, in 1684, set fire to it and marched to Buda. The Imperialists upon this, indeed, took possession of the town, but abandoned it again, not returning till two years after, when it was reduced to a very poor condition.

tion, but was raised by the liberality of the emperor Leopold. In 1721, a commission met here to enquire into the religious grievances of the Protestants, and was closed the following year at Presburg. There are four annual fairs held at Pest, each lasting eight days. 90 miles SE. Presburg, 103 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 19. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Pestdon, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 10 miles S. Marienburg.

Pesti, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, situated near the ruins of the ancient Pestum or Possidonia, which was ruined by the Guiscards, and abandoned in the 11th century. Among the ruins are three temples, a theatre, an amphitheatre, a church, &c. 20 miles SE. Salerno.

Pesticcia, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 9 miles N. Turfi.

Pestivien, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles SSW. Guingamp, 12 N. Rostrenen.

Pestovskoi, a town of Prussia, in the government of Viatak, on the Suran. 48 miles NNE. Slobodskoi.

Pesu, or *Siu*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang. 317 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 117. 0. E. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Pesver, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles W. Kermansha.

Pesumscut, a river of the province of Maine, which runs into Portland Bay.

Petacciata, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 22 miles SE. Civita Borella.

Petaja, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 22 miles N. Jamsio.

Petalions, a cluster of small islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, near the south-west coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 24. 16. E. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

Petapolly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 26 miles NE. Rajamundry.

Petapa, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 20 miles SE. Guatimala.

Petatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, on a river of the same name. 120 miles NW. Culiacan. *Long.* 104. 34. W. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Petatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 70 miles SE. Zacatula, 135 SSE. Mechoacan. *Long.* 102. 6. W. *Lat.* 18. N.

Petatlan, a river of Mexico, which crosses the north part of the province of Culiacan, and runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Pet-ta-yarg, a small island in the Chinese Sea. *Long.* 119. 49. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Pet-tche-li, a province of China; bounded on the north by the great wall which separates it from Tartary, on the east by the Sea of

Corea, on the south by the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan, and on the west by Chan-fi. It is divided into nine different countries, which have each a fou, or principal city of the first rank, on which several other towns are dependent. These towns are 140 in number; 20 of which are *tebeou*, or towns of the second rank, and 120 are *hien*, or towns of the third rank; besides an infinite number of boroughs and villages, some of which are as large as cities, but have not that name, because they are not enclosed with walls or ditches. The air is temperate; yet though its greatest latitude does not exceed 42 degrees, the rivers are frozen four months in the year, viz. from about the middle of November to the middle of March. The rainy season is only towards the end of July, and the beginning of August: it seldom rains at any other time, but the dew which falls in the night, moistens the earth, which is observed to be dewy every morning. This moisture dries at the rising of the sun, which is succeeded by a very fine dust, which penetrates every where, and gets into rooms which are shut up with the utmost care. The country is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful: it produces less rice than the southern parts, because it has but few canals; nevertheless, besides what is sown along the sides of the rivers, there is some sown dry in several places, which grows very well, but is hard, and therefore not so easily dressed as the other sort. In other respects, it plentifully produces all sorts of grain, and chiefly wheat and millet; all sorts of cattle, pulse, and great plenty of fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, chestnuts, walnuts, figs, peaches, grapes, &c. The rivers abound in fish, and the mountains have mines of coal. Among the different sorts of animals of this province, there are a particular sort of cats, which the Chinese ladies are very fond of, and which they keep very tenderly; they have long hair and hanging ears. But what renders this province the most considerable is, that the riches of the whole empire are brought hither; the northern and southern provinces, striving to outvie each other, in furnishing it with every thing they produce, that is most uncommon and delicious. The people in general are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences, as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger, more warlike, and better able to undergo the fatigues and hardships of war. In this they resemble the other Chinese who inhabit the northern provinces. Sir George Staunton estimates the population of this province at 38 millions. Peking is the capital.

Petchora, a river of Russia, which rises in the eastern part of the province of Ustiug, and empties itself into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 50. 34. *E. Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Petelange, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 9 miles SW. Sarreguemines, 13 NE. Morhange.

Peterborough, a city of England, in the county of Northampton, the see of a bishop. An ancient monastery was founded here, in the middle of the seventh century, by Peada, son of Pendar king of Mercia, which, being destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by King Edgar, and became a nitred abbey, till in the year 1541 it was converted by Henry VIII. to a cathedral and a bishop's see. Before that time, Peterborough was only a village. It is situated on the Nen, which is navigable to Northampton, 40 miles above Peterborough. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3449, of whom 753 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here is a plentiful market on Saturday; and two members are returned to parliament. 42 miles NE. Northampton, 81 N. London. *Long.* 0. 14. W. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Peterborough, a town of New Hampshire. 22 miles E. Chesterfield.

Peterdorf, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles NNE. Muehrau.

Peterhead, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the east coast, with a harbour on the German Ocean; erected into a burgh of barony in 1593. The road is capable of securing a large fleet, and the pier is constructed for the convenience of landing goods from vessels. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in a manufacture of woollen, and in fishing. Here is a medicinal spring. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4491, of whom 914 were employed in trade and manufactures. Prince Charles landed here in 1755. 33 miles N. Aberdeen, 35 ESE. Banff. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Peterkingen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 9 miles N. Berne.

Petersbach, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 5 m. N. Aichstatt.

Petersberg, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 48 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

Petersburg, or *St. Petersburg*, a city of Russia, and capital of the whole empire, situated on the river Neva. The beginning and increase of this great city were very extraordinary; for till the year 1703, the only buildings on the spot where this flourishing metropolis now stands, were two small fishing huts. But Peter the Great having in that year taken the town Nyenschanze, seated on the river Neva, and made himself master of this country, its commodious situation for the Baltic trade determined him to build a town and fortress here. He immediately began to put his project in execution, calling the town by his own name. At first it was designed only for a place of arms, to which all kinds of military stores might be conve-

niently brought from the interior parts of the empire; so that by that means, the war with Sweden might be carried on with more vigour and dispatch. At this time both the public edifices and private houses were built only with timber. The dock and the town had no other fortifications than a mean rampart of earth; nor were the streets paved. In short if the czar had been then deprived of the place, the loss of it would not have been great. But the victory of Pultawa, and the conquest of Livonia, inspired Peter I. with hopes that he should be able to preserve his conquests, and to render Petersburg the capital of his empire. His fondness for maritime affairs, a desire for perpetuating his name, and his aversion to Moscow, where, in his younger years, he had received so much ill-treatment, were the chief motives that induced him to lay the foundation of this new seat of empire; to which some add another inducement, namely, the pleasure of mortifying the Russians who were so strongly attached to the city of Moscow. Upon this Peter I. ordered the castle to be built with stone, the admiralty to be walled in with the same materials, and all the buildings to be erected in a handsome and more durable manner, and gardens to be laid out. In the year 1714, he removed the council to Petersburg, and handsome edifices were erected in a straight line for the public offices, which, in 1718, were also translated hither. The principal families, likewise, were ordered to make this their residence, and build houses according to their abilities. But all this occasioned an irregularity in the buildings; for the situation of the town was not precisely laid out till the year 1721. The nobility and burghers had been directed to build their houses on the island of Petersburg; and not a few buildings, both public and private, were accordingly erected there. But afterwards, the emperor determined that the whole town should stand on the island of Wasil-Ostrow. The streets were marked out; canals were dug; the island was to be fortified with 57 bastions, and the nobility had their houses to begin a second time. However the death of the czar put a stop to the execution of this plan; and the stone buildings which had been erected went to ruin. The reluctance of the Russian nobility to settle at Petersburg was no more than what was natural; as they can neither live so cheap nor so commodiously here as they did at Moscow. The country about Petersburg is none of the most fertile; so that provisions are brought to that city from a great distance, and must be paid for in ready money; which was no small grievance to the nobility, who chiefly subsisted on the produce of their estates, but seldom abounded in money. Besides, Moscow seemed much

fitter for the imperial seat; being in the centre of the empire, from whence justice might be more easily administered, and the national revenue be received and disbursed with more conveniency and dispatch. Petersburg, besides other inconveniences, seemed to them to lie too near the Swedish frontiers. However, this city in the time of Peter I. became large and splendid; and under his successors received additional improvements; so that it is now ranked among the largest and most elegant cities in Europe. Petersburg lies partly on the continent, and partly on several islands formed by the branches of the Neva. The low and swampy soil on which it stands, has been considerably raised with trunks of trees, earth, and stone. Its situation, however, is pleasant, and the air salubrious. The city is about six English miles in length, and about as many in breadth, and has neither gates nor a wall. The river Neva is about 800 paces broad, near Petersburg, but has not every where a proportionate depth of water; so that large merchant ships are cleared at Cronstadt; but the men of war, built at Petersburg, are conveyed to Cronstadt by means of certain machines called camels. Succeeding sovereigns have continued to embellish Petersburg, but none more than the late empress; who may, without exaggeration, be called its second founder. Notwithstanding, however, all these improvements, it bears every mark of an infant city, and is still, as Mr. Wrexal justly observes, "only an immense outline, which will require future empresses and almost future ages to complete." The streets in general are broad and spacious, and three of the principal streets, which meet in a point at the admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the suburbs, are at least two miles in length. Most of them are paved, but a few of them are still suffered to remain floored with planks. Dr. Busching says there are 600 houses built of stone, the rest of timber. Mr. Coxe, on the contrary, says, that the brick houses are ornamented with white stucco only, and that there are only two stone buildings in Petersburg, the church of St. Isaac, and a palace given by the empress to Prince Orlov. This city, from its low situation, is subject to inundations, and in the year 1777, the waters of the Neva overflowed, and in several streets rose four feet and a half in depth, and destroyed several buildings. An academy is established at Petersburg, for the instruction of 200 students, designed to be masters of the provincial schools. The Imperial Academy of Sciences owes its institution to Peter the Great. The number of inhabitants is estimated at about 126,700. The value of the exports in British ships, in the year 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. sterling, and the

goods imported in the same year were estimated at 423,942l. The government of Petersburg is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Finland, the government of Viborg, the Lake of Ladoga, and the government of Olonetz; on the south-east by the government of Novgorod; on the south by the government of Pskov; and on the west by the Gulf of Finland, the government of Revel, and the Tchudskoe Lake which separates it from the government of Riga. Its form is an irregular triangle, about 550 miles in circumference. Petersburg is 540 miles NNE. Warfaw. *Long.* 47. 44. E. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

Petersburg, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 1 mile S. Osnabruck.

Petersburg, a town of Virginia, on the Appamattok. During the American war, the British troops destroyed here 4000 hogheads of tobacco, a ship, and several small vessels. 18 miles S. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

Petersburg, a town of Pennsylvania. 20 miles SW. York.

Petersburg, a town of the state of Georgia, on the Savanna. 40 miles NW. Augusta. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 33. 55. N.

Petersburg, a town of the state of Kentucky, on the river Kentucky. 12 miles SE. Franckfort. *Long.* 85. 4. W. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Petersdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 24 miles E. Königsberg.

Petersdorf, or *Petramstorff*, see *Berchtholdsdorf*.

Petersfield, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1159; of whom 748 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19 miles NE. Portsmouth, 53 SW. London. *Long.* 0. 54. W. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Petershagen, (formerly *Hockleve*), a town of Westphalia, in the county of Minden, and once the residence of the Bishop of Minden.

Petershagen, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 12 miles SW. Corlin.

Petersham, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 50 miles W. Boston.

Petershausen, a princely Benedictine abbey near Constance, on a branch of the lake, late under the protection of the house of Austria; founded in the year 980: the Roman month was twenty florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 40 rix-dollars, 54 kruitzers. In 1802, it was, with the diocese of Constance, given as an indemnity to the marggrave of Baden.

Peterskirchen, a town of Austria. 5 miles N. Sonneberg.

Peter's Point, a cape of England, on the

coast of Lincolnshire. 4 miles SE. from the mouth of the Witham.

Peterswald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 18 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

Peterswaldau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 9 miles S. Schweidnitz.

Peter-Wardein, a fortress of Hungary, on the north side of the Danube, opposite Peter-Wardein, in Slavonia.

Peter-Wardein, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube, strongly fortified. In the year 1526, the Turks made themselves masters of it, but quitted it in 1687, when the Hungarians took possession of the place. It is chiefly remarkable for the glorious victory obtained near it over the Turks, in the year 1716, by Prince Eugene. This district is the settled quarters of the Peterwardein regiment of foot. 216 miles SSE. Vienna, 38 NW. Belgrade. *Long.* 19. 37. E. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

Petherton, (*North*), a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 2346 inhabitants. 8 miles NE. Taunton, 140 W. London. *Long.* 4. 11. W. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Petherton, (*South*), a town of England, in the county of Somerset, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 1674 inhabitants: on the Parret. 19 miles E. Taunton, 131 W. London. *Long.* 3. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Petigliano, a town of Etruria. 50 miles SE. Sienna, 27 NE. Orbitello.

Petin, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 99. 27. E. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

Petina, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 6 miles SW. Cagiano.

Petistaguit, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 60. 26. W. *Lat.* 50. N.

Petit Port, a harbour on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Petit Port, a harbour on the coast of Peru, near the Equator.

Petite Chiette, see *Chiette*.

Petite Pierre, see *Lutzelstein*.

Petite Riviere, a town of Hispaniola. 15 miles ENE. St. Marco.

Petite Riviere, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. 65 miles NE. Quebec.

Petite Terre, a small island in the West Indies, near Defcada.

Petite Trou, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 19 miles E. Jeremie.

Petkum, a town of East Friesland. 3 m. SE. Emden.

Petnhofen, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 7 m. SSE. Aichstatt.

Petombo, see *Tumb*.

Petouné Hotan, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the government of Kirin Oula.

48½ miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 124. 34. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Petouné Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 9 miles NW. Petouné Hotun.

Petra, see *Krac*.

Petra, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 13 miles NE. Bova.

Petra, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 2 miles NNW. Girgenti.

Petra, a seaport town in the island of Metelin, situated on an almost inaccessible rock. *Long.* 26. 14. E. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Petrabar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles E. Ranigur.

Petralia, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 17 miles S. Miltretta.

Petralia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles ESE. Cosenza.

Petranta, a town of Etturia, near the sea coast. 15 miles NW. Lucca. *Long.* 10. 21. E. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Petrastrunia, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles S. Benevento.

Petratschen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 4 miles WSW. Ragnitz.

Petrel Island, a small island in Dusky Bay, near the coast of New Zealand, a little to the north of the harbour in Anchor Island.

Petrella, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 11 miles E. Molise.

Petrella, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 26 miles SE. Durazzo.

Petrella, a town of the dutchy of Urbino. 20 miles NW. Urbino.

Petri, or *Petieri*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Petricow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 9 miles S. Chrudim.

Petrikow, or *Peterkau*, or *Petrkow*, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw. It is a commercial, but not a large town, in which the kings of Poland were formerly elected, and diets held. In 1641 and 1731, it was consumed by fire. 48 miles ESE. Siradia.

Petrikow, a town of Lithuania. 130 m. SE. Novogrodek.

Petrinia, a strong town of Croatia, on the south side of the Kulpa, built in the year 1592, by Afan Pacha. In the year 1594, it was taken, and the fortifications destroyed, by the Archduke Maximilian. In the year 1595, while the Turks were repairing it, it was taken by Robert de Eggenburg. In the year 1696, the Turks attempted to retake it, but were repulsed. They were more successful in the year 1702, but it was afterwards restored to the emperor. 37 miles E. Carlsstadt, 156 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Petrinia, a river of Croatia, which rises near Pusta Petrinia, and runs into the Kulpa, near Petrinia.

Petrinia, (*Pusta*), a town of Croatia, near the source of the Petrinia. 10 miles S. Petrinia.

Petriski, a lake of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 3 miles NE. Jenitza.

Petrizzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 5 miles Squillace.

Petroleum Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Petrona, a town of Croatia. 14 miles N. Carlsstadt.

Petronell, a town of Austria. 7 miles NE. Brugg.

Petropavlovskaja, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 16 miles SSW. Selenginsk.

Petropavlovskaja, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha. 52 miles ENE. Verchouralsk.

Petropavlovskaja, see *St. Peter & St. Paul*.

Petropavlovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Ischim. 40 miles E. Ischim.

Petropskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 56 miles ESE. Krasnouphimsk.

Petroskol, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 24 miles S. Perm.

Petrovatz, a town of Croatia. 22 miles SSE. Carlsstadt.

Petrovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. 52 miles S. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 40. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Petrovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza. 40 miles NW. Saratov. *Long.* 44. 54. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Petrovskaja, a town and fort of Russia, situated on a bay of the sea of Asoph, with a harbour. 24 miles SW. Mariupol.

Petrovskaja, a bay on the north coast of Russia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 106. 14. E. *Lat.* 76. 10. N.

Petrovitz, a town of Bohemia, in circle of Konigingratz. 8 m. ENE. Konigingratz.

Petrovitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 7 miles SSW. Czaflau.

Petrovitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Moldau. 6 miles S. Seltschan.

Petrownah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles SSW. Patna.

Petrozavodsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, situated on the west coast of the Onezskoe Lake. 224 miles SSW. Archangel, 132 NE. Petersburg. *Long.* 34. 14. E. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Petschaken, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 8 miles S. Pilgram.

Petschanoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 183 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 76. 34. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Petschanoi, a cape on the north coast of Russia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 165. 14. E. *Lat.* 75. 25. N.

Petschnezza, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 12 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Petska, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 11 miles ENE. Gitschin.

Petskau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 22 miles E. Eger, 68 W. Prague. Long. 12. 55. E. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Petsmo, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 21. 33. E. Lat. 63. 14. N.

Pettal, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 20 miles E. Coilpetta.

Pettapolly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor, situated on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. 42 miles SW. Masulipatam, 42 NE. Ongole.

Pettapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajamundry. 30 miles ENE. Rajamundry.

Pettapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 12 miles NW. Amedabad.

Pettaw, a town of the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, containing one parish church, and three cloisters. The manufactories of this town are considerable. It is a very old place, being frequently mentioned as well by the Roman as other ancient authors. Toward the year 1042 or 1043, the Hungarians were defeated near this place by the Stirian marggrave Ottacar III. 13 miles ESE. Marpurg, 100 S. Vienna. Long. 15. 53. E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

Petten, a village of Holland, near the German Sea, celebrated for its oysters. In 1799, it was taken by the British. 10 miles NW. Alcmear.

Pettenaw, a town of the county of Tyrol, near the Inn. 12 m. WSW. Inspruck.

Pettendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles SW. Bayreuth.

Petterel, a river of England, which runs into the Eden near Carlisle.

Petterkarw, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 24 miles ESE. Marienwerder.

Petterlingen, see *Payerne*.

Petttersdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 28 miles E. Königsberg.

Pettterswaldt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 24 miles SSW. Brandenburg.

Pettterswaldt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 10 m. W. Heilsberg.

Petterwitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 4 m. SSE. Neidenburg.

Petterwitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 4 miles N. Bichopwerder.

Petticotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 27 miles S. Tanjore.

Pettinco, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, which runs into the sea, 6 miles NW. Mistretta.

Pettini, a small island in the gulf of Venice. Long. 44. 49. E. Lat. 24. 37. N.

Pettorano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo. Circa. 5 miles S. Sulmona.

Pettstatt, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles S. Bamberg.

Petty Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. Long. 52. 20. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Pettycur, a harbour and landing-place from Leith, on the coast of Fife, in Scotland, a little to the west of Kinghorn.

Pettworth, a town of England, in the county of Suffex, with a considerable weekly market on Saturday, and 2664 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Chichester, 49 SSW. London. Long. 0. 36. W. Lat. 50. 59. N.

Petzen, a mountain of the duchy of Carinthia. 4 miles S. Preuburg.

Petzenkirchen, a town of Austria. 8 m. E. Ips.

Petzenstein, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 35 miles NNE. Nuremberg, 28 SSW. Bayreuth.

Pevensay, or *Pemsey*, a town of England, in the county of Suffex, situated on a small river, which runs into a bay in the English Channel, called *Pevensay Harbour*, with 750 inhabitants. Here is an ancient castle, belonging to Robert earl of Moreton, and thought by an antiquarian to be the greatest and most entire remains of Roman building to be seen in Great-Britain. Its name shews it stood anciently in an island by the sea; and it makes a figure in our early history. Duke Bertold gave it to the abbey of St. Denis, in the year 952. Here Swain landed, in the year 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his son Harold ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ships, and three years before he sheltered himself and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed, to conquer England, as is expressly marked in the Bayeux tapestry, which calls it *Pevensæ*. At present it is near two miles from the sea. It is circular, and encloses seven acres. 14 miles WSW. Hastings, 63 S. London. Long. 0. 29. E. Lat. 50. 49. N.

Pever, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which runs into the Wever, near Northwich.

Peverel Point, a cape or point of land on the coast of Dorsetshire, on the English Channel, south of Pool Harbour; at the end is a ledge of rocks which extend far into the sea. On this point is a battery. 12 miles WSW. from the Needles. Long. 3. 3. W. Lat. 50. 34. N.

Peuplingue, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 5 miles SW. Calais.

Pewet Island, a small island in the German Sea, near the coast of Essex. 5 miles SSW. from the entrance into Harwich Harbour.

Pewet Island, a small island in Poole Harbour.

Pewsum, a town of East-Friesland, the principal place of a bailiwick. 6 miles NNW. Emden.

Peyauuny, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles S. Mahomdy.

Peyerbach, a town of Austria. 7 miles W. Efferding, 16 W. Lintz.

Peyerson's Point, a cape on the north coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 32. W. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

Peyjorce, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Kitchwara. 14 m. SSW. Ragoogur.

Peyrac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 5 miles NW. Gourdon, 9 SW. Martel.

Peyrat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 12 miles ESE. St. Leonard, 21 E. Limoges.

Peyrefitte, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 5 miles W. Limoux.

Peyrebourade, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 10 miles S. Dax, 16 E. Bayonne.

Peyrei, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 15 miles SW. Poitiers.

Peyrelau, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 9 m. NE. Milhau.

Peyrillat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 12 miles NW. Limoges.

Peyrins, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 4 miles N. Romans.

Peyrolles, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: celebrated for its medicinal waters. 9 miles NE. Aix.

Peyroux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 9 miles SW. L'Isle Jourdain.

Peyruis, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 15 miles SW. Digne, 8 NE. Forcalquier.

Peyrusse, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 6 miles SW. Albin, 9 SE. Figeac.

Peysterf, a town of Austria. 12 miles WSW. Feldburg.

Pey-yu, a small island near the coast of China, in the Chinese Sea. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Pez, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 20 m. N. Breno.

Pezza, a river of Russia, in the government of Archangel, which rises in Lake Varzelkoi, and runs into the Mezen, 12 miles SE. Ofokolkoi.

Pezzenas, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Herault. It is a handsome commercial town, and contains about 7000 inhabitants. 2½ posts NE. Beziers, 101½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 31. E. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Pezilla, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées. 6 miles W. Perpignan.

Pezo de Rega, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes, a celebrated depot of port wine. 7 miles NW. Lamego.

Pezos, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 40 miles W. Oviedo.

Pfaff, a mountain of Austria, bordering on Stiria.

Pfaffenberg, a town of Bavaria. 14 miles NW. Dingellingen, 16 N. Landshut.

Pfaffendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 m. S. Weismain.

Pfaffendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles SE. Lichtenfels.

Pfaffendorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles N. Ebern.

Pfaffendorf, a village of Silesia, in the principality of Leignitz; remarkable for a battle fought here in 1760, between the Austrians under Laudohn, and the Prussians commanded by the king in person. The loss of the former is said to have been 8000 men killed, wounded, and taken, including 80 officers, with 23 pair of colours, and 82 pieces of cannon. The Prussians lost one general, 500 men killed, and 1200 wounded. The king had a horse killed under him, and his clothes were shot through in several places. 1 mile N. Leignitz.

Pfaffendorf, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles ESE. Culm.

Pfaffenhausen, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Augsburg, on the Mindel. 3 miles N. Mindelheim, 21 SW. Augsburg.

Pfaffenhausen, a town of Bavaria. 13 miles NNW. Landshut, 9 SSE. Abensperg.

Pfaffenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 6 miles S. Colmar.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Bavaria, on the Ilm. In 1745, the French and Bavarians were defeated here by the Imperialists. 14 miles SSE. Ingolstadt, 24 N. Munich. *Long.* 11. 28. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Bavaria. 13 miles SW. Amberg, 28 NNW. Ratibon.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 9 miles W. Hagenau.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Wurtemberg. 8 miles W. Heilbronn, 18 N. Stuttgart.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach, on the Rednitz. 2 miles N. Roth.

Pfaffenreut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SSE. Wunsiedel.

Pfaffenschlag, a town of Austria. 4 m. WNW. Behnrich Waidhoven.

Pfaffreyer, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. 10 miles SE. Friburg.

Pfafsroda, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 16 miles Freyberg.

Pfadt, see *Faido*.

Pfaldorf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstätt. 6 miles NE. Aichstätt.

Pfalzel, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. Here was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, afterwards converted into a convent. 3 miles NE. Treves, 10 SE. Kyllburg.

Pfanberg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles N. Gratz.

Pfanheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles ENE. Aut.

Pfaskirchen, a town of Austria. 5 m. NW. Putzeinsdorf.

Pfeddersheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 24 miles NNW. Spire, 23 S. Mentz.

Pfedelbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 1 m. S. Ohringen.

Pfegers, an abbey of Switzerland, in the county of Sargans, founded in the year 720; and in the year 1196 the abbot was made a prince of the empire. Near it are some celebrated baths, which belong to the abbey. 4 miles S. Sargans.

Pfetsikon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 10 miles E. Zurich.

Pfessingen, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 4 miles S. Bâle.

Pfersdorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles S. Killingen.

Pfeter, a town of Bavaria, on a small river of the same name. 9 miles NW. Straubing, 14 E. Ratibon.

Pfeter, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Pfeter.

Pfeuterbach, a river of Baden, which runs into the Rhine, 5 miles W. Etlingen.

Pfin, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 12 miles E. Sion.

Pfinz, a river of the dutchy of Baden, which rises about a mile north from Wildbad, passes by Durlach, &c. and runs into the Rhine, about a mile above Germertheim.

Pflau, a town of the county of Tyrol. 16 miles W. Bolzano.

Pforing, a town of Bavaria, surrounded with walls, on the Danube. 14 miles E. Ingolstadt, 7 W. Abensperg.

Pforte, or *Schulpforte*, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Saale. In it was formerly a considerable Cistercian monastery, now turned into a charity school. 2 miles SW. Naumburg.

Pforten, a town of Lusatia. 12 miles S. Guben, 62 NNE. Dresden.

Pforzheim, a town of the dutchy of Baden, seated on the Entz, which at this place receives the Nagold and Wurm. Pforzheim was formerly the residence of the youngest branch of the margraves. In it is

a special superintendancy, a grammar-school, and an orphan-house. In the year 1689, it was destroyed by the French. In 1799, it was taken by the same enemy, but soon evacuated. 8 miles SE. Durlach, 20 WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Pframa, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSW. Marceek.

Pfreimbdt, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Leuchtenberg, on the Nab. 15 miles SW. Leuchtenberg, 11 E. Amberg.

Pfreimtsch, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Nab. at Pfreimbdt.

Pfullendorf, a town of the dutchy of Baden, formerly governed by counts of its own; but in the year 1180, transferred to the emperor Frederick. In 1204, it was made imperial, and continued to till in 1802, it was given among the indemnities to the margrave of Baden. Its assessment to the matricula was 46 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wezlar 33 rix-dollars 69½ kruitzers. 14 miles WNW. Ravenspurg, 18 NNE. Constance. *Long.* 9. 18. E. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Pfullingen, a town of Wurtemberg. 2 miles S. Reutlingen, 20 S. Stuttgart.

Pfundt, a town of the county of Tyrol. 15 miles W. Bolzano.

Pfyn, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick. 7 miles W. Constance, 28 NE. Zurich.

Phalempin, a town of France, in the department of the North. 9 miles SW. Lille.

Phalsburg, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, founded in the year 1570, and fortified by Vauban in the year 1680. 4 m. ENE. Sarrebourg, 4 W. Savern.

Phanagora, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Kuban, on the coast of the Black Sea. The Tartars call this place Taman. It has no harbour. 60 miles E. Theodosia. *Long.* 36. 40. E. *Lat.* 45. N.

Pharan, a town of Arabia Petrea, near the Gulf of Suez, once the see of a bishop, of which little remains at present besides a convent. 40 miles N. Tor.

Pharkova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Niznei Tunguska. 528 miles ESE. Turuchansk. *Long.* 106. 54. E. *Lat.* 61. 35. N.

Pharrkirchen, a town of Bavaria. 19 m. SW. Dingeltingen, 24 W. Passau.

Phaschin, a small island in the Frozen Ocean, near the south coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 57. 24. E. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

Phasis, or *Phase*, see *Rhine*.

Phatez, a town of Russia, in the government of Kurik, on the Ufoza. 40 miles N. Kurik.

Pheasant's Island, or *Island of Conference*, an island situated in the river Bidassao, between France and Spain.

Phedorovka, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Bug. 60 miles NW. Cherson.

Phedorsievska, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks, on the Choper. 44 miles W. Archadinskaiia.

Pheer Furrid, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles ENE. Notchengong.

Pheldschanetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 20 m. SE Kizliar.

Phelin, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Phelin. 96 m. N. Riga. *Long.* 25. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Phelia, a river of Russia, which runs from Lake Virtz to the Baltic, which it enters at Pernov.

Phercinterskoi, a cape of Russia, on the east coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 77. 14. E. *Lat.* 77. 30. N.

Philadelphia, a city of the United States of America, capital of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, first founded in the year 1682, by the great Mr. Penn, by whom the town was incorporated in the year 1701, and endowed with the privilege of choosing a mayor, recorder, aldermen, common-council, sheriff, and town-clerk. It is situated on a neck of land, at the confluence of the two fine rivers Delaware and Schuylkil. It was laid out in the form of a parallelogram, or long square, and designed to extend two miles from river to river, and to compose eight long streets, which were to be intersected at right angles by sixteen others, each a mile in length, broad, spacious, and even; with proper spaces left for the public buildings, churches, and market-places. In the centre is a square of ten acres, round which the public buildings are disposed. The two principal streets, called High-street and Broad-street, are each 100 feet in breadth, and most of the houses have a small garden and orchard; from the rivers are cut small canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are fine and spacious; the principal 200 feet wide, and the water so deep, that a vessel of 500 tons burthen may lay her broadside to it. The warehouses are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ship-building are so well adapted to their purposes, that twenty ships have been seen on the stocks at the same time. In the year 1790, a new charter of incorporation was obtained, in some respects different from the first. The churches, or places set apart for public worship, are twenty-six for Christians of different persuasions, and a synagogue for Jews. The number of houses in Philadelphia, in the year 1792, was 5000; and the number of inhabitants 40,000. In the year 1786, 910 vessels, great and small, were entered at the custom-house in Philadelphia; and in the year 1787, the number was 780. The principal exports are wheat, flour, In-

dian corn, flax-seed, beef, and rice. In the month of October 1777, this city was taken by the British troops. In the year 1793, a great number of the inhabitants were carried off by a pestilential disorder; according to the most authentic account, upwards of 4000 perished in the months of August, September, October, and November. *Long.* 75. 10. W. *Lat.* 35. 57. N.

Philinskoï, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, or the Irtysh. 120 miles N. Tobolsk.

Philip Islands, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Hunter, in the year 1791, on his return from New South-Wales to England. He says, "on the 14th of July, in the morning, we saw land, bearing north; this we found to be two islands, joined together, or nearly so, by a long sandy spit, above water, which reached for about two-thirds of the distance from the eastmost or largest island, to the westmost, which is small. All round the largest is a sand-bank above water, which extends from the foot of the higher land about half a mile into the sea, and may have shoal water from it. We saw on the beach a few natives running along shore, as the ship sailed past. These islands are dangerous to ships in the night, on account of the sandy spits, which project from them; they were covered with shrubs, and had but few tall trees on them, and the land is but low; the latitude of the large or eastmost island is 8. 6. S. and longitude 140. 3. E. I did at first suppose them to have been a part of the New Carolines, but they seem to lie quite alone, and are about five miles asunder. I called them Philip Islands, after Arthur Philip, the governor of New South Wales." *Long.* 140. 3. E. *Lat.* 8. 6. S.

Philiphaugh, a village of Scotland, near Selkirk. In 1646, the brave Montrose was defeated here by Lesley.

Philip Szalaz, see Szalaz.

Philippeau, an island, 24 miles in circumference, situated in the NW. part of Lake Superior. *Long.* 88. 53. W. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Philippeau, a bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the Straits of Bellisle. *Long.* 55. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Philippeville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, anciently called *Corbigny*, till Mary of Austria fortified it, in the year 1577, when it received its present name, in honour of Philip II. king of Spain. The fortifications were strengthened by Louis XIV. 12 miles NW. Givet, 27 N. Charleville.

Philippi, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 25 miles S. Emboli.

Philippin, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. *Long.* 91. 30. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Philippine, a town of Flanders, strongly fortified, situated on an arm of the Scheldt. The Dutch seized it in 1633, and greatly augmented the fortifications. In the year 1747, it was taken by the French under Comte Lowendal, and restored at the peace of Aix le Chapelle. On the 23d of October 1794, it was taken by the republican troops of France, under General Michaud. 15 miles E. Sluys.

Philippine Islands, a cluster of islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, first discovered by Ferdinand Magellan, in the year 1521, where this celebrated navigator lost his life, after having taken possession of them in the name of the King of Spain. They are said to be 1200 in number, of which 500 or 600 are said to be of importance. No attempt was made by the Spaniards to subdue or plant the Philippine Islands, until the year 1564, in the reign of Philip II. when Don Louis de Velaico, viceroy of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez Delagaspes thither, with a fleet from Mexico, and a force sufficient to conquer these islands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. son of Charles V. who was then upon the throne of Spain, and they have ever since been subject to that crown. The principal islands are noted under their respective heads.

Philippines, (New,) see *Pelew Islands*.

Philippine Bay, or *Bahia de Corles*, a bay on the south coast of Cuba. Long. 83. 50. W. Lat. 22. N.

Philippopoli, see *Filippopoli*.

Philippowu, a town of Lithuania. 40 miles W. Grodno.

Philpstal, see *Creutzburg*.

Philip's Norton, see *Norton St. Philip*.

Philipsburg, a town of New Jersey, on the Delaware. 35 miles W. Morristown.

Philipsburg, a town of New-York. 25 miles N. New-York.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of the duchy of Baden, late in the bishopric of Spire, near the Rhine. It was formerly called *Udenheim*, but being purchased by the bishop, it was surrounded with walls, and fortified. Protestants and Roman Catholics enjoy a free exercise of their religion. In the year 1634, this town was taken by the Swedes, and the year following by the Austrians. In the year 1644, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1676, when it was taken from them by the Imperialists. 5 miles SSE. Spire, 15 E. Landau.

Philipstadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmland, surrounded with lakes and mountains. It was built by, and had its charter of privileges from Charles IX. who called it after the name of his son Charles Philip. When this town was consumed by fire, in 1694, its privileges

were revoked, and the inhabitants included under the jurisdiction of the provincial court. But in 1720, it obtained the privileges of a trading place; and a justiciary, with an assistant, was also appointed to preside in the court of judicature that was erected here. In the year 1775, it was again consumed by fire, but has been since rebuilt. 30 miles NE. Carlstadt. Long. 13. 27. E. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Philpstown, a town of Ireland, in King's county, where the assizes for the county are held. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 17 miles N. Maryborough, 38 W. Dublin. Long. 7. 18. W. Lat. 53. 17. N.

Philopolis, a settlement of Pennsylvania. 100 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

Phippi's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago; about 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Phirsova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 20 miles ENE. Ischim.

Phirsova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur. 20 miles N. Stretensk.

Phonia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 22 miles WSW. Corinth.

Phokavarah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 50 miles E. Sultanpour.

Phoory, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 28 miles S. Tolnani.

Phridiesgam, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland. 60 miles W. Viborg. Long. 26. 34. E. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Phrolichino, a lake of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 60 miles N. Barguzinsk.

Physgeah, a town of Algiers, whence water is conveyed to Constantin, at the distance of 16 miles.

Pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 12 miles NW. Tching-tou.

Piacenza, or *Plazenza*, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy annexed to Parma, on the south side of the Po. The streets are handsome, broad, and straight; one in particular, called the Stradone, is reckoned the longest and most beautiful in Italy, being 3000 feet in length. The fortifications are inconsiderable, the citadel is large, and capable of some defence; it is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna, and contains, besides the cathedral, one collegiate, twelve parochial, and thirty-eight other churches, eight abbeys, sixteen convents, and an university. In several of the churches are some excellent paintings; the city hardly contains 20,000 souls, in which are reckoned 2000 ecclesiastics. This city has always challenged the precedence with Parma. The Piacentin, or duchy of Piacenza, is about 30 miles in length, from north to south, and from eight to fifteen in breadth from east to west; and in its political state annexed to the duchy

of Parma. The soil is fertile, equal to any in Italy; in it are found mines of iron, copper, and vitriol. In June 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austro-Russian troops. In 1800, it was taken from the Austrians, with 2000 prisoners, by the French under Murat. 32 miles SE. Milan, 32 NW. Parma, *Long.* 0. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Piadella, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 20 miles N. Como, 5 S. Gravedona.

Piadena, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 16 miles W. Mantua.

Pialapour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 8. E. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

Pial ul Geel, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 10 miles E. Lick.

Pialitz, a river of Russia, which runs into the White Sea, near Pialitza, *Long.* 37. 44. E. *Lat.* 66. 10. N.

Pialitza, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea. 100 miles N. Archangel.

Pialny, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dindigul. 23 miles WNW. Dindigul, 48 SE. Coimbatore. *Long.* 77. 37. E. *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

Piana, a town of the island of Corfica. 9 miles NW. Vico.

Piana, a river of Russia, which runs into the Sura, near Yadrin, in the government of Kazan.

Piana, a small island near the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

Piana, a small island near the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 39. 17. N.

Piana, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Pianeg, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 16 miles ENE. Yarensk.

Pianello, a town of the island of Corfica. 18 miles E. Corte.

Pianezza, a town of France, on the Dora. 4 miles W. Turin, 10 NE. Rivalta.

Piankashaws, Indians of America, in the Indiana Territory.

Piankatank, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Piano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 16 miles SW. Modena.

Piano delle Corte, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 12 m. NNW. Cangiano.

Piano Picola, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 2 miles W. Vieste.

Pianosa, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Etruria, anciently called *Phunatia*, and used as a place of exile. 7 miles SSW. from the island of Elba. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Piapis Harbour, a port on the north coast of the island of Waygoon, on the Equinoctial Line. *Long.* 130. 45. E.

Piaquemines, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, *Long.* 91. 37. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Piasanskoi, (*Niznei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, near the Frozen Sea. 488 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 87. 14. E. *Lat.* 69. 16. N.

Piasanskoi, (*Verchnei*), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, near the Frozen Ocean. 460 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 87. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Piasky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 12 miles ESE. Lublin.

Piastra, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan, on the river Piastra. 50 miles NW. Chiametlan.

Piastra, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

Piastra, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guasteca. 15 miles S. Panuco.

Piastra, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 55 miles S. Puebla de los Angeles.

Piat Sopok, a cluster of five islands among the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 189. 46. E. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

Piatek, a town of Samogitia. 15 miles NNE. Miedniki.

Piatek, or *Piontek*, or *Prontko*, a town of the duchy of Warsaw, celebrated for its beer. 8 miles NNE. Lenczicz.

Piatia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles SW. Gierace.

Piatiger, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 16 miles E. Kai.

Piatnitzka, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 28 miles NNW. Eniseisk.

Piatra, a town of Italy, in the county of Bormio. 2 miles S. Bormio.

Piatti, see *Patti*.

Piatzina, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 32 miles NW. Kargopol.

Piave, a river which rises in the Tyrolese, crosses the Feltrin and Trevisan, and runs into the Adriatic, 16 miles NE. Venice.

Piavesella, a river of Italy, which joins the Sile, at Trevigio.

Piawo, a lake of Russia, in the government of Archangel. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

Piaw, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 15. 52. N.

Piazida, a river of Russia, which rises in Lake Piazinskoi, and runs into the Kargiskoi Sea, at Verchnei Piazinskoi, *Long.* 87. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

Piazinskoi, a lake of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 252 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 89. 14. E. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Piazza, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 14 miles ENE. Salerno.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, in the valley of

Noto, situated almost in the centre of the island, and containing 18,000 inhabitants. 25 miles N. Alicata, 35 WSW. Catania. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 27. 23. N.

Piazzola, a town of the island of Corsica. 5 miles ESE. La Porta.

Piberstein, a town of Austria. 10 miles W. Freyhatt.

Pibigga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 55 miles SW. Patna.

Pibrac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles W. Toulouse.

Pic de l'Etoile, (*Le*), a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Monsieur Bougainville in 1768, from its shape like a sugar-loaf. It was seen by Quiros in 1606, and by him called *Nuestra Señora de la Luz*. This is one of the group called by Quiros, *Terra Austral del Espíritu Santo*; by Bougainville, the *Archipelago of the Great Cyclades*; and by Cooke, *New Hebrides*. *Long.* 163. 9. E. *Lat.* 14. 29. S.

Pic Lamanon, a mountain on the west coast of the island of Saghalien, so called by Perouse. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Pic Martiniere, a mountain on the west coast of the island of Saghalien, so called by Perouse, from a French botanist of that name, who accompanied him on his voyage, on account of the great number of curious plants found there.

Pica, a river of South-America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, forming a harbour at its mouth, *Lat.* 20. 12.

Picaning, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. *Long.* 4. 35. W. *Lat.* 5. 25. N.

Pic de Luc, a town of the dutchy of Spoleto. 16 miles SSE. Spoleto, 14 E. Narni.

Pica de Regalados, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 5 miles NNE. Braga.

Picardy, before the revolution, a considerable province of France; bounded on the east by Champagne, on the south by the Isle of France, on the west by Normandy and the Channel, and on the north by Hainaut, Artois, and the German Ocean; the land in general is fertile, and is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Somme, the Oise, the Authie, the Canche, the Deule, the Lys, and the Serre. Amiens is the principal city. It now forms the department of the Somme, part of the department of the Straits of Calais, and the department of the Aisne.

Picaucelle, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles NW. Charentan.

Picavea, Indians of America, on the banks of the Great Miami.

Pichana, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 130 miles NW. Cordova.

Picherie, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 miles E. Carcassonne.

Pichineha, a mountain of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Piura, and bishopric of Truxillo, whose height is said to be 2432 toises above the level of the sea.

Pichincha, a town of South America, in the province of Quito. 15 miles NE. Quito.

Pichmanskoj, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the lake Latcha. 32 miles SSW. Kargapol.

Picerno, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 8 miles WNW. Potenza.

Picciotti, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 15 miles SE. Reggio.

Pick, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, *Long.* 86. 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Pick, a small island in the north part of Lake Superior. *Long.* 86. 28. W. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

Pickering, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday; situated in a vale, to which it gives name. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1994, of whom 1386 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here are the remains of an ancient castle. 26 miles NE. York, 223 N. London. *Long.* 0. 40. W. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Pickering, a county of United America, in the Mississippi territory.

Pickersgil Cove, a harbour in Christmas Sound. 5 miles NNE. York Minster.

Pickersgil Harbour, a port of New Zealand, on the south shore of Dusky Bay. *Long.* 166. 18. E. *Lat.* 45. 47. S.

Pickersgil Island, a small island in the South Atlantic Sea, near the south coast of the island of Georgia, so called from Capt. Cooke's third lieutenant. *Long.* 36. 42. W. *Lat.* 54. 47. S.

Pickersville, a town of South-Carolina. 20 miles ESE. Cambridge.

Pickets, a town of Virginia. 35 miles SSW. Washington.

Pickouagamis, a river of Canada, which runs from Lake Shabamoulian to Lake St. John.

Pico, one of the Azores, so called from a very high mountain, terminating, like Teneriffe, in a peak, and reputed by some writers equal to it in height. The mountain Pico, which gives name to the island, is filled with dismal dark caverns or volcanoes, which frequently vomit out flames, smoke, and ashes, to a great distance. At the foot of this mountain, towards the east, is a spring of fresh water, generally cold, but sometimes so heated with the subterraneous fire as to rush forth in torrents, with a kind of ebullition like boiling water, equalling

that in heat, and sending forth a stream of sulphureous fetid vapours, liquified stones, minerals, flakes of earth all on fire. The circumference of Pico is computed at about fifteen leagues; and its most remarkable places are Pico, Lagoas, Santa Cruze or Cruz, San Sebastian, Pesquin, San Rocko, Playa, and Magdalena; the inhabitants of which live wholly on the produce of the island, in great plenty and comfort. The cattle are various, numerous, and excellent in their several kinds; it is the same with the vine and its juice, prepared into different wines, the best in the Azores. Besides cedar and other timber, they have a kind of wood which they call teixo, solid and hard as iron, and veined when finely polished like a rich scarlet tabby, which colour it has in great perfection: the longer it is kept, the more beautiful it grows; hence it is, that the teixo-tree is felled only for the king's use, or by his order, and is prohibited from being exported as a common article of trade. *Long.* 28. 16. *W. Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Pico, a mountain of Spain, on the confines of New and Old Castile and Extremadura.

Pico, or *Puerto de Pico*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on a mountain, near the source of the Tormes.

Pico Sacro, a mountain of Spain, in Galicia. 9 miles S. Santiago.

Pico Teneriffe, a mountain of Barbadoes. 1 mile S. Cuckold's Point.

Pico el Teje, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles WSW. Segorbe.

Pico d'Urbino, a mountain of Spain, in Old Castile. 12 miles S. Calzada.

Picolata, a fortress of East Florida, on the river St. John. 27 miles NW. St. Augustine.

Picolo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles S. Udina.

Pico, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Xauxa, 20 miles N. Guanica Velica.

Pictou, an island near the north coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 13. *W. Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Picts' Wall, an ancient wall, built by the Romans, to defend the Britons from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, from Carlisle to Newcastle. There are still some remains visible in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

Pidaura, a town of the Morea, anciently called *Epidaurus*, situated on the west coast of the Gulf of Engia. 35 m. E. Napoli di Romania. *Long.* 23. 24. *E. Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Piddle, or *Trent*, a river of England, in the county of Dorset, which runs into Pool Harbour, a little below Wareham.

Pidissjarvi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Uleå. 48 m. E. Gamla Karleby.

Piede, or *Piete*, (*La*), a town of Mexico.

Piedi Orezza, a town of the island of Corsica. 12 miles ENE. Corte.

Piedicorte, a town of the island of Corsica. 12 miles ESE. Corte.

Piedmont, late a country and principality of Italy, and part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia; bounded on the north by the Valais, on the east by the duchies of Milan and Monferrat, on the south by the country of Nice and the territories of the Genoese, and on the west by Savoy; about 120 miles in length from north to south, but considerably less from east to west. The first inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been the Umbrians, Etrurians, Ligurians; and afterwards Gauls, when they established themselves in Italy, under Brennus, &c. from whom it was called *Cisalpine Gaul*, or *Gaul on this side the Alps*, with respect to Rome. It afterwards became a part of Lombardy, and in the 13th century, was annexed, by conquest, to Savoy. Its present name it has acquired, probably from its situation *ad Pedem Montium*, at the bottom of the Alps, about six centuries. The country in general is the most fertile in Italy. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; the rivers abound with excellent fish, and the forests with game. In a word, Piedmont produces all the necessities of life, and particularly corn, wine, fruits of most kinds, hemp and flax, and the most valuable silk in Italy. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almost united to each other by an immense number of villages, inasmuch that the whole country has been called a large city. The principal towns are for the most part fortified, and garrisoned with troops. In it are one archbishopric, (Turin,) and eight bishoprics, Vercelli, Asti, Ivrea, Aosta, Alba, Mondovì, Saluzzo, and Fossano. Turin is the capital. There are above thirty rich abbeys in Piedmont, besides a great number of priories, commanderies, and monasteries. The principal rivers are the Po, the Taparo, the Sturia, and the Doria. In the year 1802, the whole country was annexed to the French republic, and divided into six departments, under the names of the *Pi*, *Doria*, *Marengo*, *Sezia*, *Stura*, and *Tanaro*.

Piedrahita, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 26 miles WNW. Avila.

Piedras, a river of Terra Firma, which runs into the Caribbean Sea, 40 miles E. Cape Aguja.

Piegaio, a town of the Popedom. 14 miles SW. Perugia.

Pielawesi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio, on a lake. 35 miles NW. Kuopio.

Pielis, a town of Sweden, in the govern-

ment of Kuopio, on a large lake. 70 miles ENE. Kuopio.

Piomente, a town of Istria. 11 miles S. Capo d'Istria.

Pienes, a small island of Japan, near the harbour of Sacca.

Pienin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 36 miles N. Cracow.

Pieno, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 18 miles N. Lecco.

Pienza, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, under the Pope. 45 miles S. Florence. Long. 11. 34. E. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Piera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 16 miles NW. Barcelona.

Pier Head, a cape on the NE. coast of New Holland, and west point of Thirsty Sound.

Pieraco, a town of the marquisate of Ancona. 5 miles N. Ancona.

Pierbach, a town of Austria. 8 miles NNW. Grein.

Pierce's Island, a small island in Piscataqua river.

Pierced Island, a small island or rock in the gulf of St. Laurence, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea passes. 15 miles S. Cape Gaspe.

Piercy Island, a small island, near the east coast of New Zealand, a little to the east of Cape Brett.

Pierfont, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 8 miles SE. Compiègne, 8 N. Crespy.

Pieroguanis, Indians of Canada, who inhabit the west bank of Lake St. John.

Pierre, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 15 miles N. Louhans.

Pierre Buffière, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 9 miles SSE. Limoges, 14 SW. St. Leonard.

Pierre à Poisseau, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Long. 3. 24. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Pierre Pertuis, a pass in Mount Jura, cut out of a rock. 8 miles NW. Bienne.

Pierrefeu, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles N. Hieres.

Pierrefitte, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 m. N. Le Donjon.

Pierrefitte, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 7 miles W. St. Mihiel, 10 NE. Bar le Duc.

Pierrefitte, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 miles N. Paris.

Pierreforte, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 SW. St. Flour, 6 E. Aurillac.

Pierrelatte, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 12 miles S. Montélimart, 15 N. Orange.

Pierres de Lecq, see *Paternostres*.

Pierzele, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 60 miles E. Lidzja.

Pieski, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 40 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Pietenpach, a river of Austria, which joins the Reifen, near Schwadorf; both emptying themselves together into the Danube, 12 miles below Vienna.

Pietola, a village of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, near Mantua: an obelisk was erected here to the memory of Virgil, a native of this place, by Bonaparte; and further out of respect to that great poet, this great general granted the inhabitants an indemnification for all their losses by the war.

Pieton, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, a little above Charleroy.

Pietra Castello, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 6 miles NW. Volturara.

Pietra Corbara, a town of the island of Corfica. 11 miles N. Bastia.

Pietra Galla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 2 miles SSW. Acerenza.

Pietra Mala, a village of the kingdom of Etruria, where a flame is observed to issue from the earth, with an apparent cavity. 20 miles NNE. Pistoia.

Pietra Mala, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles S. Cosenza.

Pietra Malara, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 7 miles N. Capua.

Pietra Maura, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 4 miles NW. Lefina.

Pietra Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles WNW. Cariati-Vecchia.

Pietra Pertosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 12 miles SE. Potenza.

Pietra Prezia, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 10 m. SW. Castro Giovani.

Pietra Puleina, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 3 m. N. Benevento.

Pietra Petrosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 16 miles S. Acerenza.

Pietra Pulema, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 m. NNE. Benevento.

Pietra di Roma, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on the north coast. 18 miles W. Pati.

Pietra Sama, a town of the republic of Lucca. 12 miles W. Lucca.

Pietra Santa, a town of Etruria. 6 miles SE. Massa.

Pietra Vairan, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 11 miles E. Sezza.

Pietrafesa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 7 miles SW. Potenza.

Pietralbo, or *Petralbo*, a town of the island of Corfica. 10 miles S. St. Fiorenzo.

Pieve, a town of Genoa. 2 miles NW. Albenga.

Pieve, (*La*), a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on the Reno, surrounded with an earthen rampart and a ditch. The army of Pope Urban VIII. assaulted this place twice, without success.

Pieve del Duca, a town of Italy, in the depart. of the Rubicon. 4 m. W. Rimini.

Pieve del Mona, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 5 miles ENE. Cremona.

Pieve St. Giacomo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 7 miles E. Cremona.

Pieve a Sieve, a town of Etruria. 10 m. E. Florence.

Pieve di Cadora, see *Cadora*.

Pieve di Sacco, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, situated on a canal called Fiumcello, containing about 5100 inhabitants. In 1513, it was plundered and burned by the French. 10 miles E. Padua.

Pieve de St. Maurizio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles E. Cremona.

Pieve St. Stefano, a town of Etruria, on the Tiber. 15 miles N. Arezzo.

Pieux, Les, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles SW. Cherbourg, 12 W. Valognes.

Piekmakl, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 38 m. SSW. Kuopio.

Pig Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton, *Long.* 79. 42. W. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Pigeon Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 88. 6. W. *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Pigeon River, a river of the state of Tennessee, which runs into the French Broad River, *Long.* 82. 56. W. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

Pigeon Houes, a mountain of New Zealand, so named by Captain Cook, from its supposed resemblance. *Long.* 209. 42. W. *Lat.* 35. 19. S.

Pigeon Island, an island in Dusky Bay, New Zealand, a little to the south of Facile Harbour.

Pigeon Island, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Cicacole. *Long.* 83. 23. E. *Lat.* 17. 34. N.

Pigeon Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Canara. *Long.* 74. 5. E. *Lat.* 14. 2. N.

Pigeon Island, a fortified island in Port Royal Bay, Martinico.

Pigeon Island, an island near the east coast of Ceylon. 10 m. NNW. Trinkamaly.

Pigmatka, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the north coast of Lake Onezskoe. 16 miles S. Povenetz.

Pigna, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 20 miles NE. Nice, 9 NE. Vintimiglia.

Pignan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 miles W. Montpellier, 8 N. Frontignan.

Pignans, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 18 miles NE. Toulon.

Pignerola, or *Pinerola*, a town of France,

in the department of the Po, late capital of the province of the Four Vallies in Piedmont, near the Cluson, formerly fortified with great care, and considered as the key of Italy. It was a long time in possession of the French, who ceded it to Savoy, in the year 1713, after having destroyed the fortifications: it is at present only surrounded by a wall. In the year 1748, it was erected into a bishopric, under the archbishop of Turin. 16 m. SW. Turin, 27 NNW. Coni.

Pigrin, a Russian settlement, on the west coast of America, in Beering's Strait. *Long.* 191. 40. E. *Lat.* 65. 54. N.

Pigwakket, a river of Maine, which runs into the Saco. 5 miles S. Pigwakket.

Pigwakket, a town of America, in the district of Maine. 27 miles NW. Portland.

Pihlais, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafä. 83 miles SE. Wafä.

Pihlern, a town of Austria. 3 miles SW. Steyr.

Pihtipudas, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafä. 105 miles E. Wafä.

Pilar, El, a town of New Grenada. 25 miles ENE. Tunja.

Pilareti, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 54 miles SSW. Teflis.

Pilate, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 30 miles SSE. Port Paix.

Pilatla Pass, a mountainous road in Hindoostan, leading from the Carnatic into the circar of Cuddapa. 17 m. S. Udegherri.

Pilaya, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Pilaya and Paspaya. 50 m. S. La Plata.

Pilaya and Paspaya, a jurisdiction of Peru, under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

Pilchowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 36 miles SE. Oppeln, 16 NE. Ratibor. *Long.* 18. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Pilco Mayo, a town of Peru. 25 miles NE. Potofi.

Pilco Mayo, a river of South-America, which, after a south-east course of about 600 miles, runs into the Parana, by two mouths, between *Lat.* 25. 40. and 26. 20. S.

Pilsante, a town of Abascia, on the Black Sea. 16 miles SSW. Anakopia.

Pilgerun, or *Pilgrim's Rest*, a Moravian town of Pennsylvania. 140 miles NW. Pittsburg.

Pilgram, or *Peldrzimow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 31 miles ENE. Bechin, 52 SSE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 7. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Piliatchin, a cape on the east coast of Russia, in the Penzinskoi Sea. 272 m. ENE. Ochotk. *Long.* 155. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Pilio, a town of Thibet. 67 miles N. Tourfan Hotun.

Pilis, a town of Hungary. 8 miles SE. Gran, 18 NW. Buda.

Pilkallen, a town of Prussian Lithuania.

64 miles E. Königsberg, 30 SE. Tilfit. *Long.* 22. 57. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Pilkopen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, situated on a mountain, where the ancient Prussians placed an idol, called *Pilkob*, which they worshipped. 30 miles N. Königsberg.

Pilkington, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 5786 inhabitants, including 3824 employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles S. Bury.

Pill, or *Crockern Pill*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, on a point of land, at the mouth of the Avon, where it joins the Severn at Kingroad; chiefly inhabited by mariners and pilots, employed to navigate vessels up the river and down the Bristol Channel. 12 m. below Bristol.

Pilladee, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Tomar.

Pillage Bay, a bay on the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 62. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Pillau, a seaport town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, situated on a tongue of land that projects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Frisch Haff, with a good harbour; well fortified, and considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. The streets are broad, and run in a straight line, and the houses are built and furnished in the Dutch taste. This town is frequented by people of various nations, some of whom are settled here, and others belong to the foreign ships in the harbour. Vessels of great burdens are cleared, and take in their lading here; for the Frisch Haff has not a sufficient depth of water to carry them up to Königsberg. The fort is nearly a regular pentagon. The bastions make a grand appearance; and all the buildings belonging to the fortifications are strong, handsome, and regular. It has also a magazine for military stores. Below the gate of the castle is a stone equestrian statue of Frederic William the Great; and over the gate a watch-tower is erected, where a centinel stands upon duty day and night. There is also a church in the fort, which serves both for the Lutherans and Calvinists. Over the gate, on one side of the entrance towards the outworks, stands the image of Mars, in a bold attitude, looking towards Sweden. The fort is well planted with cannon. The peninsula or tongue of land along which the road from Pillau to Fischhausen lies, is called *The Paradise of Prussia*, from its extreme pleasantries and fertility; for it yields not only the necessities of life in great plenty, but also every thing that contributes to pleasure and entertainment. Near the fort is a fine plain, where the Frisch Haff forms a fine semi-circular bay, which is frequented by great number of swans, sea-mews, wild-ducks, and other water fowl. On the other side of this

bay lies Alt-Pillau or Old Pillau, inhabited by fishermen. 22 miles WSW. Königsberg. *Long.* 29. 55. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Pilleer, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 9 miles NW. Dalmachery.

Pillerstorff, a town of Austria, on the river Rusbach. 8 miles ENE. Korn-Neuberg.

Pillibeat, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 23 miles NE. Bereilly, 120 NNW. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 10. E. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Pilloc, a high pointed rock in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers. 3 miles NW. Cape Zibeeb.

Pilnaud, see *Palnaud*.

Pilnikaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 5 miles WSW. Trautenau.

Pilnitz, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, on the Elbe, with a royal palace; celebrated for a treaty entered into between the princes of Europe against France in 1792. 4 m. NW. Pirna, 7 SE. Dresden.

Pilot Town, a town of the state of Delaware. 6 m. NW. Cape Henlopen.

Piloto, or *Salinos del Piloto*, rocks on the west coast of Mexico, near Cape Corrientes.

Pilouta, a town of Candahar, on the Attock. 90 miles NNW. Moultan.

Piloutai Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, near the river Hoang-ho. 308 m. W. Peking. *Long.* 108. 53. E. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Pilsen, a town of Hungary, on the river Ipol. 10 miles NE. Gran, 25 N. Buda.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, situated near the conflux of the rivers Miza and Radbuz; the town is fortified and well built. In the year 1421, and again in 1433, it was besieged by the Hussites, without success. In the year 1553, it was taken by George Podiebrad; in 1618, by the Count of Mansfeld, and in 1621, by Count Tilly. The circle is particularly rich in sheep; and the cheese made by the inhabitants is preferred to the rest of the kingdom. 44 m. SW. Prague, 80 S. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 33. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Pilsenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 5 miles SE. Pilsen.

Pilsno, a town of Austrian Poland. 56 miles SW. Sandomirz.

Pilstart, see *Pylstart*.

Pilsting, a town of Bavaria. 8 miles ENE. Dingellingen, 2 N. Landau.

Piltan Lake, a lake of Chinese Tartary, 23 miles in circumference. 25 miles SW. Ningouta.

Piltan, or *Piltyn*, or *Pyltyn*, a town of the duchy of Courland, and capital of a district, anciently called *The Diocese of Courland*. This was the see of a bishop, founded in the 13th century by Waldemar II. king of Denmark, and owes its name to the castle or palace which he built. Some years after, it fell with all Courland into the hands of the

Germans: one of the bishops unable, to resist the Russians, sold it to Frederick II. king of Denmark, who gave it to his brother Magnus. It was afterwards mortgaged to George Frederick duke of Prussia, and a free toleration in religion allowed: a nobleman of Courland paid off the mortgage, and governed the diocese with the title of Starosta. The nobility, after some contest, submitted to duke James, who had redeemed the mortgage. 12 miles NNW. Goldingen, 68 W. Riga. *Long.* 21. 38. E. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Pilton, a town of England, in Devonshire, with 831 inhabitants. 1 m. N. Barnstable.

Pilwara, a town of Hindoostan, in Oudipour. 30 m. W. Cheitore, 40 N. Oudipour. *Long.* 74. 25. E. *Lat.* 25. 19. N.

Pilzische, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 10 m. SE. Schwarzenberg.

Pimble-Meer, a large lake of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, a little to the south of Bala.

Pimbo, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 5 miles S. St. Sever.

Pim-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 18 miles ENE. Peking.

Pim-con, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 48 ENE. Peking.

Pimeni, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 17 miles NE. Nicotera.

Pimeria, a district of Mexico, and most northern province of New Navarre.

Pim-hiam, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 20 miles ESE. Chun-te.

Pimocha, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 36 m. NNE. Guayaquil.

Pimpelgong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 15 miles E. Saurung-pour.

Pimsan-in, a town of Chinese Tartary. 35 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Pin, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong. 170 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 117. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

Pinacle, (*Le*), a cape on the west coast of the island of Jersey. 1 mile S. Grones.

Pinagra, a strong mudfort of Hindoostan, in Baramaul, taken and destroyed by the British in 1790. 14 m. WSW. Darempour.

Pinang, or *Pulo Pinang*, or *Prince of Wales's Island*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam, about 25 miles in circumference, with a fine harbour; ceded by the King of Queda to the English East-India Company, who have formed a settlement on it, and made it the seat of a government, with a handsome salary. It had formerly been inhabited, and contains some towns or villages, of which, however, when the East-India Company took possession of the island, there were no remains. The soil is said to be good, and the chief productions are tin, dammer, rattans, poon-masts, various kinds of timber fit for ship-building, and the

tree which produces the oil, called *karuang*. *Long.* 100. 12. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. N.

Pinanpiro, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 10 m. NNE. Quito.

Pinas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 7 miles NNW. Motril.

Pinches, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 100 miles ESE. Macas.

Pinchina, one of the Cordillera mountains, under the Equinoctial Line.

Pinchuga, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. *Long.* 96. 54. E. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Pinckneyville, a town of South-Carolina. 75 miles NW. Columbia.

Pincos, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 15 miles S. Xauxa.

Pinczesti, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 28 miles SW. Jassy.

Pinda, a seaport town of the kingdom of Congo, on the left side of the Zaïre. 125 miles WSW. St. Salvador.

Pinda, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 13. 28. S.

Pinda Shoal, a shoal in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 14. S.

Pindala, a town of Hindoostan, in Tel-lingana. 15 miles S. Warangole.

Pindamaba, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul. 80 m. NNE. St. Paul.

Pindlock, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. NNE. Bayreuth.

Pine Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, *Long.* 77. 22. W. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Pine Tree, see *Camden*.

Pine River, a river of America, which runs into Lake Huron, *Long.* 84. 25. W. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Pine River, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 87. 18. W. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Pine River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Huron, *Long.* 80. 26. W. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Pine Island, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the south coast of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 18. W. *Lat.* 30. 18. N.

Pineda, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. 12 miles NE. Mataro. *Long.* 2. 35. E. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

Pineg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega. 48 m. E. Archangel. *Long.* 41. 26. E. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Pinega, a river of Russia, which rises in the province of Ustiug, and runs into the Dwina, 8 miles E. from Cholomgori, in the government of Archangel.

Pinel, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 9 miles from Vienne.

Pinenden Heath, a place of England, famous in the history of Kent, where most of the great county meetings have been held from the earliest times: and where the she-

riff holds his county-court monthly, and where he takes the poll for county members, and for coroners: though after a few votes are taken, the poll is usually adjourned to Maidstone. The county-house is a poor mean cottage. An assembly was held here in the year 1076, summoned by Archbishop Lanfranc, to enquire into some frauds and dilapidations committed on the church, principally aimed against Odo earl of Kent, and bishop of Bayeux. This leath is situated in the parish of Boxley. 12 m. NE. Maidstone.

Pinerolo, see *Pignerolo*.

Pines, (*Island of*), a small island near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 77. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 35. N.

Pines, or *Pinez*, or *Pinar*, an island in the Carribbean Sea, near the south-west coast of Cuba, about 25 miles long, and 15 broad. *Long.* 83. 25. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Pines, (*Bay of*), a bay on the coast of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 21. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Pines, (*Island of*), an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Caledonia. This island, says Capt. Hunter, is not less than 14 or 15 miles over, in a south-east and north-west direction, high in the middle, and sloping towards the extremities. *Long.* 167. 38. E. *Lat.* 22. 38. S.

Pinetzko, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 60 miles SSE. Archangel.

Piney, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 12 miles NE. Troyes, 13 SE. Arcis sur Aube.

Ping, or *Pin*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Kincha river. 612 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

Ping, or *Pin*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1112 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 16. E. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

Ping-chan, a town of Corea. 35 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Ping-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river. 3 miles W. Mahou.

Ping-chan-po, a small island, with a town, near the south coast of Corea. *Long.* 126. 22. E. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Ping-bai, a town of Corea. 115 miles SE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 128. 41. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Ping-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 15 m. SE. Kia-hing.

Ping-in, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 25 miles ESE. Tong-tchang.

Ping-ing, a town of Corea. 40 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Ping-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang. 50 m. SE. Yo-tcheou.

Ping-king, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China,

of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. 930 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 56. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Ping-liang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. 550 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 18. E. *Lat.* 35. 35. N.

Ping-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-li. 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 110. 4. E. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

Ping-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 12 miles NE. Sin-tcheou.

Ping-tchai, a town of Corea. 40 miles W. Ou-tchuen.

Ping-tchang, a town of Corea. 63 miles E. King-ki-tao.

Ping-tchouen, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1187 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 100. 24. E. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Ping-ting, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-li. 187 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 113. 18. E. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Ping-tou, or *Pin-tou*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong. 275 m. SE. Peking. *Long.* 119. 56. E. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Ping-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 25 miles E. Ku-ting.

Ping-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 30 m. SW. Yuen-tcheou.

Ping-yuen, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. 985 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 24. E. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Ping-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 82 m. NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Pinguavir, a town of Africa, in Querimba. *Long.* 41. 10. E. *Lat.* 11. 55. S.

Pinguagem, a river of Africa, which runs into the Zambeze, *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

Pinteira de Azere, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Mondego. 15 miles SW. Vifen.

Pinhel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, fortified, and situated on a mountain. It contains six parish churches, and about 1600 inhabitants. 7 miles NE. Almeida, 45 SE. Lamego. *Long.* 6. 44. W. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

Pin-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 40 miles SW. Tchang-tcheou.

Pinkuselt, a town of Hungary. 10 miles W. Steinam Anger.

Pinkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 52 m. W. Sandomirz.

Pin-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 15 miles S. Hing-ngan.

Pin-lon, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-si, on the Hoang river. 15 miles SE. Kai.

Pinnacle Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, in 1778, the summit terminating in pinnacle rocks. *Long.* 186. 40. E. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Pinnacle Point, a cape on the south-east coast of Alaska, so called by Capt. Cook in 1778. *Long.* 198. 5. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Pinnacle Islands, two small Japanese islands. *Long* 132. E. *Lat.* 29. 52. N.

Pinnamaquam, a small river in the prov. of Maine, which gives name to a new settlement.

Pinnaw, a river which runs into the Elbe, 20 miles below Hamburg.

Pinne, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 24 miles W. Posen.

Pinnberg, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship. The administration of the lordship is independent of that of Holstein, and was exempted from the imperial and circular taxes. 8 miles NW. Hamburg, 19 ESE. Gluckstadt. *Long.* 9. 54. E. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Pinneyrah, a town of Hindoostan. 12 m. NNW. Benares.

Pinnow, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 6 miles NE. Plate.

Pinnow, a lake of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, near Oranienburg.

Pinda, or *Pingola*, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Guatimala. 75 m. E. Guatimala.

Pinos, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 5 miles E. Grenada.

Pinos, an island situated near the south coast of Cuba, in its form resembling a horse-shoe, about 75 miles in circumference, mountainous, and covered with pines. *Long.* 83. 10. W. *Lat.* 21. 32. N.

Pinos, see *Pines*.

Pinosa, a town of the island of May.

Pinsborvitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 7 miles S. Aufsig.

Pinsk, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, surrounded by morasses. There are a great number of Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop here: the chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather. 84 miles E. Brzesc, 100 SSE. Grodno. *Long.* 25. 53. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Pintard's Sound, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Pin-tciang, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1212 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 4. E. *Lat.* 21. 9. N.

Pinto, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 9 miles S. Madrid.

Pintral, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 26 miles S. Ongole.

Pintzoua, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 22 m. SSW. Marienburg.

Pin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-si. 337 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 0. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Pin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 20 m. S. Ouén-tcheou.

Pin-yao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 20 m. ESE. Fuen-tcheou.

Pin-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 20 miles SSE. Te.

Piobbio, a town of the Papedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 11 miles S. Urbino.

Piolen, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Drôme. 21 miles S. Montelimart, 3 NW. Orange.

Piomba, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. *Long.* 13. 9. E. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Piombino, a seaport town of Etruria, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, situated in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Gulf of Piombino*. It was built on the ruins of Populonium, an ancient Etruscan town, of which no traces are left. It is situated on a peninsula, and defended by a citadel. Piombino formerly belonged to the Pisans. The emperor Ferdinand II. seized it as an imperial fief; and in 1634, sold it to N. Ludovisi nephew of Pope Gregory XV. under the protection of the King of Naples. In 1650, it was taken by the French. In 1801, it was annexed to the new kingdom of Etruria. 33 miles SW. Sienna, 47 SSW. Florence. *Long.* 10. 34. E. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Pionnas, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 6 miles E. Gueret.

Pionsat, a town of France, in the department of the Pay de Dôme. 7 miles SW. Montaigu, and 22 NW. Riom.

Piontek, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 20 miles ESE. Lencicz.

Piorias, Indians of America, in the Indiana Territory.

Pissasco, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 10 miles WSW. Turin, 7 N. Pignerolo.

Pipars, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Joodpour. 20 miles SW. Meerta.

Pipelo, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rantampour. 33 m. WSW. Rantampour.

Pipelgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 14 miles NW. Chandor.

Pipelgong, a town of Hindoostan, in circle of Aurungabad. 32 miles W. Aurungabad.

Pipemaker's Creek, a river of the state of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, *Long.* 81. 15. W. *Lat.* 32. 8. N.

Piperah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles SSW. Patna.

Piperi, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 6 miles N. Serpho.

Piperno, a town of the Papedom, in the the Campagna di Roma, formerly the see of a bishop, which, on account of its poverty, was, in 1225, united to Terracina. It was built out of the ruins of the ancient Privernum, which, according to Virgil, was the native place of the Amazon Camilla, daughter to Metabus king of the Volsci, who served against Æneas, in the army of Turnus king of the Rutuli, and was treacherously slain by Aruns, whilst she was fighting with the greatest bravery. This town is recorded in history on a much more remarkable account. Its inhabitants, together with the Fundanians, having been routed by Papyrius, the consul C. N. Plautius, laid siege to Privernum the following year, and took it; he caused the

commander's head to be struck off; and contented with this, immediately interceded for the rest of the inhabitants. Their ambassador being come to Rome along with him, and appearing before the senate in a very humble posture, sued the fathers for peace. The senators having asked him in a haughty tone, what punishment he thought his fellow-citizens deserved for taking up arms against the Romans. "Such an one," hereplied, "as a people who fight for their liberty can deserve." Plautius, fearing that this bold repartee might raise ill-blood in the assembly, put another question to the ambassador; supposing, said he, that at your earnest request we should grant you a peace; what do you propose to do in that case: the ambassador subjoined with the same calmness and resolution, "If it be a good and honourable one, we shall inviolably keep it; otherwise it will be of course of a short duration." This greatness of soul, instead of provoking the senators, produced a quite contrary effect; in short the Privernates were forgiven, obtained an advantageous peace, and likewise the freedom of the city of Rome. This town was for many ages capital of the Volsci, a warlike and powerful nation, who gave the Romans a vast deal of trouble during a great number of years. By its remains we may conjecture that it must have been a very considerable city. 9 m. NNW. Terracina, 38 SE. Rome.

Piperoone, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles N. Durbungah.

Piperry, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 32 miles SSE. Chuprah.

Piping Tree, a town of Virginia. 9 miles E. Newcastle.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in the Baglana country. 6 miles NW. Bahbelgong.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar. 18 miles N. Jaffierabad.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, on the borders of Orissa, on a branch of the Ganges, and formerly a place of trade with an English and a Dutch factory; but the trade is now declined, and the factories removed to Hoogly and Calcutta. 22 miles NE. Balasore, 82 SSW. Calcutta.

Pipparah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 42 miles NW. Lucknow.

Pipparah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 48 miles E. Bahraitch.

Piprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Viapour. 13 miles SE. Poorunda.

Piprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 17 miles SE. Budayoon.

Piprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles NNE. Manickpour. Long. 82. 18. E. Lat. 26. N.

Pipriac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 10 miles N. Redon, 10 W. Bain.

Piprow, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Bopal. 10 miles S. Bopaktol.

Pique, or *Piquemontvallier*, the highest mountain among the Pyrenées.

Piquica, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 85 miles SW. Atacames. Lat. 27. S.

Pira, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSE. St. Polten.

Piraginen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 2 miles NE. Insterburg.

Piraguiri, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the Xingí. 85 miles SW. Curupa.

Pirano, a seaport town of Istria, situated partly on an eminence, and partly on an isthmus. 9 miles SW. Capo d'Istria. Long. 13. 36. E. Lat. 45. 37. N.

Piray, a river of South-America, which runs into the Paraguay.

Pirayu, a town of Paraguay. 20 miles SE. Assumption.

Pirazetta, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 14 miles NE. Turfi.

Pirde, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Memel, 4 miles W. Tilfit.

Piré, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 3 miles SE. Château Giron, 9 WNW. La Guerche.

Piremil, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 10 miles NE. Sablé.

Piretibbi, a lake of Canada. 240 miles N. Quebec. Long. 69. 40. E. Lat. 51. N.

Pirgia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 112 miles SW. Cogni.

Pirgo, a town of Albania. 20 miles N. Valona, at the mouth of the river Polonia.

Pirgo, see *Pyrgo*.

Pirhala, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 108 miles NW. Lahore. Long. 71. 56. E. Lat. 32. 36. N.

Piri, a province of Africa, in the north part of the kingdom of Loango.

Piriac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the sea coast. 9 miles NW. Guerande.

Piriatin, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev. 68 miles ESE. Kiev. Long. 32. 42. E. Lat. 51. 18. N.

Pirig, a town on the south coast of the island of Laçon. Long. 122. 24. E. Lat. 13. 39. N.

Pirin's Island, an island near the coast of Africa, in the mouth of the river Olibato, eastward of Cape Lopez Gonfalso, about five miles in circumference.

Piriouti, a town of Thibet. 60 miles E. Panctou.

Piritz, a town of Hinder Pomerania. This was the first town of Pomerania that embraced Christianity, and likewise the first that embraced the doctrines of Luther. 32 miles N. Custrin, 11 S. Stargard. Long. 15. 4. E. Lat. 53. 13. N.

Piritu, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 65. 26. W. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Pirlitz, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 20 miles NNE. Toli.

Pirmakan, a town of Bengal. 15 m. SW. Purneah.

Pirmasens, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late belonging to the lordship of Hanau Lichtenberg. On the 14th September 1793, near this town, the French were defeated by the Prussians, under the Duke of Brunfwick, with the loss of 3000 prisoners and 29 pieces of cannon. 12 miles SE. Deux Ponts, 18 W. Landau.

Pirna, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. Its situation on the Elbe renders it commercial. In 1640, it was taken and pillaged by the Swedes. In 1745, the Saxons and Austrians were defeated here by the King of Prussia, who, in consequence of the victory, became master of Dresden. In 1756, Pirna was taken by the Prussians, and the garrison obliged to surrender prisoners of war. 11 miles SE. Dresden, 60 N. Prague. *Long.* 13. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Pirom, or *Tuice*, an island in the Red Sea. *Long.* 42. 40. E. *Lat.* 15. N.

Pirat, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 40 miles NW. Sophia.

Pirate, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 21 miles NW. Chanderee.

Pirnitz, or *Botnitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 10 miles SE. Iglau.

Piros, a jurisdiction of Peru, on the sides of the Maragnon. 160 m. NNE. Lima.

Pirrawarth, a town of Austria. 7 miles SW. Zisterdorf, 14 NNE. Vienna.

Piruzabad, a town of Persia, in Mecran. 30 miles SSE. Kieh, 160 WNW. Kidge.

Pisa, a city of Etruria, and the capital of a territory, formerly an independent republic, situated on the Arno, which runs into the sea about ten miles below; founded by the Arcadians. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university, founded in the year 1339. The cathedral is a vast building, the three doors are of bronze, and said to have been brought from the temple of Jerusalem. It contains many other public buildings, and near it are some celebrated hot baths. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by an old castle and a fort. The citadel is a new building. The air is wholesome in winter, but unhealthy in summer. The territory of Pisa affords all the comforts of life, including plenty of corn and wine. The city of Pisa is very spacious and extensive, but does not contain at present above 16,000 inhabitants, though formerly they were computed at 100,000. The Pisans, when free, were a commercial people, and extremely tenacious of their liberties; the form of their government was republican, and the wars between

them and the Florentines, who at last subdued them, were long and bloody. Their neighbourhood to Leghorn, which is now the chief port of the Mediterranean, though formerly of little or no note for trade, has contributed greatly to the decay of Pisa. Between Pisa and Leghorn is a canal, 16 Italian miles in length. 42 miles W. Florence, 48 NW. Sienna. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Pisang, see *Pulo Pisang*.

Pisania, or *Kuttijar*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yari, established as a factory by the English, and inhabited solely by them and black servants; it is situated on the north bank of the Gambia. *Long.* 13. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Pisany, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles SW. Saintes.

Pisagua, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa, on the coast. 40 m. S. Arica.

Pisatello, a river of Italy, which rises in the department of the Rubicon or Romagna, and being joined by two other streams, runs into the Adriatic between Rimini and Cervia. This is generally supposed to be the ancient Rubicon, which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. Julius Cæsar on his return from Gaul, when he came to this river, paused a moment, when reflecting on his design, he addressed his army, and said, We have now the power to turn back, but if we once pass beyond this bridge, we have nothing to trust to but our arms. By some favourable omen, they were instigated to proceed and the civil war commenced, which gave him the command of the Roman world.

Pisca Pignatara, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 15 m. NW. Molise.

Piscadore Islands, a cluster of islands in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. 30. to 193. W. *Lat.* 11. to 11. 20. N.

Piscadores, or *Fishers*, two high rocks on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 16. 48. S.

Piscadores, see *Pong-hou*.

Piscadores, rocks near the coast of Peru. 5 miles NNW. Callao. *Lat.* 12. 14. S.

Piscataqua, a river of America, which runs into the Atlantic, between the district of Maine, and the state of New Hampshire.

Piscatawog, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 28. W. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Piscataway, a town of Maryland. 25 miles SW. Annapolis.

Piscataway, a town of the state of New Jersey. 2 miles E. New Brunswick.

Piscataway, a town of Virginia. 3 miles SW. Tappahanock.

Pisch, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Pultusk, in the duchy of Warsaw.

Pischina, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tura, near Tiumen.

Pischstein, a town of Prussia, in Ermland. 11 miles SE. Heilsberg.

Piscina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the see of a bishop. 18 miles S. Aquila, 18 N. Sora.

Pisciota, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 16 miles W. Policastro.

Pisco, a town of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima, and jurisdiction of Ica Pisco and Nasca, formerly situated on the coast of the South Sea; but now a quarter of a league from it. The removal happened on October 19, 1682, occasioned by so violent an earthquake, that the sea retired half a league, and then returned with such violence, that it overflowed almost as much land beyond; that its waters destroyed the whole town of Pisco, the ruins of which are still visible, extending from the shore to the new town. The whole town consists of 300 families, most of them Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Blacks; the whites being much the smallest number. The road of Pisco is capacious enough to hold a royal navy; but open towards the north, though that is of very little consequence, the wind being rarely in that quarter, and never dangerous; whereas the road is sheltered from the usual winds, namely, those between the south-west and south-east. 110 miles SSE. Lima. Long. 76. W. Lat. 13. 55. S.

Pisco, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a lake. 85 miles S. Jassi. Long. 27. 38. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Pisco Pagani, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 7 miles NW. Muro.

Piscobamba, a town of South-America, in the jurisdiction of Guamalies.

Piscopia, or *Tilo*, a small island in the Mediterranean. 16 miles NW. Rhodes. Long. 27. 9. E. Lat. 36. 34. N.

Piscopia, or *Episcopi*, a town of the island of Cyprus, near a river anciently called *Lycus*. Near it are some magnificent ruins, supposed by some of the ancient city of Curias. The environs abound in cotton and fruit trees.

Pisdorff, a town of Austria. 3 miles NE. Entzerstorf.

Pisdi, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 22 miles S. Gnesna.

Pisek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the Watawa. This town was dreadfully laid waste, in the 30 years' war. 20 miles N. Prachatitz, 46 S. Prague. Long. 14. 36. E. Lat. 49. 22. N.

Piseuberg, a town of Austria. 1 mile E. Korn-Neuburg.

Pisig, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea: Long. 125. 1. E. Lat. 2. 20. N.

Pisiguan, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 4 miles SE. Lecce.

Pisin, a town of Istria. 4 m. N. Pedena.

Piskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Mezen. 188 miles E. Archangel.

Pisogne, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 20 m. NNW. Brescia.

Pisrah, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 58 miles SSW. Patna.

Pissa, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, near Inster.

Pissa, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 4 miles S. Stalluponen.

Pissanizena, a town of Prussia, in Natan-gen. 10 miles S. Marggrabowa.

Pisser, a mountain of the county of Tyrol. 4 miles SE. Landeck.

Pissos, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 27 m. NW. Tartas.

Pissot Bay, a bay in the straits of Magellan. Long. 75. 12. W. Lat. 53. 14. S.

Pistaketi, a town of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 40 miles SSW. Teflis.

Pisticcio, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 12 miles Turfi.

Pistili Fiord, a bay on the north coast of Iceland.

Pistol Bay, a bay on the northern extremity of Newfoundland.

Pistoya, a city of Etruria, formerly the capital of an independent republic. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence. There are few towns, in which the streets are so large and handsome. The palaces are magnificent, but for the most part empty. The inhabitants are loaded with taxes, and in general very poor. There are 27 parish churches, 26 convents, and an academy of sciences, founded in the year 1745. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are found mines of copper, and crystals which they call diamonds of Pistoya. 20 m. NW. Florence, 38 SSW. Bologna. Long. 10. 58. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

Pistrina, a town of Servia. 48 miles SW. Nissa, 100 E. Ragusa.

Pistritzer, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Pisuerga, a river of Spain, which rises in the north part of Old Castile, and runs into the Duero, 10 miles SW. Valladolid.

Pitcairn's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, without a river or harbour. Long. 133. 21. W. Lat. 25. 2. S.

Pitcairn Green, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, lately founded for the purpose of manufactures. A poetical lady has predicted it is on a future day to rival Manchester, in its population and trade. 6 m. NW. Perth.

Pitchford, a village of England, in the county of Salop, famous for its coal, which yields a considerable quantity of tar. Here are some salt springs and a wire mill.

Pitchin, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 100 miles W. Kidge.

Pitchit, a town of Upper Siam. 40 miles S. Porfelouc.

Pi-teou, a small island near the coast of China. Long. 119. 14. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Pitesztz, a town of Walachia. 50 miles NW. Bucharest. Long. 24. 49. E. Lat. 44. 57. N.

Pitea, or *Pithea*, a seaport town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, situated on a small island, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, at the end of which is a gate. The streets run in parallel lines; but the church stands a considerable distance from the town, so that the bridge must be crossed to go to it. This town has a commodious harbour, and a good school. Pitea was first built in the year 1621, by Gustavus Adolphus, about three miles higher up in the country; but the town being totally destroyed by fire in 1666, it was rebuilt on its present situation. Old Pitea is now a large village, consisting of a great number of houses, scattered irregularly on a fine common. Long. 21. 22. E. Lat. 65. 23. N.

Pithiviers, or *Pluviers*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret. 21 miles ENE. Orleans, 23 NW. Montargis. Long. 2. 24. E. Lat. 48. 11. N.

Piti, a town of Thibet. 204 m. S. Latac.

Pitigliano, a town and fortress of Etruria. 23 miles ENE. Orbitello.

Pitihempe, a mountain of Asia, which bounds Thibet to the north-west.

Pitivilco la Baranca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 28 m. NNW. Guaura.

Pitland, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles NE. Cambay.

Pitlawad, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Banfwaleh. 12 miles S. Tandla.

Pittlar, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 48 miles S. Obdorskoi.

Pitne, see *Putt*.

Piton Point, the south-west point of the island of St. Lucia.

Pitoc, a town of Thibet. 24 m. WNW. Latac.

Pitolo, see *Pietolo*.

Pitquin, a town of New Mexico, and capital of the province of Sonora. 900 m. NW. Mexico. Long. 112. 12. W. Lat. 29. 56. N.

Pitriowin, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 32 miles SW. Lublin.

Pitschen, or *Bitschen*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. In the year 1588, this town was pillaged and burnt by the Poles, after they had defeated Maximilian of Austria; and in the years 1627, and 1633, it was again sacked. It was at one time the see of a bishop, afterwards removed

to Breslaw: it contains two churches, and a college, and is surrounded with walls. 30 miles NE. Brieg, 42 E. Breslau. Long. 18. 15. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

Pitshan, a town of Little Bukharia. 30 miles ENE. Tourfan.

Pi-tsie, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 20 miles WNW. Taiting.

Pitt, a county of North-Carolina, with 8910 inhabitants, including 2792 slaves. Greenville is the chief town.

Pitt Fort, see *Pittsburg*.

Pitt Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, between Norfolk Sound, and Salisbury Sound, about 50 miles long, and 3 broad. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Pitt Island, a small island in the Chinese Sea. Long. 114. 36. E. Lat. 10. 57. N.

Pitt's Archipelago, a range of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, extending along the west coast of North-America, about 60 miles in length: so called by Captain Vancouver, in honour of the Right Honourable William Pitt. Long. 52. 15. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

Pitt Water, a branch of Broken Bay, just at the entrance: trending away to the south, which is a good harbour, though the entrance is narrowed by a shoal, which extends from the eastern point two-thirds across.

Pittaro, a mountain of Calabria Ultra. 14 miles NW. Bova.

Pitten, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Ebenfurth.

Pittenween, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north side of the mouth of the Forth. It is a royal burgh, and united with the Anstruthers, Kilrenny, and Crail, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1072, of whom 1001 were employed in trade and manufactures. 34 miles N. Edinburgh. Long. 2. 45. W. Lat. 56. 13. N.

Pittersberg, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 3 miles N. Mauten.

Pitti, a small island in the Straits of Malacca. Long. 101. 29. E. Lat. 2. N.

Pittquitting, an Indian settlement of the state of Ohio, at the mouth of the river Huron, on Lake Erie.

Pittsburg, a town of the united states of America, in Pennsylvania, on the western side of the Allegany Mountains, beautifully situated on a point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of a mile above their confluence, where they form the Ohio. It contained, in 1781, 140 houses and 700 inhabitants, who were Presbyterians and Episcopalians. In 1802, the number of houses was about 400, mostly built of brick. Pittsburg is the depository of merchandize

from Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the Western Territory and to the Mississippi: all territorial produce may find an easy conveyance to New Orleans, and thence to the West-India Islands. Grain, hams, and bacon, are some of the principal articles: bar-iron, bottles, whiskey, and butter in casks, are also exported. The distance from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, is estimated at 2100 miles, and this voyage is performed by merchant vessels in 44 or 50 days. Vessels are built here which carry 250 tons. The conveyance from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is in covered waggons, performed in 20 or 30 days. The surrounding country is very hilly, but fertile, and well stored with excellent coal. The rivers abound with fine fish, such as pike, perch, and cat-fish, which are all much larger than the same species on the eastern side of the mountains. This town is laid out on Penn's plan, and is a thoroughfare for the incredible number of travellers from the eastern and middle states to the settlements on the Ohio, and increases with astonishing rapidity. This place was formerly in the hands of the French, and then called *Fort du Quesne*, afterwards called *Fort Pitt*, and now *Pittsburg*. General Braddock, at the head of a party of British troops, as he was advancing to take it, in the year 1756, fell into an ambuscade, was defeated and killed. The French abandoned it in the year 1758. 300 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 40. 26. N.

Pittsfield, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 27 miles W. Northampton.

Pittsfield, a town of New-York. 60 m. W. Albany.

Pittsgrove, a town of New Jersey. 20 miles S. Philadelphia.

Pittston, a town of the province of Maine, on the river Kennebeck. 70 miles NE. Portland.

Pittstown, a town of New Jersey. 10 miles NE. Alexandria.

Pittsylvania, a county of Virginia.

Pittsylvania, a town of Virginia. 110 SW. Richmond.

Pitty, the most westerly of the mouths of the river Indus, which separates it from the Darraway 50 miles below Tatta, and runs into the sea, *Long.* 66. 22. E. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

Pitum Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 438 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 125. 21. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Pitzen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 9 miles SSW. Rastenburg.

Pitzenberg, a town of Austria. 2 miles NW. Schwannastatt.

Pitziunta, or *Dandar*, a town of Circassia. *Long.* 59. 10. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Piubega, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 4 miles N. Mantua.

Piura, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 5. 33. S.

Piura, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the bishopric of Truxillo. This was the first Spanish settlement in that country, and was founded in the year 1531, by Don Francisco Pirrano, who also built the first church in it. It was originally called *St. Miguel de Piura*, and stood in the valley of Targafala, from whence it was removed, on account of the badness of the air, to its present situation, which is on a sandy plain. The houses are built either of a brick dried in the sun, or a kind of cane called quincas, and few of them have any story. The corregidor and an officer for the royal revenue reside here and at Payta six months alternately. The town of Piura contains about 1500 inhabitants, among whom are some families of rank. The climate is hot and very dry, rains being seldom known here; notwithstanding which it is very healthy. It has a river of great advantage to the inhabitants, as well as to the adjacent country, the soil of which is sandy, and therefore penetrated with greater ease by the water, and the country being level, the water is easily conveyed to different parts by canals. But in summer the river is dry, the little water that then descends from the mountains being absorbed by the soil before it reaches the city; when the inhabitants have no other method of procuring water than by digging wells in the bed of the river, the depth of which must be proportioned to the length of time the drought has continued. Piura has an hospital under the care of the Bethlehemites; and is remarkable for the great number of patients cured of the venereal disease. 25 miles SSE. Payta. *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Piuzano, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles W. Gemona.

Pixendorf, a town of Austria. 3 miles SSW. Tulln.

Pixotto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 8 miles S. Modica.

Pizzighitone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the Adda. In May 1796, it was taken by the French; and in 1799, it was taken from the French by the Austrians. 9 miles NW. Cremona, 13 SE. Lodi. *Long.* 9. 48. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the coast. 13 miles NE. Tropea.

Pizzone, a town of Naples, in the Lavora. 1 mile N. Venafro.

Pizzo Ferrato, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 13 miles ESE. Sulmona.

Pizzo di Gotto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 6 miles S. Melazzo.

Pla, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 5 miles S. Urgel.

Plabennec, a town of France, in the department of the Finistère. 5 miles SW. Lefneven, 7 NE. Brest.

Placanica, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 17 miles ESE. Reggio.

Placentia Bay, a spacious bay on the south coast of Newfoundland, which forms a good harbour for vessels, and is greatly frequented by ships employed in the cod fishery. The entrance of it is a narrow channel, through which but one ship can pass at a time; but the water is deep enough for the largest, and the harbour capacious enough to hold 150 sail of ships, which are there secure against all winds, and can fish as quietly as in a river. Before the narrow channel is a road of five miles in extent; but exposed to the westerly winds, which here often blow with great violence. What renders the channel so narrow, is a ridge of dangerous rocks, which must be left on the starboard side in going into the bay, and on this ridge the French had formerly a fort, called *St. Louis*. The currents are very strong, so that ships must be towed through the channel. The great strand, or drying place for fish, which is about a league in extent, lies between two steep hills, one of which on the south-south-west, is separated from the strand by a small rivulet, which runs out of the channel, and forms a kind of lake, called the *Little Bay*, in which plenty of salmon is caught. The great strand is large enough to dry fish sufficient to load threecore ships. Besides this, there is another called the *Little Strand*, used by the inhabitants in drying their fish, which they catch all along the coast. On both these places fish may be laid to dry without any danger. Along the above-mentioned rivulets, the French built little huts, with branches of pine-trees, for drying their fish in rainy weather. Near this are the houses of the inhabitants, which form a town, called *Placentia*. Long. 54. to 55. 10. W. Lat. 47. to 47. 50. N.

Placentia Lagoon, a bay on the coast of Yucatan. Long. 89. 40. W. Lat. 18. 38. N.

Placentia Islands, an island near the coast of Maine. Long. 68. 10. W. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Placentia, see *Plasentia*.

Placenza, see *Piacenza*.

Placer de Abraxes, a rocky islet near the south coast of Cuba. Long. 80. 52. W. Lat. 21. 18. N.

Pladia, or *Bladia*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 22 miles SW. Königsberg.

Pladling, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Iser. 8 miles NW. Osterhofen, 5 SW. Deckendorf.

Plaiâr, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 6 miles S. Gallipoli.

Plailly, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles S. Senlis.

Plain, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 2 miles N. Salzburg.

Plain du Nord, a town on the north coast of Hispaniola. 13 miles ESE. Port de Paix.

Plaine, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 15 miles SW. Montreuil Bellay.

Plainfield, a town of Connecticut, on the Quinabaug river. 14 m. NE. Norwich.

Plainfield, a town of the state of Vermont, formerly called *St. Andrew*. 100 miles NE. Bennington.

Plains, a town of the state of New Jersey. 10 miles NNW. Amboy.

Plainville, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles E. Breteuil.

Plajow, a town of the island of Borneo. 150 miles N. Banjar-Massim.

Plaisance, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 9 miles SSE. Nogaro. 22 W. Auch.

Plaisance, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 40 miles SSE. Port Paix.

Plaisano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles N. Oppido.

Plak, a town of Hungary. 5 miles S. Cachtchau.

Plan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 66 m. WSW. Prague, 25 WSW. Pilsen. Long. 12. 47. E. Lat. 49. 52. N.

Plan (El), a town of Spain, in Aragon. 15 miles N. Aínsa.

Plan, (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles S. Rieux.

Plan de Baix, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 m. NE. Crest.

Plan, Ober, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 12 miles WSW. Crumau.

Plana, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 30 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Plana, (La), a town of Spain, in Valencia. 22 miles E. Segorbe.

Plana, or Tabarca, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Valencia, a little to the south-east of Cape St. Pola. Long. 0. 34. W. Lat. 37. 11. N.

Planches, (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 16 miles SE. Poligny, 7 SE. Nozeroy.

Plancken, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 10 miles SW. Brandenburg.

Plancote, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 8 miles NW. Dinan, 11 ENE. Lamballe.

Plancy, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 8 miles W. Arcis sur Aube.

Plangotta, a town of Bengal. 21 miles NNW. Kishenagur.

Planiary, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 3 m. NNE. Kaurzim.

Planter, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 19. *E. Lat.* 43. 12. *N.*

Plautitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 3 miles S. Zwickau.

Plankenberg, a town of Austria. 4 m. SSW. Tulln.

Plankenstein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles S. Windisch Weistritz.

Plankenward, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles W. Gratz.

Planschowitz, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 3 miles W. Oelsnitz.

Plantain Garden River, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, forming a bay at its mouth, near Cape Morant.

Plantain Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 12. 18. *W. Lat.* 7. 54. *N.*

Plaschken, a town of Prussian Lithuania, 9 miles NW. Tilsit.

Plasenburg, a town of Transylvania. In 1661, as the Turks lay siege to this place, they were defeated by Prince Ragotzki, but he being mortally wounded, the place surrendered. Near Hermanstadt.

Plasencia, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscao. 20 miles N. Vitoria, 40 E. Bilbao.

Plasencia, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella. This town was built in the year 1170, by Alphonso IX. king of Castile. 80 miles W. Toledo, 95 WSW. Madrid. *Long.* 5. 9. *W. Lat.* 40. 3. *N.*

Plass, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 18 miles SW. Rakonitz.

Plussac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 8 miles N. Mirambeau.

Plasenburg, a citadel of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 1 mile E. Culmbach.

Plasendal, a fortress of France, situated on the canal cut from Bruges to Ostend. In 1708, the French took it by assault. 3 miles E. Ostend.

Plassey, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, near which Colonel Clive defeated the troops of Surajah Dowlah, in the year 1757. 25 miles S. Moorshedabad.

Plaswig, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 28 m. NW. Heilsberg.

Plata, (*La*), a river of South-America, which seems to be formed by the union of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, in *Lat.* 27. 45. *S.* It was first discovered by Juan Dias de Salis, in the year 1515, who sailed up it as far as an island which lies in 34. 40. *S.* The mouth near sixty leagues in breadth, is supposed to have been called the river of Plata, from the great quantity of silver found by those who first visited the countries

lying on its banks; for it was originally called *The River Salis*, from its first discoverer; who seeing some Indian huts, as he sailed up the river, imprudently went on shore with ten men, who were all murdered by the savages. The river Plata receives several considerable streams in its course, so that it sometimes swells to such a prodigious degree, that the lands on each side for several leagues are overflowed, and like those of Egypt, rendered remarkably fertile by the inundation. The current of this river, where it falls into the sea, is so rapid, that the water is fresh some leagues distant from its mouth. The water is also very clear, sweet, and wholesome. The river abounds with surprising plenty and variety of fish, and the banks are frequented by a great number of very beautiful birds. The distance from the conflux of the Paraguay and Parana to the mouth of the river is near 600 miles, and all the way interspersed with delightful islands, and navigable by the largest ships.

Plata, (*La*), a city of Peru; the see of an archbishop, and capital of a province of the same name, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; built in the year 1539, by Captain Pedro Anzures, by order of Gonzalo Pizarro. It stands in a plain, environed by eminences, which defend it from all winds. The temperature of the air in summer is very mild; nor is there any considerable difference throughout the year, except in the winter, when tempests of thunder and lightning, are common, and the rains of pretty long continuance, but all the other parts of the year the air is bright and serene. The houses have one story besides the ground floor: they are covered with tiles, and are very roomy and convenient, with delightful gardens planted with European fruit-trees; but water is so scarce, that they have hardly enough to supply the necessary purposes of life; and the little they have is fetched from the several public fountains dispersed in the different parts of the city. The inhabitants consist of Indians and Spaniards, and amount to about 14,000. The town has the name of La Plata from its being built near silver mines. It is likewise called *Chuquisaca*. Plata was erected into a bishopric in the year 1551, the place having then the title of city; and in 1608, was raised to an archbishopric. The cathedral is large, of good architecture, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings. The city of La Plata has also an university, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier; the chairs of which are filled indifferently with secular clergy or laymen, but the rector was formerly always a Jesuit. The magistracy or corporation, as in all other cities of this country, consists of regidores, who are people of distinction, with

the corregidor at their head; and from them are annually chosen two ordinary alcaides, for maintaining order in the city. *Long.* 66. 46. W. *Lat.* 19. 40. S.

Plata, (*La*), a province of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. It is divided into fourteen jurisdictions. It is an extensive country, situated on the banks of the river Plata, extending itself on each side of that famous stream about 200 leagues in length from north to south, and about 100 in breadth from east to west. The boundaries, however, must not be considered as absolutely fixed, because large parts of it are uninhabited, and some of them hardly known. The climate is very moderate and healthy, being chiefly in the southern temperate zone. The winter months are those of May, June, and July, when the nights are indeed very cold, but the days moderately warm; the frost is neither violent nor lasting, and the snows very inconsiderable; but the country is greatly infested by serpents, especially near the banks of the river Plata.

Plata, (*La*), a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 10. S.

Plata, (*La*), or *Sebastian del Oro*, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 60 miles E. Popayan, 75 SW. Neyva. *Long.* 75. E. *Lat.* 2. 50. N.

Plata Keys, a large sand-bank among the Bahama islands, about 40 m. N. Hispaniola.

Platamone, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, at the mouth of the river Jenicoro. 44 miles SSE. Edeffa.

Platanal, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 9. 6. N.

Platani, a river of Sicily, which rises near Castrò Nuovo, and runs into the sea, 10 miles S. Sacca.

Plate, a town of Hinder Pomerania, on the Rega. 22 miles S. Colberg, 17 ESE. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 17. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Platernitz, a town of Slavonia, on the Save. 10 miles Pozzega.

Plates, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Platia, a small island in the gulf of Engia. 18 miles NW. Engia.

Platilla, (*La*), a mountain of Spain, a little to the north-west of Molina; celebrated for its mines of copper.

Platoberg, a mountain of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, fortified by the Prussians, which the French troops carried by assault in July 1794. 4 miles N. Landau.

Platte, or *Shallow River*, a western branch of the river Missouri.

Platte, (*La*), a river of the state of Vermont, which runs into Lake Champlain, at Shelburn.

Platte Forme, (*La*), a cape on the west coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. 2. W. *Lat.* 19. 36. N.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles E. Kamnitz.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elbogen. 27 miles NE. Eger, 67 WNW. Prague. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Plattenburg, a citadel of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz. 4 miles E. Wilsnack.

Platti, a small island in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 55. 20. E. *Lat.* 5. 55. S.

Plattsburg, a town of New-York, on Lake Champlain. 5 miles W. Ticonderoga. *Long.* 73. 27. W. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

Platz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 7 miles W. Fistriz.

Plau, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze. 18 m. E. Tulle.

Plau, or *Plauen*, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake called the *Plauer See*. 15 miles E. Parchim, 32 S. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 23. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Plawa, a town of Servia. 20 miles SW. Jenibasar.

Plauen, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Elster, with a manufacture of cotton and cloth. In 1449, it was taken and burned by the Bohemians. 22 miles SW. Zwickau, 72 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Plauen, a town of Saxony, in the county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera. In the year 1640, this town was set on fire by the Swedes. 4 miles S. Arnstadt, 16 NW. Schwartzburg. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Plauen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark; situated on a lake formed by the Havel, which gives name to a canal which runs from thence to the Elbe. In this town is a porcelain manufacture. 6 miles W. Brandenburg. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 29. N.

Plauer See, a lake of the duchy of Mecklenburg, about twenty miles in circumference, situated to the east of Plau.

Plauschnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 3 miles ESE. Turnau.

Plausen, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 14 miles E. Heilsberg.

Plauten, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 16 miles SE. Marienwerder.

Plauzat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 10 miles S. Clermont Ferrand.

Pleasant River, a river of United America, in the district of Maine, which runs into the sea, and forms a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, *Long.* 67. 40. W. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Pleaux, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 8 miles SW. Maurice, 15 NW. Aurillac.

Pleeb, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 21 miles S. Pegnitz.

Pleché, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles NW. Bain, 13 S. Rennes.

Pledeliac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 5 miles E. Lamballe, 12 W. Dinan.

Pledran, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 3 miles S. St. Brioux, 9 W. Lamballe.

Pleiberchrist, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 5 miles SSW. Morlaix, 15 E. Landerneau.

Pleiguen, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 5 miles E. Dinan, 12 S. St. Malo.

Plein, a river of America, which runs into the Theakiki, *Long.* 87. 15. W. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Pleinfeld, or *Bleinfeld*, a town of Bavaria, late belonging to the bishopric of Aichstätt, insolated in Anspach. 22 miles SE. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 55. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Pleinting, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. 3 miles NW. Vilshofen, 5 SSE. Osterhof.

Pleiske, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 9 miles above Francfort.

Pleinitz, a town of Hungary. 25 miles W. Caschau.

Pleisse, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elster, near Leipzig.

Pleissen, or *Pleissa*, a lordship of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Rhinfels, insolated in the dutchy of Brunswick. The assessment for the Roman month was twelve florins, and it paid to the imperial chamber eight rix-dollars nine kruiters. It takes its name from an old castle situated on a mountain.

Pleistain, see *Bleistain*.

Pleissedel, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles SW. Leypa.

Plelan, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 posts ENE. Vannes, 4½ WSW. Rennes.

Plelo, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 miles WNW. St. Brioux, 7 E. Guingamp.

Plemet, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 6 miles E. Loudeac, 17 S. Lamballe.

Plemont, a cape of the island of Jersey. 8 miles NW. St. Helier.

Plemy, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 miles N. Loudeac, 11 S. St. Brieuc.

Plenée, a town of France, the department of the North Coasts. 6 miles NW. Broons, 7 SE. Lamballe.

Pleneuf, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 miles N. Lamballe, 20 WNW. Dinan.

Ples, a town of Russia, in the government of Koltrom, on the Volga. 16 miles S. Koltrom. *Long.* 41. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Pleskow, see *Pskov*.

Plesseberg, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles S. Salzungen.

Plesur, a river of the Grisons, which runs into the Rhine at Coire.

Plesz, or *Plesse*, or *Pszezynu*, or *Josephstadt*, a town and fortrefs of Silesia, and capital of a lordship, in the principality of Ratibor, on the borders of Poland. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and contains two churches. The fortifications were not finished till 1791. 17 miles NNE. Teschen, 42 WSW. Cracow. *Long.* 18. 56. E. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

Plessewitz, a mountain of Croatia. 12 miles NW. Bihacs.

Plessis Piquel, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 5 miles SSW. Paris.

Plessow, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 8 miles W. Kalisch.

Plestin, see *Bleistain*.

Plestin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 18 miles WSW. Guingamp, 7 SW. Lannion.

Pletchberg, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 22 m. SSE. Thun.

Plettenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, on the Elbe and the Oester; governed by its own magistracy. The parish church belongs in common to the Lutherans and Calvinists. The inhabitants apply themselves partly to agriculture, and the breeding of cattle; partly to the making of coarse cloths, and smith's work, in particular of scythes; and partly carry on other handicrafts. 28 miles S. Hamm, 27 E. Lennep.

Plettenberg Bay, a bay on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 24. 30. E. *Lat.* 34. S.

Pletzky, a town of Saxony. 2 miles W. Gommern.

Pletzdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 miles WNW. Burg Eberach.

Pleven, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Vid. 28 m. S. Nicopoli.

Ploughia, a town of European Turkey in the province of Servia. 40 miles W. Jenibasar.

Ploumaugat, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 13 miles SSW. Dinan, 4 S. Broons.

Ploumartin, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 10 miles SE. Châtellerault, 19 N. Montmorillon.

Ploumaudan, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 16 miles ESE. Lamballe, 6 SSW. Dinan.

Pleunos, a town of Africa, in Barca. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

Plours, a town of Swisserland, in the league of the Grisons, ruined by an earthquake which happened the 25th of August 1618. 4 miles NE. Chiavenna.

Plours, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles SE. Sezanne.

Pleuvault, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles SE. Dijon.

Pleyben, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 5 miles NE. Châteaulin, 15 W. Carhaix.

Pleyberg, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, late belonging to the bishopric of Bamberg, and formerly called *Auffenstein*. 20 miles E. Clagenfurt, 6 SW. Lavamund.

Plieux, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 5 miles E. Lectoure.

Plimlimmon, or *Snowdon*, a mountain of Wales, in the north part of the county of Cardigan, on the borders of Montgomeryshire.

Pliniana, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 6 miles N. Como.

Plisa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 21 miles E. Minsk.

Pliva, a river of Bosnia, which runs into the Verbas.

Pliusa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Baltic, between Narva and Ivangorod.

Pluskina, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 20 miles NE. Vercheine Udinsk.

Pliwischen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 28 miles E. Königsberg.

Plocken Alten, a mountain of Carinthia. 6 miles SE. Mauten.

Plocko, or *Plozk*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, late of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Masovia, situated on an eminence, near the Vistula. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Gnesna. This city is also the residence of a palatine, a castellan, and a starosta. Here are several churches richly ornamented; the principal among which are those which belong to the nuns of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Benedictine monks in the castle. The latter is the cathedral, and the revenues of the chapter are almost equal to the bishop's. The provost or dean, is sovereign of the nobility who reside there; and accordingly is styled prince of that territory. The Jesuits had a college here, and in the castle is a gymnasium or seminary. The provincial court of judicature is held in this town; and its inhabitants carry on a good trade. 64 miles WNW. Warsaw, 96 S. Dantzic. *Long.* 19. 35. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Ploemur, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. In 1746, the English attacked this town but without success. 2 miles W. L'Orient.

Ploen, or *Plon*, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, invested with the same rights as

Lubeck, in the year 1236; this town has been several times destroyed by fire. 23 m. NNW. Lubeck, 40 NE. Hamburgh. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Ploermel, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 3 miles W. Auray, 12 SE. l'Orient.

Ploermel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 posts E. Hennebon, 54½ W. Paris. *Long.* 2. 59. W. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Ploesti, a town of Walachia. 128 miles E. Orsova, 200 E. Belgrade.

Pleuc, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 miles S. St. Brieux, 10 N. Loudeac.

Plogartel, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 7 miles W. Quimper, 9 ESE. Pontcroix.

Plogonnet, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 6 miles NNW. Quimper, 5 E. Douarnenez.

Plombières, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 6 miles SW. Remiremont, 12 S. Epinal.

Plombières, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 3 miles NW. Dijon.

Plomelin, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 3 miles S. Quimper, 9 NW. Concarneau.

Plomeur, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 10 miles SSW. Quimper, 14 S. Douarnenez.

Plomion, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 6 miles ESE. Vervins.

Plomodiern, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 4 miles W. Châteaulin, 12 N. Quimper.

Plonnitz, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz. In 1745, the Austrians were defeated at this place by the Prussians. 4 m. NW. Habelschwerdt.

Ploncour, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 8 miles SW. Quimper, 11 SE. Pontcroix.

Ploné, a river of Pomerania, which runs into the Dammisch See, at Damme.

Plonevez de Fasa, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 8 miles W. Carhaix.

Plonsk, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 22 miles N. Plocko.

Ploscaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 28 miles WSW. Belcz.

Ploss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 m. NW. Bayreuth.

Plotele, a town of Samogitia. 25 miles NNW. Miedniki.

Plottnitz, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 4 miles E. Militzsch.

Plottnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles W. Patzschkau.

Plotzkau, a town of Germany, in the

dutchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. 5 miles SSW. Bernburg, 24 WSW. Dessau.

Plouay, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 7 miles N. Hennebont, 9 SSE. Le Faouet.

Ploubalay, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles N. Dinan, 6 SW. St. Malo.

Ploucaceuc, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 5 miles N. Rochefort, 3 S. Malestroit.

Ploudalmezeau, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 10 miles NNW. Brest, 12 W. Lefneven.

Ploudaniel, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 3 m. S. Lefneven.

Ploudiry, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 5 miles ENE. Landerneau.

Plouer, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 5 miles NNE. Dinan, 21 ESE. Lamballe.

Plouerdut, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 12 miles W. Pontivy.

Plouescat, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 8 miles NE. Lefneven.

Plouezach, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 4 miles N. Morlaix, 8 SE. St. Pol de Leon.

Plougastel, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 6 miles SE. Landerneau, 5 E. Brest.

Plougonven, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 5 miles SE. Morlaix, 15 N. Carhaix.

Plougonvert, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 15 miles WSW. Guingamp.

Plouguenec, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 miles NNE. Loudeac, 13 SSW. Lamballe.

Pluguerneau, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 6 miles NNW. Lefneven, 13 N. Brest.

Plouha, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles ESE. Pontrieu, 12 NNW. St. Brieuc.

Plouneventer, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 6 miles SE. Lefneven.

Plouvenez, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 6 miles NE. Lefneven, 10 WSW. St. Pol de Leon.

Plouvez du Faou, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 10 miles W. Carhaix, 11 E. Châteaulin.

Plouvara, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 6 miles W. St. Brieuc, 7 ESE. Guingamp.

Plouvorn, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 12 miles NE. Landerneau, 8 W. Morlaix.

Plouzane, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 5 miles W. Brest, 3 S. St. Renan.

Plouzevede, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 9 miles E. Lefneven, 8 SW. St. Pol de Leon.

Plözvet, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 12 miles W. Quimper, 5 SE. Pont Croix.

Plözk, see *Plocko*.

Pluckart Bay, a south-east branch of Loch Ewe, on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 34. W. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Pluckemin, a town of New Jersey. 12 miles N. New Brunswick.

Pludentz, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the Ill; sold with the county, in the year 1376, to Leopold duke of Austria. In the year 1533, it was almost destroyed by an earthquake; and in the year 1638, was wholly burnt down. 62 m. W. Innsbruck, 85 NNW. Trent. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Pludesch, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz. 6 miles N. Pludentz.

Plue, (*La*), a lake of North-America. *Long.* 93. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Plue, (*La*), a river which forms a communication between Lake La Plue and the Lake of the woods.

Plumau, a town of Austria. 7 miles NW. Hooren.

Plumb Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts, on the south side of the Merrimack river. *Long.* 70. 48. W. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Plumb Island, a small island near the north-east coast of Long Island, in the state of New-York.

Plume, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles SSW. Agen.

Plumelec, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 8 miles SSW. Joffelin, 12 NE. Vannes.

Plumeliau, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles S. Pontivy, 20 NE. l'Orient.

Plumenau, or *Plumbau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 4 miles W. Profnitz.

Plumentaal, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Zistersdorf.

Plumstead, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware. 36 miles N. Philadelphia.

Plumstead, a township of England, in the county of Kent, near the Thames; it had formerly a market. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1166. 11 miles E. London.

Plumeret, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 2 miles E. Auray, 8 W. Vannes.

Plurs, see *Pleurs*.

Pluciers, see *Pithiciers*.

Plévigner, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles N. Auray, 14 E. l'Orient.

Pluze, a river of America, which runs into the Theakike, *Long.* 88. 55. W. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Plym, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which becomes navigable at Plymouth, and falls into Plymouth Sound, a little below Plymouth.

Plymouth, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, situated on the English Channel, at the conflux of the two rivers, Tamer and Plym, which form a harbour, capable of receiving a thousand vessels. Plymouth is defended by several forts, and a citadel. The inlet of the mouth of the Tamer is called Hamoaze; and the mouth of the Plym, Catwater. Up the Hamoaze, are docks for the building of vessels, with large magazines and store-houses. Here are spacious and commodious barracks for soldiers, with houses for the officers, clerks, &c. with arms, stores, and all things necessary to equip a fleet; this is called *Plymouth Dock*, or *Dock* only. In the reign of Edward III. part of this town was burned by the French; and in the reign of Henry IV. 600 houses were burnt by the same enemy. During the civil wars of the 17th century, Plymouth adhered to the Parliament, and stood a siege of the royal army for some months. At the restoration, Charles II. built a fort between the sea and the town, which keeps the inhabitants in awe, and defends the harbour. The inhabitants carry on the pilchard fishery, and a considerable trade to the Straits of Newfoundland. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Plymouth Dock lies two miles below Plymouth, and is now almost as large as Plymouth. The population of the whole, as returned to Parliament in 1801, was 43,194, of whom 7304 were employed in trade and manufactures. 43 miles WSW. Exeter, 216 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 7. W. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Plymouth, a seaport town of United America, and capital of a county of the same name in the state of Massachusetts, on the west side of Cape Cod. The population of the town is about 2000, of the county 30,000. In the county there are some iron mines, with furnaces, forges, and mills for slitting and rolling; besides manufactures of nails, shovels, spades, cannon-balls, bells, &c. The principal trade of the town is the cod fishery. 15 miles SE. Boston. *Long.* 70. 40. W. *Lat.* 41. 57. N.

Plymouth, a town of the island of Tobago.

Plymouth, a town of the state of Connecticut. 70 miles NNE. New-York.

Plymouth, a state of New Hampshire. 45 miles N. Concord.

Plymouth, a town of New-York, on the east side of Lake Seneca. 12 m. SE. Geneva.

Plymouth, a town of North-Carolina, on the Roanoke. 23 miles SSW. Edenton.

Plymouth, a town of the state of Vermont, formerly called Saltah. 12 m. W. Windfor.

Plympton Maurice, or *Earl*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, situated on the river Plym, with a market on Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. 5 miles ENE. Plymouth, 211 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 4. W. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Plzen, see *Pilsen*.

Po, a river of Italy, which rises in Mount Viso, at the north-west part of the marquisate of Saluzzo, 7 miles north Château Dauphin; crosses a part of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the province of Chieri, the duchy of Montferrat, the Milanese, Mantuan, Ferrarese; and runs into the Gulf of Venice, by a great number of mouths. This river, whose floods are often dangerous, passes by Villa Franca, Polonghera, Carmagnola, Carignano, Moncalier, Turin, Chivasso, Verrua, Casal, Brema, Valencia, Borgo Franco, Piacenza, Cremona, Viadana, Borgo Forti, St. Benedetto, Ferrara, Ariano, Comachio, &c.

Po, department of, a division of France, formed of part of Piedmont, including Turin, Susa, and Pignerol, with their vicinities. The population is estimated at 395,000.

Po, (*Lower*), a department of the new kingdom of Italy, composed of the duchy of Ferrara and the valley of Comachio.

Po, (*Upper*), a department of Italy, formed of the Cremonese, the Cremasco, and the Lodésan.

Po, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan. 260 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 14. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Po, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 262 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 14. E. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Pobeda, (*La*), a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 13 miles N. Sorio.

Pobetten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 16 miles NW. Königsberg.

Pobianitz, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 33 miles ENE. Siradia.

Pobinden, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 15 miles N. Königsberg.

Pobla, (*La*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 25 miles NW. Solsona.

Pobleda, (*La*), a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 21 miles SW. Calahorra.

Pobla de Llílllet, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 20 miles ESE. Urgel.

Poblacion, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 12 miles W. Estella.

Pebnitz, a river of Bohemia, which rises near Culmbach, on the borders of Silesia, and runs into the Elbe, near Teufchen.

Pocabontas, a town of Virginia, near Peterburg.

Pocar, a town of Naples, in Principatò Citra. 7 miles W. Salerno.

Pocatsky, see *Potschaken*.

Pocherry, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 5 miles S. Ramanadporum.

Pöchlarn, see *Pechlarn*.

Pockero, a town of Africa, in the district of Axem, on the Gold Coast, populous and commercial.

Pocklington, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday; and 1500 inhabitants. 12 miles E. York, 196 N. London. *Long.* 0. 45. W. *Lat.* 54. N.

Pocock's Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 12. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. S.

Pocognaca, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 4 miles N. Mantua.

Pocomock, a river of the state of Maryland, which empties itself into the Chesapeake Bay, forming a large bay at its mouth. *Long.* 75. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 50. N. The mouth is called *Pocomock Bay*.

Pocona, a town of Peru. 60 m. S. Cusco.

Pocontallahasse, a town of the state of Georgia. 23 miles NW. Oakfulkee.

Pocotaligo, a town of South-Carolina. 65 miles W. Charlestown.

Pocutia, or *Pokucia*, a province of Poland, annexed to Austria, and included in the kingdom of Galicia.

Podala, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles W. Ongole.

Podana, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 8 m. Masulipatam.

Podem, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebifond. 30 miles E. Trebifond.

Podemno, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 44 miles E. Kemikoi.

Podenda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, at the union of Seihoun, with the Adana. 33 miles N. Adana.

Podensac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Gironde. 3 miles NW. Cadillac.

Podensee, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Tulln.

Podentes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles NE. Coimbra.

Podenzana, a town of the dutchy of Piacenza. 5 miles S. Piacenza.

Podestana, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 15 miles N. Verona.

Podginok, a town of Russia, in the province of Usting. 100 miles ESE. Ust Sifolsk.

Podgorodkoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 92 miles E. Orenburg.

Podgurza, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, on the Vistula, opposite Thorn.

Podhorsan, a town of Bohemia, in the

circle of Saatz. 8 miles SSW. Saatz, 37 W. Prague. *Long.* 13. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Podiebrad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 14 miles SE. Biezow.

Podkamen, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 56 miles E. Lemberg.

Podkamnen, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tchulim. 32 miles N. Atchinsk.

Podlachia, a county or palatinate of Poland; bounded on the north by Prussia and Lithuania, on the east by Lithuania, on the south by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the west by Masovia; annexed by the conquest of Poland, in the year 1596. It is also called the *palatinate of Bielsk*, from the capital.

Podmascheschnaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 48 miles SW. Mezen.

Podok, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 30 miles NW. Braclaw.

Podol, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles WSW. Chrudim.

Podolia, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Volhynia, on the east by the palatinate of Kiev, on the south by Moldavia, and on the west by the palatinate of Lemberg, now the kingdom of Galicia. This is a very fertile country, but has in all ages been exposed to the inroads of barbarous nations, who live on plunder, and have often ravaged it in the most cruel manner. Podolia abounds with a fine breed of horses and horned cattle. The inhabitants are of a warlike disposition, and were formerly governed by their own dukes or sovereigns. In the fifteenth century, this country was the subject of violent contests between the Lithuanians and the Poles; till at length, by a diet, held at Lublin, it was annexed to Poland, in the year 1569. Podolia consists of two palatinates, namely, that of Podolia, and the palatinate of Braclaw; both of which are annexed to Russia, except a small part towards the west, including Tarnopol, and a few more towns.

Podolitz, a town of Hungary, on the river Poprat. 12 miles SW. Palotza, 14 NNW. Zatmar.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow. 28 miles S. Moscow. *Long.* 37. 29. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Podolyb, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 12 miles WNW. Konigingratz.

Podor, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French, and ceded to the English in the year 1763. It was afterwards retaken by the French, and kept by the peace of 1783. *Long.* 14. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 1. N.

Podraje, a village of Dalmatia, on the site where anciently stood the city of Asferia, Aslesia, or Alissia; the inhabitants of which

were free, governed by their own municipal laws, and creating their own magistrates. The vestiges of the walls are still visible. 8 miles NE. Ostrovizza.

Podralskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka. 32 m. NNE. Viatka.

Podrus, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Syl, about 3 miles E. Motril.

Podspuskei, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 220 m. SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 78. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Podstata, see *Bodenstatt*.

Podstepni, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 196 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 77. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Podullung, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 28 miles SW. Jaffi.

Podurueca, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 12 miles NNW. Vercholenik.

Poe, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shrule, about 1½ mile N. Omagh, in the county of Tyrone.

Poe, a town of Africa, in Baol. 5 miles S. Portudal.

Poejanny, a town of Bengal. 7 miles S. Koonda.

Poel, an island in the Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania, of an irregular form, about six or seven miles in circumference. It has several villages. 2 miles N. Wismar. *Long.* 11. 26. E. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Poelsbroeck, a town of Holland. 7 miles SE. Gouda.

Pofig, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 10 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

Pogah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 57 miles SSW. Patna. *Long.* 84. 45. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

Po-gan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou. 17 miles E. Pou-ngan.

Pogur, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi. 20 miles N. Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Pogatova, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 92 miles SE. Oneg.

Pogen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Danube. 6 miles E. Straubing, 11 NW. Deckendorf.

Pogen, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Straubing.

Paggel, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 15 miles NW. Nice.

Poggio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 20 miles SE. Mantua.

Poggio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 7 miles E. Cento.

Poggio, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 7 miles W. Genoa.

Poggio, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 15 miles SW. Genoa.

Poggio, or *Villa Imperiale*, a town of Etruria, where the late Grand Duke had a palace. 8 miles SE Florence.

Poggiobonzi, a town of Etruria. 21 miles SE. Florence.

Poggy Island, or *Pulo Poggy*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 60 miles in circumference, separated by a narrow channel from the island of Naffau. In the year 1748, some of the inhabitants of this island petitioned the governor of Fort Marlborough to send some people capable of instructing them in making plantations, who were accordingly furnished with pepper vines, chinkareens, and paddy, under the protection of a serjeant and a guard. The number of inhabitants in these islands is about 2400. Their food consists of yams, crabs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts. The dress of the women is only a piece of cloth round the middle, which reaches within two or three inches of the knee. *Long.* 99. 42. E. *Lat.* 2. 42. S.

Poginik, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the Louvat. 16 miles NNW. Veliki Luki.

Pogliza, a district of Dalmatia, between the river Cetina and the Adriatic.

Pogny, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Marne. 9 miles SSE. Châlons sur Marne.

Pogoiana, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 9 miles N Saloniki.

Pogor, a river on the west coast of the island of Borneo, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 0. 5. S.

Pogore, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz. 4 miles W. Goritz.

Pohan, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 15 miles NE. Tarem.

Pohlen, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 4 miles NNE. Plauen.

Poberbice, a town of Russian Poland. 35 miles ENE. Winnicze.

Pöhrnitz, or *Poborlitz*, see *Böhrnitz*.

Pokest, a town of Lithuania. 16 miles S. Pinsk.

Pojautecatl, a mountain of Mexico, which, in the year 1545, began to send forth smoke, and continued to do so for twenty years, after which time it ceased. It is of a conical form, and the most lofty in the country, being visible to ships sailing in the gulf of Mexico, at the distance of 150 miles. 40 miles WSW. Vera Cruz.

Poig, a river which runs into the Gulf of Trieste, about 1 mile N. Trieste.

Poile Bay, (*La*), a bay on the south of Newfoundland. 32 miles E. Cape Ray.

Poilly, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the west side of the Loire, opposite Gien.

Point l'Abacou, see *Cape Abacou*.

Point Adams, a cape on the west coast

of North-America, south of the entrance into the river of Columbia. *Long.* 236. 9. E. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Point Acier, a cape on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Point Addenbrook, a cape on the west coast of North-America, between Rivers's Canal and Fitzhugh's Sound. *Long.* 232. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Point Adolphus, a cape on the north coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. *Long.* 224. 28. E. *Lat.* 58. 18. N.

Point Agdaan, a cape on the east coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 125. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 38. N.

Point Agundat, a cape on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 3. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Point Alan, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the Gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Point Alava, the southern extremity of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 228. 59. E. *Lat.* 55. 6. N.

Point Alderton, the south-west point of Boston Harbour, on the coast of Massachusetts. *Long.* 70. 54. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Point Alexander, a cape on the south coast of an island at the entrance of Duncan's Canal, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 227. 18. E. *Lat.* 56. 36. N.

Point Alison, a cape on the north-west coast of Chatham Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. 15 miles WSW. Cape Young.

Point Amelia, a cape on the west coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. *Long.* 224. 25. E. *Lat.* 57. 17. N.

Point Amelius, a cape on the east coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, which forms the north-east point of a bay in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 226. E. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.

Point Anchote, a cape on the coast of California. *Lat.* 30. N.

Point Angoxa, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 16. 25. N.

Point Annér, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance of Port Snettisham. *Long.* 226. 24. E. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Point Arasick, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 52. W. *Lat.* 56. 53. N.

Point Arden, the north-east cape of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 226. 1. E. *Lat.* 58. 9. N.

Point Ardinnish, a cape on the west coast of Scotland, in Argylehire. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Point Arduamurchan, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Point Adrosan, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 51. W. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Point Arguello, a cape of North-America, on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 239. 46. E. *Lat.* 34. 38. N.

Point Arran, a cape on the coast of Malacca, in the straits. *Long.* 101. 48. E. *Lat.* 2. 33. N.

Point Ashton, a cape of North-America, situated in an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of New Cornwall. *Long.* 231. 8. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Point Assumption, a cape on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 119. E. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Point Astley, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the south-west point of entrance into Holkham Bay, in Stephens's Passage. *Long.* 226. 35. E. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Point Asynt, or *Row Stoir*, a cape on the north-west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 18. W. *Lat.* 58. 14. N.

Point Atkinson, a cape which forms the north point of entrance into Burrard's Canal, in the Gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Point Augusta, the north-east point of King George the Third's Archipelago. *Long.* 225. 10. E. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

Point Bagaduce, a cape in Penobscot Bay, on the coast of Maine.

Point Baker, the north-west extremity of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 226. 38. E. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Point Balatello, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Bourro. *Long.* 126. 17. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Point Baldris, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar, at the entrance of Antongil Bay. *Lat.* 15. 48. S.

Point Baliquero, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 124. 14. E. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

Point Banks, the northern extremity of the island of Kodiak, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 22. E. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Point Barrie, a cape on the west coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of America. *Long.* 226. 32. E. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Point Barsallach, a cape on the south coast of Scotland, in Lucc Bay. *Long.* 4. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Point Basil, a cape on the west coast of Montague island, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 215. 54. E. *Lat.* 60. 1. N.

Point Batang, a cape on the east coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 38. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Point das Baxas, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

Point Beauclerc, a cape on the east coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 226. 24. E. *Lat.* 56. 17. N.

Point Bede, a cape on the west coast of North-America, on the east side of Cook's Inlet. *Long.* 208. 45. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Point Bentinck, the north-east extremity of Hinchinbrook Island, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 214. 24. E. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

Point Bingham, the north-west cape of King George the Third's Archipelago, at the entrance into Crofs Sound. *Long.* 223. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Point Blanco, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 15. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Point Blaquiere, a cape on the south coast of an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of North-America. *Long.* 227. 40. E. *Lat.* 56. 39. N.

Point Bodet, a cape on the north shore of lake St. Francis, near the line of Upper and Lower Canada.

Point Borlace, the north-west cape of Warren's island, near the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 226. 19. E. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Point Botel, a cape on the west coast of the island of Paney. *Long.* 121. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Point Boutin, a cape on the west coast of the island of Saghalien, which projects towards the coast of Tartary. In the passage between, the water is too shallow for ships to pass. *Lat.* 52. N.

Point Boyler, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in an arm of the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 232. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Point Breakers, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the south-east entrance of Nootka Sound.

Point Bridget, a cape forming the south-west point of the entrance into Bernard's Bay, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 225. 4. E. *Lat.* 58. 39. N.

Point Brown, a cape on the west coast of North-America, on the north side of the entrance into Gray's Harbour. *Long.* 236. 7. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

Point Buccarelli, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Lat.* 54. N.

Point Buck, a cape on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's Sound, forming the north point of Englefield Bay. *Long.* 227. 30. E. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Point Bulagui, the north extremity of the island of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Point Bulan, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Bulan. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 18. 42. N.

Point Cadiapatam, a cape on the south coast of Hindoostan. 20 miles NW. Cape Comorin. *Long.* 77. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 5. N.

Point Calawite, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 24. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Point Calumet, a cape on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Point Calymere, a cape on the coast of Coromandel. *Long.* 78. 56. E. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Point Campbell, a cape on the north of the entrance into Turnagain Arm. *Long.* 210. 35. E. *Lat.* 61. 8. N.

Point Capines, a cape on the south coast of the island of Sumar. *Long.* 125. 20. E. *Lat.* 11. 18. N.

Point Caravillos, a cape on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Point de Cas Rouge, a cape on the north coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 38. W. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

Point Cavite, a cape on the east coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 18. E. *Lat.* 9. 8. N.

Point de Causedo, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 70. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 14. N.

Point Cecir, a cape on the south coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 23. N.

Point de Chapeo, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 30. S.

Point Charlotte, a cape on the east coast of Kerguelen's land. 3 miles from the Prince of Wales's Foreland. *Long.* 71. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 32. S.

Point Chatham, the south point of the entrance into Johnson's Strait, on the north coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. *Long.* 234. 45. E. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Point Chimachin, a cape on the west coast of the island of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 56. W. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

Point Cini, a cape on the east coast of Lower Siam, in the gulf. *Long.* 100. 22. E. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.

Point Cochrane, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 16. E. *Lat.* 60. 46. N.

Point Coke, a cape on the west coast of North-America, the north-west point of entrance into Holkham Bay. *Long.* 226. 33. E. *Lat.* 57. 43. N.

Point Colpeys, a cape on the north-east coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 227. 38. E. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Point Comal, a cape on the coast of Nubia, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 35. 55. E. *Lat.* 22. 40. N.

Point Comfort, a cape on the coast of Virginia, at the mouth of James River. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Point Conception, a cape of North-America, on the coast of New Albion, on the

north-west side of the entrance into the canal of St. Barbara. *Long.* 239. 53. *E. Lat.* 34. 31. N.

Point Corker, a cape on the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 40. *W. Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Point Cornwallis, a cape on the north part of a large island or cluster of islands, near the west coast of North-America, and south side of Prince Frederic's Sound. *Long.* 225. 57. *E. Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Point Corsil, a cape on the south-west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 5. *W. Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Point Covalligi, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 15. *W. Lat.* 13. 23. N.

Point Countess, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound; so called by Captain Vancouver, in respect of Captain Countess, of the Royal navy. *Long.* 212. 30. *E. Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Point Coworden, a cape on the south side of the entrance into Lynn canal, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 225. 7. *E. Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Point Craig, a cape on the north coast of the Duke of York's island, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 227. 37. *E. Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Point Culross, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 32. *E. Lat.* 60. 45. N.

Point Cumming, a cape on the north coast of Prince's Royal island, in the North-Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 230. 58. *E. Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Point Danger, a cape on the west coast of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 24. *W. Lat.* 28. 9. N.

Point Davison, a cape on the west coast of North-America; so called by Capt. Vancouver, in respect to Mr. Davison, owner of the store-ship. *Long.* 228. 40. *E. Lat.* 55. N.

Point Diable, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 12. 45. S.

Point Diablo, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 57. *E. Lat.* 14. 43. N.

Point Diamond, a cape on the west coast of Martinico. *Long.* 61. *W. Lat.* 12. 25. N.

Point Divaca, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. *E. Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Point Dirty, a cape on the east coast of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. *Long.* 81. 19. *E. Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Point Dondo, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 57. *E. Lat.* 0. 34. N.

Point Dongon, a cape on the west coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 50. *E. Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Point Dromedary, a projecting point of a mountain on the east coast of New Holland; so called by Capt. Cook, in 1770. *Long.* 209. 55. *W. Lat.* 36. 18. S.

Point Duff, a cape on one of the islands of Broughton's Archipelago. *Long.* 233. 10. *E. Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Point Dumali, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 20. *E. Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Point Dune, a cape of North-America, on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 241. 33. *E. Lat.* 34. 3. N.

Point Dundas, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the north part of Crofs Sound. *Long.* 224. 1. *E. Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Point Dumure, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 39. *W. Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Point Edmund, a cape on the south-east of the entrance into Bucks canal, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 232. 9. *E. Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Point Edward, a cape on the north-east coast of King's island, at the entrance of Dean's canal, near the coast of New Hanover. *Long.* 232. 27. *E. Lat.* 32. 25. N.

Point Eleanor, the north extremity of Knight's island, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. 4. *E. Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Point Ellis, a cape on the west coast of a large island, or cluster of islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, and east side of Chatham Strait. *Long.* 225. 56. *E. Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Point Elrington, a cape on the south part of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 212. 22. *E. Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Point au Fer, a headland in the north port of Lake Champlain, given by the British to the United States, in 1769.

Point Fermin, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean, and west point of the bay of St. Pedro. *Long.* 242. 3. *E. Lat.* 33. 42. N.

Point Ferrolle, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 6. *W. Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Point First, a cape on the east coast of Sumatra, and south entrance of the straits of Banca. *Long.* 106. 6. *E. Lat.* 3. S.

Point Fitzgibbon, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the N. part of Behm's canal. *Long.* 228. 54. *E. Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Point Five Fingers, a cape on the west coast of Tawai Poonamoo, and north-west point of the south entrance into Dulky bay, remarkable by five high peaked rocks which lie off it, and have the appearance of the four fingers and a thumb of a man's hand: the land of this point is farther remarkable for being the only level land within a considerable distance. It extends near two leagues to the northward, is lofty, and covered with wood: the land behind it is very different, consisting wholly of mountains totally barren and rocky; and this difference gives the cape the appearance of an island. *Long.* 193. 12. *W. Lat.* 45. 45. S.

Point Flecha, a cape on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 119. 40. E. *Lat.* 9. 52. N.

Point Flechas, a cape on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 42. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

Point Forbes, a cape on the east coast of Whibby's Island, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 45. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Point of Fork, see *Columbia*.

Point Francis, a cape on the west coast of North-America, north of the entrance into Bellingham's bay. *Long.* 237. 41. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Point Frederick, a cape on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's island, appearing like two islands. *Long.* 226. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Point Freemantle, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north part of Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. 32. E. *Lat.* 60. 57. N.

Point de Galle, or *Punto Gallo*, a seaport town on the south-west of the island of Ceylon, taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch in 1640. Here all the Dutch vessels were laden in November and February with the produce of the island; and to this port all articles purchased at Columbo were conveyed to be shipped for Europe. The harbour is secure. 70 miles SSE. Columbo. *Long.* 80. 20. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

Point Gambier, a cape on the south coast of Admiralty island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 226. 25. E. *Lat.* 57. 23. N.

Point Gardner, the south-west point of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 39. E. *Lat.* 57. 1. N.

Point Garren, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, and county of Kincardine. 2 m. N. Stonehaven. *Long.* 2. 9. W. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Point Gaspee, a cape on the coast of Maine; off this place the Gaspee, a British armed schooner, was burned by some persons from Providence, dressed like Indians, in 1772. 7 miles S. Providence.

Point Gaulles, a cape on the south coast of the island of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Point Gordon, a cape on the south coast of one of the islands in Broughton's Archipelago. *Long.* 223. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Point Gore, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and east of the entrance into Port Dick. *Long.* 209. 49. E. *Lat.* 59. 11. N.

Point Gower, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west point of the entrance into Howe's Sound, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 236. 51. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Point Grace, the north-east cape of La-touche's island, at the entrance of Prince

William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 46. E. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

Point a Gravois, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola, near the western extremity. *Long.* 74. 43. W. *Lat.* 18. 3. N.

Point Grayers, the west point at the entrance of Todos Santos, or All Saint's Bay, on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 243. 34. E. *Lat.* 31. 43. N.

Point Grenville, a cape on the west coast of North-America. Off this cape there are three rocky islets. *Long.* 255. 58. E. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Point Grey, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the south point of a very extensive sound in the gulf of Georgia. Here Capt. Vancouver met with about fifty Indians, who appeared never before to have seen any European. *Long.* 237. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Point Grindal, a cape on the east coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 228. 8. E. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Point Gualibo, a cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red Sea. 52 miles ESE. Co-fair. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Point Halbut, the north-east point of Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts.

Point Hanson, a cape on the south side of the entrance into Gray's Harbour. *Long.* 236. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Point Harriet, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west side of Cook's Inlet. *Long.* 208. 25. E. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Point Harrington, a cape on the west coast of the Duke of York's Island. *Long.* 227. 36. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Point Harris, a cape on the west coast of an irregular island, or cluster of islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, and east side of Chatham Strait. It forms the north point of the entrance into Port Malmesbury. *Long.* 225. 58. E. *Lat.* 56. 18. N.

Point Hey, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-west point of Comptroller's Bay. *Long.* 215. 45. E. *Lat.* 60. 11. N.

Point Hickes, a cape on the south-east coast of New Holland, so called from Mr. Hickes, first lieutenant under Capt. Cook, who discovered it in 1770. *Long.* 148. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. S.

Point Higgins, a cape on the west coast of North-America, so called by Capt. Vancouver, in respect to Signior Higgins de Valenar, president of Chili. This is the north-west point of the northern entrance into the canal de Revilla Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 25. E. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Point Highfield, a cape on the north-east coast of the Duke of York's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. 48. E. *Lat.* 56. 34. N.

north-west side of the entrance into the canal of St. Barbara. *Long.* 239. 53. *E. Lat.* 34. 31. N.

Point Corker, a cape on the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Point Cornwallis, a cape on the north coast of a large island or cluster of islands, near the west coast of North-America, and south side of Prince Frederic's Sound. *Long.* 225. 57. *E. Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Point Corsil, a cape on the south-west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Point Covalligi, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 15. W. *Lat.* 13. 23. N.

Point Countess, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound; so called by Captain Vancouver, in respect of Captain Countess, of the Royal navy. *Long.* 212. 30. *E. Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Point Coworden, a cape on the south side of the entrance into Lynn canal, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 225. 7. *E. Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Point Craig, a cape on the north coast of the Duke of York's island, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 227. 37. *E. Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Point Culross, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 32. *E. Lat.* 60. 45. N.

Point Cumming, a cape on the north coast of Princess Royal island, in the North-Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 230. 58. *E. Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Point Danger, a cape on the west coast of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 24. W. *Lat.* 28. 9. N.

Point Davison, a cape on the west coast of North-America; so called by Capt. Vancouver, in respect to Mr. Davison, owner of the store-ship. *Long.* 228. 40. *E. Lat.* 55. N.

Point Diable, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 12. 45. S.

Point Diablo, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 57. *E. Lat.* 14. 43. N.

Point Diamond, a cape on the west coast of Martinico. *Long.* 61. W. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

Point Divaca, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. *E. Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Point Divy, a cape on the east coast of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. *Long.* 81. 19. *E. Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Point Dondo, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 57. *E. Lat.* 0. 34. N.

Point Dongon, a cape on the west coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 50. *E. Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Point Dromedary, a projecting point of a mountain on the east coast of New Holland; so called by Capt. Cook, in 1770. *Long.* 209. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 18. S.

Point Duff, a cape on one of the islands of Broughton's Archipelago. *Long.* 233. 10. *E. Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Point Dumali, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 20. *E. Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Point Dune, a cape of North-America, on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 241. 33. *E. Lat.* 34. 3. N.

Point Dundas, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the north part of Cross Sound. *Long.* 224. 1. *E. Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Point Dunure, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 39. W. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Point Edmund, a cape on the south-east of the entrance into Bucks canal, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 232. 9. *E. Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Point Edward, a cape on the north-east coast of King's island, at the entrance of Dean's canal, near the coast of New Hanover. *Long.* 232. 27. *E. Lat.* 32. 25. N.

Point Eleanor, the north extremity of Knight's island, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. 4. *E. Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Point Ellis, a cape on the west coast of a large island, or cluster of islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, and east side of Chatham Strait. *Long.* 225. 56. *E. Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Point Elrington, a cape on the south part of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 212. 22. *E. Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Point au Fer, a headland in the north port of Lake Champlain, given by the British to the United States, in 1769.

Point Fermin, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean, and west point of the bay of St. Pedro. *Long.* 242. 3. *E. Lat.* 33. 42. N.

Point Ferrolle, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 6. W. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Point First, a cape on the east coast of Sumatra, and south entrance of the straits of Banca. *Long.* 106. 6. *E. Lat.* 3. S.

Point Fitzgibbon, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the N. part of Behm's canal. *Long.* 228. 54. *E. Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Point Five Fingers, a cape on the west coast of Tavai Poenamoo, and north-west point of the south entrance into Duky bay, remarkable by five high peaked rocks which lie off it, and have the appearance of the four fingers and a thumb of a man's hand: the land of this point is farther remarkable for being the only level land within a considerable distance. It extends near two leagues to the northward, is lofty, and covered with wood: the land behind it is very different, consisting wholly of mountains totally barren and rocky; and this difference gives the cape the appearance of an island. *Long.* 193. 12. W. *Lat.* 45. 45. S.

Point Flecha, a cape on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 119. 40. E. *Lat.* 9. 52. N.

Point Flechas, a cape on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 42. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

Point Forbes, a cape on the east coast of *Whitby's* Island, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 45. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Point of Fork, see *Columbia*.

Point Francis, a cape on the west coast of North-America, north of the entrance into *Bellingham's* bay. *Long.* 237. 41. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Point Frederick, a cape on the west coast of *Queen Charlotte's* island, appearing like two islands. *Long.* 226. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Point Freemantle, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north part of *Prince William's* Sound. *Long.* 213. 32. E. *Lat.* 60. 57. N.

Point de Galle, or *Punto Gallo*, a seaport town on the south-west of the island of Ceylon, taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch in 1640. Here all the Dutch vessels were laden in November and February with the produce of the island; and to this port all articles purchased at *Columbo* were conveyed to be shipped for Europe. The harbour is secure. 70 miles SSE. *Columbo*. *Long.* 80. 20. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

Point Gambier, a cape on the south coast of *Admiralty* island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 226. 25. E. *Lat.* 57. 23. N.

Point Gardner, the south-west point of *Admiralty* Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 39. E. *Lat.* 57. 1. N.

Point Garren, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, and county of *Kincardine*. 2 m. N. *Stonehaven*. *Long.* 2. 9. W. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Point Gaspee, a cape on the coast of *Maine*; off this place the *Gaspee*, a British armed schooner, was burned by some persons from *Providence*, dressed like Indians, in 1772. 7 miles S. *Providence*.

Point Gauls, a cape on the south coast of the island of *Newfoundland*. *Long.* 55. 40. W. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Point Gordon, a cape on the south coast of one of the islands in *Broughton's* Archipelago. *Long.* 223. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Point Gore, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and east of the entrance into *Port Dick*. *Long.* 209. 49. E. *Lat.* 59. 11. N.

Point Gower, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west point of the entrance into *Howe's* Sound, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 236. 51. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Point Grace, the north-east cape of *La-touche's* island, at the entrance of *Prince*

William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 46. E. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

Point a Gravois, a cape on the south coast of *Hilipaniola*, near the western extremity. *Long.* 74. 43. W. *Lat.* 18. 3. N.

Point Grayero, the west point at the entrance of *Todos Santos*, or *All Saint's* Bay, on the coast of *New Albion*. *Long.* 243. 34. E. *Lat.* 31. 43. N.

Point Grenville, a cape on the west coast of North-America. Off this cape there are three rocky islets. *Long.* 255. 58. E. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Point Grey, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the south point of a very extensive sound in the gulf of Georgia. Here *Capt. Vancouver* met with about fifty Indians, who appeared never before to have seen any European. *Long.* 237. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Point Grindal, a cape on the east coast of the *Prince of Wales's* Archipelago, in the *Duke of Clarence's* Strait. *Long.* 228. 8. E. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Point Gualibo, a cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red Sea. 52 miles ESE. *Cosier*. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Point Habut, the north-east point of *Cape Ann*, on the coast of *Massachusetts*.

Point Hanson, a cape on the south side of the entrance into *Gray's* Harbour. *Long.* 236. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

Point Harriet, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west side of *Cook's* Inlet. *Long.* 208. 25. E. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Point Harrington, a cape on the west coast of the *Duke of York's* Island. *Long.* 227. 36. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Point Harris, a cape on the west coast of an irregular island, or cluster of islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, and east side of *Chatham* Strait. It forms the north point of the entrance into *Port Malmesbury*. *Long.* 225. 58. E. *Lat.* 56. 18. N.

Point Hey, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-west point of *Comptroller's* Bay. *Long.* 215. 45. E. *Lat.* 60. 11. N.

Point Hickes, a cape on the south-east coast of *New Holland*, so called from *Mr. Hickes*, first lieutenant under *Capt. Cook*, who discovered it in 1770. *Long.* 148. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. S.

Point Higgins, a cape on the west coast of North-America, so called by *Capt. Vancouver*, in respect to *Signior Higgins de Valenar*, president of *Chili*. This is the north-west point of the northern entrance into the canal de *Revilla Gigedo*. *Long.* 228. 25. E. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Point Highfield, a cape on the north-east coast of the *Duke of York's* Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. 48. E. *Lat.* 56. 34. N.

Point Hillock, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland, and north-west point of Halifax Bay. *Long.* 213. 45. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. S.

Point Hobart, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the north-west point of Port Houghton. *Long.* 226. 47. E. *Lat.* 57. 17. N.

Point Honnet, a cape on the west coast of France. 1 mile NNW. Cherbourg.

Point Hood, a cape in Duncan's Canal, in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Vancouver, in honour of Admiral Hood, afterwards Lord Bridport. *Long.* 227. 11. E. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Point Hoof, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 20. 22. N.

Point Hopkins, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 231. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Point Hound, a cape on the coast of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. 2 miles NE. Queensferry.

Point Howe, the north-west cape of Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Point Howe, a cape on the south coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 227. 23. E. *Lat.* 56. 34. N.

Point Hudson, a cape on the west coast of North-America, a little within the entrance of Admiralty inlet, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Point Hugh, the south-east extremity of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, and east point of the entrance into Seymour's Canal. *Long.* 226. 30. E. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Point Hummocks, a cape on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 244. 20. E. *Lat.* 30. 23. N.

Point Hunt, the extreme northern cape of Pitt's Archipelago. *Long.* 229. 48. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Point Hunter, a cape on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's Island. *Long.* 227. 22. E. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Point Hunter, the south-east extremity of Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Point Jaquet, the northern extremity of the island of Dominica.

Point Icaque, a cape on the east coast of Hispaniola. *Lat.* 19. 3. N.

Point Ignace, a cape on the north side of the river Michilimackinac, at the entrance into Lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 32. W. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Point Ildefonso, a cape on the east coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

Point d' Ilheo, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Point Irois, a town and cape on the west coast of Hispaniola. 17 miles WSW. Cape Dame Marie.

Point Isabelique, a cape on the west coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 58. W. *Lat.* 20. N.

Point Isabella, a cape on the north coast of St. Domingo, a little to the north-east of Isabella.

Point d' Itapere, a cape on the south coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. E. *Lat.* 25. S.

Point Judith, a town and cape on the south coast of Rhode Island. *Long.* 71. 25. W. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Point Kassiketo, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 51. E. *Lat.* 4. 36. S.

Point Kellerness, a cape of Scotland, on the west side of Luce Bay, in the county of Wigton. 3 miles N. the Mull of Galloway. *Long.* 4. 52. W. *Lat.* 54. 47. N.

Point Kirkcolum, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Wigtonshire. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Point Knap, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of Argyleshire. *Long.* 5. 33. W. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

Point Kingsmill, a cape on the north-west coast of a large island, or Archipelago, near the west coast of North-America, forming the south-west point of Prince Frederick's Sound. *Long.* 225. 49. E. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

Point Kyll, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Point Laben, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 5. N.

Point Lagen, a cape on the coast of the island of Ila, with a village and bay of the same name. *Long.* 6. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Point Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 110. W. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Point Lambert, a cape on the coast of New Cornwall, forming the southern boundary of Port Essington. *Long.* 230. 6. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Point Lance, a cape on the south coast of Newfoundland, at the south-west extremity of St. Mary's Bay.

Point Langa, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 5. E. *Lat.* 3. 15. N.

Point Lassem, or *Lassoa*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Celebes, and west entrance into Sewa Bay. *Long.* 120. 52. E. *Lat.* 5. 35. S.

Point Lasuen, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 242. 15. E. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Point Latouchs, a cape on the coast of North-America, in the north part of Beer-ing's Bay. *Long.* 220. 44. E. *Lat.* 59. 51. N.

Point Lavinia, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and south coast of Crofs Sound. *Long.* 224. E. *Lat.* 58. 14. N.

Point Lee, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north coast of the island

of Revilla Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 46. E. *Lat.* 35. 54. N.

Point Le Mesurier, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the south entrance of Prince William's Sound from the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 227. 58. E. *Lat.* 56. 46. N.

Point Le Mesurier, a cape on the north-east coast of Kay's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 216. 4. E. *Lat.* 60. 3. N.

Point Leone, a cape of Turkey, on the coast of Livadia, in the gulf of Engia. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

Point Lera, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 58. E. *Lat.* 3. 42. S.

Point Lissateke, a cape on the west coast of the island of Bouro. *Long.* 126. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Point Longue, the northern extremity of the island of Mauritius.

Point Lookout, a cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Potomack.

Point Lookout, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 27. 6. S.

Point Lookout, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 14. 51. S.

Point Lucan, a cape on the north-west coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, and south-west point of Port Althorp. *Long.* 223. 58. E. *Lat.* 58. 7. N.

Point Macartney, a cape on a large island near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 226. 12. E. *Lat.* 57. 1. N.

Point Mackenzie, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the north part of Cook's Inlet. *Long.* 210. 40. E. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

Point Macnamara, a cape on the north-west coast of the Duke of York's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean, so named by Capt. Vancouver, in respect to Capt. Macnamara of the navy. *Long.* 227. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 21. N.

Point Madan, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 228. 6. E. *Lat.* 36. 22. N.

Point Manby, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the west point of land at entering Beering's Bay. *Long.* 219. 17. E. *Lat.* 59. 47. N.

Point Mandbar, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 18. E. *Lat.* 3. 21. S.

Point Maragusan, a cape on the south coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 125. 14. E. *Lat.* 10. 21. N.

Point Maralag, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 12. E. *Lat.* 8. 25. N.

Point Marsden, a cape on the west coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 15. E. *Lat.* 58. 7. N.

Point Martin, a cape on the south-east

coast of Sir Henry Martin's Island, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 220. 26. E. *Lat.* 8. 58. S.

Point Martin, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 215. 36. E. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Point Mary, a cape on a small island, forming the west point of entrance into Desolation Sound, half a league NW. from Point Sarah.

Point Maryland, a headland in the river Potomack, west of Port Tobacco.

Point de Mascoury, a cape on the north coast of the island of St. Domingo. *Long.* 71. 10. W. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Point Maskeline, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance of a considerable inlet. *Long.* 229. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Point Mata, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. 26 m. NW. Cape Maisiey.

Point Matooly, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Point May, a cape on the south coast of Newfoundland, and south-west extremity of a peninsula, between Fortune Bay and Placentia Bay. *Long.* 55. 55. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Point Menzies, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance of Bentinck's Arms. *Long.* 232. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Point Mero, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Point Missaga, a cape in the river Niagara, near Niagara Fort.

Point Mistaken, a cape on the south-east coast of Newfoundland, west of Cape Race.

Point Mitchel, a cape on the south coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by Captain Vancouver, from Captain Mitchel, of the royal navy. *Long.* 237. 3. E. *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

Point Monat, a cape on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 36. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

Point Montauk, the east extremity of Long Island, in the state of New-York.

Point Morant, see *Cape Morant*.

Point Mudge, a projecting cape in the south-east extremity of an island in the gulf of Georgia. Here is a large Indian village and round the cape is a ledge of sunken rocks, at the distance of about half a mile; which are, however, easily avoided by the weeds which they produce. The Indians of the village brought to Captain Vancouver's ships fish and fruit, which they fairly and honestly exchanged for European commodities. Captain Vancouver, also, with some of his officers, visited the village, at which he arrived by a very narrow path, winding diagonally up the cliff, estimated at about 100 feet in height. Close to the edge of this precipice stood the village, the houses of which were built after the fashion of

Nootka, though smaller, not exceeding ten or twelve feet in height; nearly close together, in rows, separated by a narrow passage, sufficiently wide only for one person. On the beach, at the foot of the cliff, were about 70 canoes of small dimensions, though amongst them there were some that would carry at least 15 persons with great convenience. On a computation, therefore, deduced from these and other circumstances, this village, though occupying a very small space, could not contain less than 300 persons. The spot where it was erected, appeared to be well chosen to insure its protection; the steep, loose, sandy precipice secured it in front, and its rear was defended by a deep chafin in the rocks; beyond this was a thick and nearly impenetrable forest; so that the only mode of access was by a narrow path which could easily be maintained against very superior numbers. Near the village were seen two sepulchres, built with plank, about five feet in height, seven in length, and four in breadth. These boards were curiously perforated at the ends and sides, and the tops covered with loose pieces of plank, as if for the purpose of admitting as great a circulation of air as possible to the human bones they enclosed, which were evidently the relics of many different bodies. *Long.* 235. 9. *E. Lat.* 50. N.

Point Mulgrave, a cape on the north-west coast of North-America, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 194. 51. *W. Lat.* 67. 45. N.

Point Munnings, the north-east extremity of Chatham Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. 25 miles E. Cape Young.

Point Naskeag, a cape on the coast of Maine, the eastern point of Penobscot Bay.

Point Nasog, the southern extremity of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. *E. Lat.* 10. 27. N.

Point Nata, the west point of the entrance into Panama Bay.

Point Natal, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 31. 45. S.

Point Nativity, a cape on the south-west coast of Terra del Fuego, forming the east point of Christmas Sound. 10 miles ESE. York Minster.

Point Negrillo, the western point of the island of Jamaica.

Point Negro, a cape on the coast of Brasil.

Point Neham, see *Cape Naban*.

Point Nelson, a cape on the west coast of America, in Behm's Canal. *Long.* 229. 27. *E. Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Point Nepean, a cape on the south coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 226. 6. *E. Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Point Nesbit, a cape on the west coast of the Duke of York's Island, in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 227. 26. *E. Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Point de Nizao, a cape on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo. *Long.* 71. 20. *W. Lat.* 18. 15. N.

Point Noort, a cape on the coast of Chili, the north point of the harbour of Coquimbo.

Point North, the north-west cape of the island of Langara, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 226. 59. *E. Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Point Norwell, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 42. *E. Lat.* 60. 27. N.

Point Ogurza, see *Cape Ogurza*.

Point Olleror, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 14. 6. S.

Point Onemack, a cape on the west coast of North-America, the south limits of Bristol Bay. *Lat.* 56. N.

Point Onkong, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. *E. Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Point Ouslow, the south extremity of the Duke of York's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 227. 54. *E. Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Point of Oreby, see *Butt of Lewis*.

Point Ouver, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 111. 59. *E. Lat.* 6. 39. S.

Point Padron, a cape on the south-east coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 46. *E. Lat.* 11. 27. N.

Point Padrolo, a cape of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Caramania. *Long.* 51. 34. *E. Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Point Pakenham, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west point of entrance into Port Wells, in the north part of Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 19. *E. Lat.* 60. 59. N.

Point Palmiras, a cape of Hindoostan, on the coast of Cattack, in the bay of Bengal, anciently called *Promontorium Calington*. *Long.* 87. 3. *E. Lat.* 20. 43. N.

Point Palmiste, a cape on the north coast of Hispaniola. 15 miles E. Port Paix.

Point Palnquin, a cape on the south coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 30. *W. Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Point Parcelor, a cape in the Straits of Malacca, on the coast of Salengore. *Long.* 101. 30. *E. Lat.* 2. 39. N.

Point Parker, a cape on the west coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 29. *E. Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Point Partridge, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia. It is a high white sandy cliff, with a verdant lawn on each side. *Long.* 237. 31. *E. Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Point Pearce, a cape on the north-west coast of Pitt's Archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 229. 40. *E. Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Point Pedras, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Point Pedro, or *Pedras*, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 7. 43. S.

Point Pellew, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 57. E. *Lat.* 60. 51. N.

Point de Penmare, a cape on the south coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. S.

Point Percy, the western extremity of a narrow range of low islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of North-America, about 5 miles in length, at the southern extremity of the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 228. 40. E. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

Point Percy, a cape on the west coast of France. 6 miles ENE. Cherbourg.

Point Petre, a fortified cape in the island of Guadaloupe.

Point Philip, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Broughton's Archipelago. *Long.* 233. 19. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Point Piculet, a cape on the north coast of Hispaniola, the west boundary of Cape François Bay.

Point Pigot, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Waygoo. *Long.* 131. 37. E. *Lat.* 0. 25. S.

Point Pigot, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north point of entrance into Passage Canal, in Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 212. 16. E. *Lat.* 60. 47. N.

Point Pines, a cape on the north side of Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Point Pinos, a cape on the west coast of America, and south boundary of Monterey Bay. *Long.* 238. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

Point Pleasant, a town of Virginia, at the union of the Ohio and Great Canawata; near this place a party of Indians was defeated by the Virginian Militia, under Col. Lewis. *Long.* 82. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Point Pleasant, a cape on the south coast of New Georgia, in the Pacific Ocean; so called by Lieutenant Shortland, in 1788. *Long.* 157. 16. E. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Point Pocock, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, formerly the north-west point of the Bay of Islands. 4 m. W. Cape Brett.

Point Polo, a cape in Lake Erie. 40 m. SW. Point Pines.

Point Possession, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 69. 38. W. *Lat.* 52. 20. S.

Point Possession, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and east coast of Cook's Inlet; so called because here Mr. King, lieutenant to Captain Cook, took possession of the river and country in the name of George III. king of England, on the 10th of June 1778. Some of the natives appeared similar in manners and person to those of Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 209. 12. E. *Lat.* 61. 3. N.

Point Possession, an extensive cape on the south-west coast of New Holland, which

forms as it were a separation between King George the Third's Sound, and Prince's Royal's Harbour. It is near three miles in length from north to south, but hardly half a mile wide in its broadest part. The northernmost part is situated, *Long.* 118. 12. E. *Lat.* 35. 2. S.

Point de la Presquis, a cape on the north-west coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. 4. W. *Lat.* 19. 52. N.

Point Pringle, a cape on the north-east coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. S.

Point le Pro, a cape on the coast of New Brunswick, the east limit of Passamagoody Bay.

Point Pybur, a cape on the south-east coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 226. 19. E. *Lat.* 57. 23. N.

Point Pyke, a cape on the west coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, in Port Bainbridge. *Long.* 212. 16. E. *Lat.* 59. 59. N.

Point Quade, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 22. S.

Point Rables, a cape in Lake Superior, near the river St. Mary.

Point Race, the north-west extremity of Cape Cod, on the coast of Massachusetts.

Point Ramsden, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance of Observatory Inlet. *Long.* 230. 2. E. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

Point Ranakhurn, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of Kintyre. *Long.* 5. 46. W. *Lat.* 55. 41. N.

Point Raphoe, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Dean's Canal; on the coast of New Hanover. *Long.* 232. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

Point Retreat, the northern extremity of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 12. E. *Lat.* 58. 24. N.

Point Rich, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 12. W. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Point Riff, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Ross. *Long.* 5. 21. W. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Point Riou, a cape on the west coast of North-America. This cape is low and well wooded, with a small detached island a little to the westward. *Long.* 219. 3. E. *Lat.* 59. 51. N.

Point Roberts, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Point de la Roche, a cape on the N. coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 72. 8. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Point Rodney, a cape of New Zealand, at the entrance of the River Thames. *Long.* 175. 7. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. S.

Point Rodney, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 193. 45. *E. Lat.* 64. 40. N.

Point Romania, see *Cape Romania*.

Point Rotbesay, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 227. 47. *E. Lat.* 56. 37. N.

Point St. Albans, a low rocky cape on an island in the North Pacific Ocean, at the west entrance of the Duke of Clarence's Strait. *Long.* 226. 18. *E. Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Point St. Ann, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 13. *E. Lat.* 53. 44. S.

Point St. Francisco, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 58. S.

Point St. George, a cape on the coast of New Albion, bounding a bay of the same name. *Long.* 235. 58. *E. Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Point St. John, a cape on the north-west coast of the Duke of York's Island. *Long.* 227. 18. *E. Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Point St. Mary, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-west point of the entrance into Berner's Bay, in Lynn Canal. *Long.* 225. 2. *E. Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Point Sal, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 239. 43. *E. Lat.* 34. 57. N.

Point Salaway, a cape on the east coast of the island of Giolo. *Long.* 128. 51. *E. Lat.* 1. 24. N.

Point de Salines, or *Point Salinas*, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 48. *W. Lat.* 18. 8. N.

Point Salisbury, a cape on the west coast of North-America, on the north coast of Stephens's Passage. *Long.* 226. 3. *E. Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Point Salisbury, a cape on the coast of Massachusetts, at the entrance of the Merrimack River, near Newbury Port.

Point Samuel, a cape on the west coast of Admiralty Island, north of Hood's Bay, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 33. *E. Lat.* 57. 28. N.

Point Samso, see *Cape Temoel*.

Point Sarah, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and eastern point of entrance into Desolation Sound. *Long.* 235. 25. *E. Lat.* 50. 4. N.

Point Second, a cape on the east coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Banca. *Long.* 105. 48. *E. Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Point Seduction, a cape on the west coast of North-America, which separates two arms in the north part of Lynn Canal. *Long.* 224. 48. *E. Lat.* 59. 2. N.

Point Shallowwater, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 197. 8. *E. Lat.* 63. N.

Point Sherriſ, a cape in Columbia River, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 237. 11. *E. Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Point Shutup, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. 15 miles NE. Cape Forward.

Point Siaton, the southern extremity of the island of Negroes. *Long.* 123. 3. *E. Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Point Skipness, a cape of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, at the southern extremity of Loch Fine. *Long.* 5. 15. *W. Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Point of Slate, the southern extremity of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. *W. Lat.* 57. 1. N.

Point, Smith's, a cape on the south coast of the mouth of the river Potomack, at its union with the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 22. *W. Lat.* 38. N.

Point Sophia, a cape on the north coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. *Long.* 224. 42. *E. Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Point Sosoton, a cape on the west coast of the island of Negroes. *Long.* 122. 12. *E. Lat.* 10. 2. N.

Point Stanhope, a cape on the west coast of the Duke of York's Island, in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. 237. 38. *E. Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Point Staniforth, a cape on the coast of New Hanover, situated at the entrance of Gardner's Canal. *Long.* 231. 17. *E. Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Point Stephens, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 207. 50. *W. Lat.* 33. 41. S.

Point Styleman, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-west point of entrance into Point Snettisham, in Stephens's Passage. *Long.* 226. 22. *E. Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Point Suckling, see *Cape Suckling*.

Point Sullivan, a cape in Chatham Strait, on the west coast of a large island or cluster of islands. *Long.* 225. 51. *E. Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Point Sykes, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Behm's Canal. *Long.* 229. 4. *E. Lat.* 55. 6. N.

Point Tanon, a cape on the south coast of the island of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 18. *E. Lat.* 9. 52. N.

Point Taoza, a cape on the south coast of the Grand Canary Island. *Long.* 15. 40. *W. Lat.* 27. 50. N.

Point Tavo, a cape on the north coast of Java. *Long.* 111. 4. *E. Lat.* 6. 27. S.

Point Tentmoor, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Fife, at the mouth of the Tay. *Long.* 2. 55. *W. Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Point Third, a cape on the east coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Banca. *Long.* 105. 39. *E. Lat.* 2. 24. S.

Point Tillyduff, a cape of Scotland, on the north-east coast of the county of Aberdeen. 4 miles NNW. Rattery-Head.

Point Tobacco, a cape on the coast of Maryland, in the river Potomack. 37 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Point Toward, a cape of Scotland, at the

fourth end of the county of Argyle, on the Clyde. 24 miles S. Inverary. *Long.* 4. 42. *W. Lat.* 55. 52. N.

Point au Tremble, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Laurence. 12 miles above Quebec.

Point Townshend, a cape on the south-east coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 57. *E. Lat.* 57. 7. N.

Point Trial, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Jura. *Long.* 6. *W. Lat.* 55. 52. N.

Point Trollop, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Behm's Canal. *Long.* 229. 21. *E. Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Point Tron, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Ayrshire. 6 miles N. Ayr.

Point Turner, a narrow strip of land forming the south-east cape of the island which protects Port Mulgrave, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 220. 37. *E. Lat.* 59. 32. N.

Point Vallancer, the north-west cape of the island of Cravina, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 228. 24. *E. Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Point Vancouver, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the river Columbia, at the extremity of the examination by Mr. Broughton, and where he took possession of the river and country for George III. king of Great-Britain. *Long.* 237. 50. *E. Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Point Vaternish, a cape on the north west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 34. *W. Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Point Venus, a cape on the west coast of the island of Otaheite, so called by Capt. Cook; being the spot chosen to observe the transit of Venus on the 3d of June, 1769.

Point Vincent, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 241. 53. *E. Lat.* 33. 44. N.

Point Upright, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 187. 30. *E. Lat.* 60. 17. N.

Point Upright, see *Cape Upright*.

Point Upright, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 209. 43. *W. Lat.* 35. 33. S.

Point Upwood, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Fávada, in the Gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 236. 24. *E. Lat.* 49. 28. N.

Point Wales, a cape on the west coast of Observatory inlet, on the west coast of North-America, so called by Capt. Vancouver, in memory of Mr. Wales of Christ's Hospital. *Long.* 229. 40. *E. Lat.* 54. 42. N.

Point Walker, a cape on the south coast of King's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean; at the entrance into Banks's Canal. *Long.* 232. 9. *E. Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Point Walpole, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and south-west point of

entrance into Port Houghton. *Long.* 226. 47. *E. Lat.* 57. 17. N.

Point Warde, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the upper end of Prince Ernest's Sound, and entrance of Bradfield Canal. *Long.* 228. 52. *E. Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Point Waters, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Port Bainbridge. *Long.* 212. 17. *E. Lat.* 60. 5. N.

Point Wemyss, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Renfrew, in the Clyde. *Long.* 5. *W. Lat.* 55. 51. N.

Point Whally, a cape on the north coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 228. 52. *E. Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Point White, a cape on the coast of Newfoundland. 9 miles SW. Canfo.

Point William, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and south point of entrance into Bellingham's Bay. *Long.* 237. 43. *E. Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Point Wilson, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the Gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 31. *E. Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Point Wimbledon, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the extremity of a peninsula, between two arms of Cross Sound. *Long.* 223. 56. *E. Lat.* 58. 19. N.

Point Windham, a cape on the south-east of the entrance into Stephens's Passage, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 226. 36. *E. Lat.* 57. 31. N.

Point Wood, a cape of Scotland, at the east extremity of the county of Fife. 2 miles N. St. Andrews.

Point Woodhouse, a cape on the west coast of King George III.'s Archipelago. *Long.* 224. 50. *E. Lat.* 56. 46. N.

Point Woronzow, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the north part of Cook's Inlet. *Long.* 210. 36. *E. Lat.* 61. 8. N.

Point Young, a cape on the north coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225. 33. *E. Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Point Zuniga, a cape on the coast of New-Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 244. 16. *E. Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Pointe d'Arvert, a cape on the west coast of France. *Long.* 1. 9. *W. Lat.* 45. 47. N.

Pointe de Chatellailon, a cape on the west coast of France. *Long.* 1. 3. *W. Lat.* 46. 4. N.

Pointe de-la Chevre, a cape on the west coast of France. *Long.* 4. 28. *W. Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Pointe Coupé, a French settlement in Louisiana, on the Mississippi. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of tobacco.

Pointe de la Courbe, a cape on the west coast of France. *Long.* 1. 9. *W. Lat.* 45. 41. N.

Pointe du Decole, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 2. 1. W. Lat. 48. 39. N.

Pointe d'Erquy, on the west coast of France. Long. 2. 24. W. Lat. 48. 36. N.

Pointe l'Eguille, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 1. 3. W. Lat. 46. 1. N.

Pointe d'Espagnols, a cape on the west coast of France, at the entrance of Brest Harbour. Long. 4. 27. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Pointe de Galle, see *Point de Galle*.

Pointe de Goule de Chien, a cape on the coast of France, in the mouth of the Garonne. Long. 3. 8. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Pointe de Grave, a cape on the coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne. Long. 0. 58. W. Lat. 45. 35. N.

Pointe de Gueltas, a cape on the coast of France, in the English Channel. Long. 3. 14. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

Pointe de Larcouet, a cape on the coast of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 55. W. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Pointe de Loquiers, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 3. 34. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Pointe du Menga, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 1. 51. W. Lat. 48. 42. N.

Pointe du Minard, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 51. W. Lat. 48. 43. N.

Pointe Morro, a cape on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 5. S.

Pointe de Mousterlin, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 3. 58. W. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Pointe de Penmarch, see *Penmarch*.

Pointe de Penthir, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 4. 32. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Pointe de Perhuy, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 4. 33. W. Lat. 48. 17. N.

Pointe du Ploubas, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 48. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Pointe de Plouzec, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 52. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Pointe de Poimel, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 3. 44. W. Lat. 48. 43. N.

Pointe de Raz, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 4. 38. W. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Pointe de St. Lash, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 9. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Pointe de S. Mathieu, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 48. 19. N.

Pointe de Tulbert, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 59. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Pointe de Trevelern, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 3. 18. W. Lat. 48. 50. N.

Pointe de Trevignan, a cape on the west

coast of France. Long. 3. 47. W. Lat. 47. 47. N.

Pointe de Verdelet, a cape of France, in the English Channel. Long. 2. 28. W. Lat. 48. 33. N.

Pointe de la Warde, a cape on the west coast of France. Long. 1. 54. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Poinly, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bengal, on the side of the Ganges. Near an ancient mosque now disused, is a monument erected to the memory of Mr. Middleton, who died here, in his journey to Calcutta. 30 miles NNW. Rajemal. Long. 87. 33. E. Lat. 25. 19. N.

Pointypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles SE. Fyzabad.

Pojö, a town of Sweden, in Nyland. 9 miles N. Eknas.

Poire sous la Roche sur Yon (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 6 miles NNW. La Roche-sur-Yon, 14 SSW. Montaigu.

Poirino, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 8 miles NE. Carmagnola, 5 SSE. Chieri.

Poiroux (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles SE. Sables-d'Olonne.

Poison Cove, a part of Carter's Bay, on the west coast of North-America, where poisonous muscles were eaten by Capt. Vancouver's crew.

Poison Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Long. 15. 3. W. Lat. 10. 6. S.

Poissus, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Maine. 4 miles SE. Joinville.

Poissy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles NW. St. Germain, 9 S. Pontoise.

Poitiers, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Vienne; large but thinly inhabited; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor of Poitou. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen-caps, gloves, and combs. Here are some remains of Roman antiquities. In the year 1356, a battle was fought near this town, between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated, and the king taken prisoner. Edward the Black Prince led the army of the English, which amounted only to 12,000 men; that of the enemy to 60,000. The inhabitants of Poitou are estimated at 21,000. 22 posts NNE. Bourdeaux, 44½ SSW. Paris. Long. 0. 26. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

Poitmansdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 7 m. SW. Grotkau.

Poitou, before the revolution a province of France, lying on the south of the Loire, bounded on the east by Marche and Berry,

on the south by Limousin, Saintonge, Angoumois, and Aunis; on the west by the sea; and on the north by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine: the air is temperate, and the land in general fertile: the principal rivers are the Vienne, the Sevre, and the Clain. It now forms the departments of the Vienne, the Two Sevres, and Vendée. Poitiers was the capital.

Poitu, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland. 30 miles NNE. Abo.

Pois, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 14 miles SW. Amiens, 9 E. Amale.

Poka, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles N. Bettyar.

Pokarya, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Nattore.

Pokechu, a town of Bengal. 9 miles N. Toree.

Poketalico, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Kanhawa. *Long.* 81. 51. W. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Pokflies, a town of Austria. 11 miles E. Korn Neuburg, 12 NE. Vienna.

Pokoevskoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 32 miles ESE. Tzaritzin.

Pokanca, a mountain of Pennsylvania. 22 miles NW. Easton.

Pokotnoi, a fort of Russia, on the Ural. 140 miles N. Guriev.

Pokra, a river of Slavonia, which runs into the Save, 6 miles SW. Craliovavelika.

Pokratz, a town of Slavonia, on the river Pokra. 16 miles E. Craliovavelika.

Pokreje, or *Pekreje*, a town of Samogitia. 25 miles SW. Birza.

Pokropskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm. 20 miles SW. Kungur.

Pokrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma. 44 miles WSW. Vladimir. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

Pokrova, or *Bogoroditz*, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the river Sula. 60 miles E. Lalsk.

Pokrowskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the east side of the Volga, opposite Saratov.

Pokrowskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 48 miles W. Omsk.

Pokrowskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 16 miles WSW. Slavenfk.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 32 m. SW. Yakutsk.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Baga. 36 miles S. Schenkursk.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 16 miles WSW. Totma.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 32 miles N. Totma.

Poktoo, a town of Burniah. 30 miles. W. Ava.

Pokucia, see *Pocutia*.

Pola, a town of Istria, situated upon a mountain, near a bay of the Adriatic, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Udina. The harbour, or rather bay, 12 miles in circumference, is formed and protected by a chain of very pleasant hills; the entrance, however, is rather too narrow for large vessels. The town is surrounded with walls, has four gates, and a castle, which is situated towards the sea, on an eminence almost in the middle of the town. It possesses many antiquities, namely, an amphitheatre 366 feet long, 292 broad, and 72 feet high, with 145 arches, ranged in two lines; farther, nearly in the centre of the town, are the ruins of two temples, one of which was built in honour of L. Sergius Lepidus, by his consort Salvia Posthuma, and the other by the town of Pola, in honour of the city of Rome and Augustus. The town contains about 7000 inhabitants, whose principal branch of trade consists in the fishery of tunney-fish, carried on between the rocks near Pola. 44 miles S. Trieste, 30 miles S. Capo d'Istria. *Long.* 14. 3. E. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

Pola, a town of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 26. E. *Lat.* 36. 14. N.

Pola, or *Oteruket*, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 20. W. *Lat.* 13. 52. S.

Pola, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Pola, a river of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, which runs into Lake Ilmen, 8 miles E. Stara Rusa.

Pola de Lena, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia. 12 miles S. Oviedo.

Polaberg, or *Polaperg*, a town of Austria. 11 miles SW. St. Polten.

Poland, a country of Europe, which has now no political existence as a nation, being divided among neighbouring and more mighty states: we can only speak of it as it has been, and represent it as once bounded on the north by Prussia, Courland, and Russia, on the south by Hungary and Moldavia, and on the west by Silesia, Pomerania, and Moravia; about 300 miles in length, and 560 in breadth. Poland, in its utmost latitude, included 13 provinces or countries: 1. Great Poland or Wielkopolska Prowincya, called also *Lower Poland*, which included the palatinates of Posen or Posenania, Kalisz, Siradia, Lenczicz, and Rawa: 2. Cujavia, including the palatinates of Brzeskie and Wladislaw: 3. Masovia, containing the palatinates of Czerk and Ploczko: 4. Polish Prussia, including Pomerelia, the palatinate of Culm, the government of Marienburg and Ermeland: 5. Little Poland, containing the

palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin: 6. Podlachia, or the palatinate of Bielsk: 7. Little Russia, or Red Russia, including the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg: 8. Podolia and Braclaw: 9. Palatinate of Kiev: 10. Volhynia. Besides these, Lithuania has been considered a part of Poland; as likewise Samogitia and Courland. Of these, Great Poland, Polish Prussia, and part of Lithuania, have been seized by Prussia. Little Poland and Red Russia were annexed to Austria: while the remainder and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Polesia, Podolia, palatinate of Kiev and Volhynia, were seized by Russia; so that in the year 1793, only Samogitia, Masovia, and Podlachia, were left to constitute the kingdom of Poland. Since that time, Samogitia has been annexed to Russia; and the King of Prussia seized the other two. Great changes have since lowered the power of Prussia: and by the peace of Tilsit, it was agreed that all that part of Poland which Prussia had added to her dominions since the year 1772, should be erected into an hereditary principality, under the title of the duchy of Warlaw, and given to the King of Saxony. The air is somewhat cold, but salubrious; and the country is for the most part level, and has but few hills. On the Krapack mountains, which separate Poland from Hungary, the air is very cold, for it snows there frequently in the midst of summer, and in some parts of them the snow never melts. The soil of this country is exceedingly fertile, and yields plenty of grain, of which there cannot be a greater proof than that near 4000 vessels and floats, most of which are laden with corn, annually pass down the Vistula to Dantzic. In Podolia, Volhynia, the Ukraine, and the province of Russia, corn grows in vast plenty, and with little culture or manure. In Great and Little Poland, agriculture requires more attention and labour; but the harvests make ample amends for the pains of the industrious peasant. The soil of Lithuania is, as fruitful as that of Podolia; and Samogitia produces abundance of grain, besides hemp and flax. Polish Prussia is also a very fertile country: here are likewise excellent pastures. The following is a remarkable instance of the fertility of the soil, and the plenty of all kinds of provisions in this country: namely, that from the year 1701 to 1718, during which time there were several armies in Poland, there was not the least scarcity of bread. Peat, ocre of all kinds, chalk, blemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, opals, jasper, fine rock-crystals, amethysts, granite, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland. This country likewise affords marienglas, or Muscovy glass, talc, alum, saltpetre, amber, coal, and an inexhaustible quantity of salt, which

is hewn out of the rock in large blocks; and salt springs; also spar, quicksilver, lapis calaminaris, iron, lead, a small quantity of tin, gold, and silver; but there are no mines of the two last metals wrought in Poland. The Polish manna is produced by an herb that grows in the meadows and fenny grounds; and it is gathered in great quantities, from the 20th of June to the end of July. The Polish kermesberries are always gathered in May, before they are quite ripe; for, in the month of July, they swarm with insects, which leave a kind of protuberance behind them; so that the berries are rendered unfit either for dyeing or medicine. Here are several woods of oak; beech, pine, and fir-trees: Poland also yields abundance of honey and wax. Horned cattle are bred in this country in such numbers, that 80,000 or 90,000 oxen are driven every year out of Poland. The Polish horses are very strong, swift, and beautiful. Of these there are great numbers in this country, and likewise of wild beasts: as the elk, called in the Polish language, *los*, or a wild ram with one horn; the bison, called *zubr* by the Poles; the hyena, in the Polish language called *rosomuk*: the fuhak, which resembles a wild goat; and, lastly, the auracks are very common in Poland. The Poles, when considered as members of the community, are either nobles, citizens, (in which class merchants, artists, and mechanics are included,) or peasants, who are mostly vassals to the nobles. The Polish towns are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts. The nobles of Poland have, from time to time immemorial, resided in the country. Every nobleman lives in his own village, seat, or castle; manages his estate by his vassals or hired servants; and maintains himself and whole family by agriculture, breeding of bees, grazing, and hunting. Some of the nobility also spend part of their time in the cities or towns. A nobleman in the Polish language is called *Szlakiec*, and the dignity is termed *Shlakelstwo*. There are among the Polish nobility certain gentes or tribes, and these again are divided into distinct families; this distinction, however, is not owing to the different places or provinces where they live, but they are ranked according to the names and arms they bear. Though Poland has its princes, counts, and barons, yet the whole noblesse are naturally on a level, excepting the difference arising from the posts some of them enjoy: hence all those who are of noble birth call one another brothers. However, noblemen whose circumstances are low, submit to enter into the service of the richer sort, especially if the latter are in any eminent posts, either for a comfortable subsistence, or to learn politeness and address,

and perhaps, to raise their fortunes; and this is accounted no disgrace. The Polish nobility enjoy a great many considerable privileges; and indeed, the so much boasted Polish liberty is properly limited to the nobles only: for they have the power of life and death over their vassals, who, on that account, groan under an oppressive vassalage, or rather slavery. Every nobleman is absolute lord of his estates; so that the king can require no subsidy from him, nor is he obliged to maintain or find quarters for any soldiers. If a foreigner die on a nobleman's estate in Poland, without leaving any heirs, his effects fall to the lord of the manor, as an escheat; but on the demise of a nobleman without heirs, his estate does not escheat to the king, whilst there are any persons living who are related, in the eighth degree, to the deceased; and if a nobleman die without heirs, or any such relations, the king cannot appropriate his estate to himself, but is obliged to bestow it on some other nobleman of merit. The house of a nobleman is a secure asylum for persons who have committed any crime; for none must presume to take them from thence by force. The judges in the town dare not cause a nobleman's vassal to be arrested, or his effects to be seized. Noblemen and their vassals pay no toll or duty for the cattle, corn, &c. which they send out of the kingdom for sale: they have also the liberty of working any mines or salt works on their own estates. No magistrate, nor even the king himself, can cause a nobleman to be arrested, without signifying the crime he is guilty of, and a previous citation; unless he be a robber, and have been three times impeached by his associates; or be surprised in any other crime, *ipso facto*; or lastly, when he cannot, or will not, put in bail. A nobleman is subject to none but the king; however, he is not obliged to appear before his majesty out of the kingdom, when cited on any cause, unless it relate to the royal treasury, but must be judged in Poland. All ecclesiastical dignities, and civil posts, in this kingdom, are to be held only by the nobility. None but noblemen are qualified to be proprietors of estates, except the burghers of the cities of Thorn, Cracow, Wilna, Lemberg, and Lublin, who have the privilege of purchasing lands. Any nobleman may purchase a house, and live in a city or town: but he must then submit to serve municipal offices; and if he is concerned in trade or commerce, he forfeits the privileges of a noble Pole. Every nobleman has a vote in the election of a king; and is even qualified to wear the crown, if he be raised to it by the free choice of the rest of the nobility. The Polish nobility have also some exclusive advantages in purchasing salt: these, and other important privileges, the nobles of Poland enjoy, partly

by the indulgence of their kings, and partly by ancient custom or prescription. A person descended from noble ancestors is much more honoured than one that is newly ennobled. All civil causes relating to the nobility are tried in the provincial courts of judicature; but if a nobleman commence a suit with the farmers of the royal demesnes, a commissarial court is appointed to terminate the dispute. The Polish burghers also enjoy some valuable privileges. The Polish language is derived from the old Slavonic; however, it differs extremely from all the other languages which come from the same source. The German language is very much in vogue in Poland. The Latin tongue is also commonly spoken in Poland, even by the lower class of people, but without any regard to accent, quantity, or purity of language. There are no manufactures in Poland; but all the commodities of the country are exported, unwrought, out of the kingdom. The Poles, indeed, export grain of all kinds, flax, hemp, linseed, hops, honey, wax, tallow, hides, leather, (dressed in the Russian manner,) pitch, pot-ash, masts, deal-boards, ship and house timber, horned cattle, horses, and other home commodities; but these are greatly over-balanced by the imports, namely, wine, (that of Hungary alone carrying some millions annually out of the kingdom,) spices, cloths, silk stuffs, fine linen, pearls, precious stones, plate copper, brass, steel, furs, &c. As for the religion professed in this country, it was decreed by the constitutions of the Pacification Diet, held in the year 1736, that no person should be elected King of Poland, and great Duke of Lithuania, without first making a solemn profession of the Roman Catholic religion; and that the queen must either have been brought up in that community, or publicly declare herself a member of it: hence it appears that the Roman Catholic is the established religion. The dissidents, *i. e.* the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Greeks, by the treaties concluded with the ancient confederations, and particularly the constitution of the year 1717, are promised security as to their effects, and an equality with the other subjects as to their persons; and, for this end, several other powers interested themselves in their behalf. This procured them many fair promises; which, however, were not fulfilled. The Jews are indulged with great privileges, and are very numerous in Poland: hence this country is styled the paradise of the Jews. It is supposed that there are at least two millions of Jews only in the villages; and here it must be observed that there are, at least, one, two, or three Jewish families in every village, exclusive of the great number of Jews in the towns. Their annual capitation or poll-tax amounts to

220,000 Polish guilders in the kingdom of Poland, and 120,000 in Lithuania, which makes in the whole, the sum of 56,666 rix-dollars; and this over and above the general imposts and taxes. All the writers who have treated of the ancient history of Poland, are of opinion that the present inhabitants were not the original possessors of this country, but emigrated hither as colonies from other parts; it is also the general opinion, that they came from Sarmatia, and settled on the banks of the Vistula. Poland was formerly an hereditary kingdom; but afterwards, the accession of a new king to the government was always preceded by a declaration of the nobility; however, the kings did not only style themselves sovereigns of Poland by the consent of the people, but also heirs to the kingdom, and its dependencies, by right of succession. Sigismund Augustus was the last who assumed this title. After his decease it was enacted by a law, that no king should, in his life-time, appoint or choose a successor; nor convoke a diet for the election; nor, lastly, in any manner intermeddle with the succession to the crown: but that, on the decease of a king, the choice should perpetually remain free and open to all the nobles of the kingdom; this law was, accordingly, afterwards observed: thus Poland became an elective kingdom. The place of election was in a common or open field, near the village of Wola, not far from Warsaw. The sovereign was elected by the spiritual and temporal counsellors of state; the nobles, who sent their representatives, or proxies, though every nobleman might attend in person if he pleased; by the cities of Cracow, Posen, Wilna, Lemberg, and Warsaw, whose choice always coincided with that of the nobility; and likewise by Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzic, the three principal cities of Polish Prussia: none but Roman Catholics dared appear at the election. The king elect was obliged, either personally, or by his ambassador or proxy, to swear to the observance of the *Pacta Conventa*, which are drawn up in the Polish language, and administered by the states; after this he was proclaimed king, and crowned in the cathedral of Cracow, by the archbishop of Gnesna. Poland, in conjunction with the great duchy, annexed to it, constituted a republic, of which, indeed, the king was considered as the head, but most of the power was lodged in the senate, or council of state, and the noblesse. The king was not permitted to enter into a war, to assemble an army, to conclude a peace, or to make any public alliances; neither was he invested with the power of sending envoys on important occasions, imposing taxes, contributions, or customs, or of coining money, without the consent of the state: he was to make no laws, determine

no religious disputes, nor to alienate any of the royal demesnes; nor, lastly, was he to undertake, and carry into execution, any matters of importance that concern the kingdom, without the consent of the states duly convened. Among his royal prerogatives, the chief was, that the king had the disposal of the posts of honour, and the royal demesnes; but, without the consent of the states, he was neither to diminish or increase the honorary posts, nor to confer above one office on one person, nor to deprive any one of his post. The King of Poland had little or no property in what was called the royal estates, but was obliged to bestow them on private persons; and the consideration-money did not come into the king's coffers, but was applied to the service of the republic. The other royal prerogatives were as follows; the chief care of the public welfare was committed to the king, who was to consult the states about every thing. The Polish senate or council of state, consisted of 144 members, all styled senators of the kingdom, counsellors of state, who had the title of excellency; however, they had no appointments or pensions as senators. The senate consisted of two archbishops, 15 bishops, 37 wojewodas or palatines, including the three castellans and the starosta of Samogitia, who ranked with the palatines. The office of a wojewoda or palatine, was to march at the head of the nobility of his wojewodztwo, or palatinate, in time of war. Every palatine was a prince by his office. Eighty-two castellani, or castellans, in time of peace were only senators, without any jurisdiction; but in time of war, by general summons, they acted as palatines, whose lieutenants they in some measure were, and marched at the head of the nobility, under the wojewodas. The great castellans, together with the other spiritual and temporal senators, were admitted into the most secret councils, from which the others were sometimes excluded; and, lastly, the crown officers. The diets were usually held on two accounts; namely, to consider on the resolutions of the senate relating to the public welfare, and for the administration of justice. No such thing as a standing army, kept in constant pay, was formerly known in this country; but all that were capable of bearing arms in the nation took the field on any emergency. In the year 1551, the Lithuanians first began, for the security of their frontiers, to keep on foot, and pay a certain number of troops. Their example was followed by the Poles, who raised an army to defend their frontiers from the ravages of their roving lawless neighbours, who lived on plunder. The fourth part of the produce of the royal table lands, as they were called, were appointed to maintain these troops; hence they were called *quartians*,

and the money appointed for the payment of them was deposited in the castle of Rawa. But as these quarantians were found not to be sufficient for the defence of the kingdom, the army was augmented, and divided into cavalry and infantry; but the former was more numerous than the foot. The troops were divided into the crown army, and that of Lithuania; but some of the troops in both armies were clothed and exercised in the Polish, and others in the German manner. Besides this standing army, which received constant pay, Poland, on any pressing exigency, was provided with another, which could be speedily got together, of no charge to the public. For on any sudden and imminent danger, the whole body of the nobility were summoned to appear in the field on horseback; and such a general summons of the nobles was, in the Polish language, called *Pospolita Ruszenie*. This was concluded upon in a diet, after having been previously proposed in the provincial meetings; and was done by royal letters, with the seals of the kingdom and the great duchy of Lithuania. These being fastened to poles by the summoners, were carried to the principal noblemen, state-officers, and persons of rank, in every palatinate, and read in the market-places of the cities and towns. When this had been three times repeated, the nobility, after holding their assemblies in their palatinates and districts, appeared in the field on horseback. The universities of Poland are Cracow, Wilna, and Posen. The protestants and Greeks, under the name of dissidents, were deprived of many of their privileges by the Roman Catholics, contrary to the treaty of Oliva; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the courts of London, Petersburg, Berlin, and Copenhagen, a diet assembled in the year 1766, did not seem inclined to restore them, or repeal some of the exceptionable laws. Such was the situation of the dissidents at the election of Stanislaus in the year 1764, and was the occasion of great disturbances, and almost a civil war; and was the occasion of introducing troops of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The partition of Poland was first projected by the King of Prussia. Polish or Western Prussia had long been an object of his ambition: exclusive of its fertility, commerce, and population, its local situation rendered it highly valuable to that monarch; it lay between his German dominions and Eastern Prussia, and while possessed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. During the course of a general war, he experienced the most fatal effects from this disjointed state of his territories. By the acquisition of Western Prussia, his dominions would be rendered compact, and his troops, in time of war, be able to march from Berlin

to Königsberg, without interruption. The period was now arrived, when the situation of Poland seemed to promise the attainment of this favourite object; and by political management, he brought over Russia and Austria to his scheme. By the first dismemberment, in the year 1772, the portion taken by Russia was the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of souls; the first containing 1,500,000, the second 2,500,000, and third 860,000. Western Prussia was the greatest loss to Poland, as by the dismemberment of that province, the navigation of the Vistula entirely depended upon the King of Prussia; by the loss, consequently, of this district, a fatal blow was given to the trade of Poland: for his Prussian Majesty laid such heavy duties upon the merchandize passing to Dantzic, as greatly to diminish the commerce of that town, and to transfer a considerable portion of it to Memel and Königsberg; and in the year 1793, the second partition took place. Some attempts were made by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from their oppressors, and they were at first successful; but the brave Kosciuszko being taken prisoner, and his army defeated, no farther efforts were made. Kosciuszko was carried into Russia; and the king formally resigned his crown at Grodno, in the year 1795.

Poland, a town of the province of Maine. 30 miles N. Portland.

Poland, a town of the duchy of Carniola. 6 miles SSE. Gottschee.

Polangen, a town of Samogitia. 44 miles NW. Miedniki.

Polaniecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 28 miles SW. Sandomirz.

Polarom, a town of Hindooستان, in the circar of Rajamundry. 18 miles NNW. Rajamundrz.

Polcenigo, a town of Friuli, on the borders of the Trevisan. 32 miles W. Udina, 23 N. Trevigio.

Polder, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the canton of Agouna.

Polnieszkaia, a fort of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinburg. 32 miles SW. Ekaterinburg.

Poleduiskoi Stanitz, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 12 miles NE. Vitimskoi.

Polegio, or *Polese*, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Riviera. 6 miles NNW. Bellinzona.

Polenka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 35 miles S. Novogrodek.

Poleschorwitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 6 miles SW. Hradisch.

Po'eron, see *Rhur*.

Polesia, the palatinate of Brzeskie, so called, see *Brzeskie*.

Polesino de Rovigo, a province of Italy, between the Ferrarese and Paduan, 42 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, surrounded or intersected by the Po and the Adige. Some few marshy parts excepted, the soil is here uncommonly fat and fertile, notwithstanding the arable land is in some places lower than the bed of the Adige; which, though confined by dykes, at times breaks through them, and overflows the country; yet this position is highly favourable to the farmers, with respect to the culture of rice. This district abounds in corn, maize, flax, hemp, fruit, and silk; and on account of the luxuriant pasture grounds, the breeding of black cattle, and particularly of horses, is in the most flourishing condition. At the time of the Romans, this district was but thinly inhabited, and was known by the appellation of the *Adrian Marshes*, or *Paludes Padu-sæ*, because they extended partly into the territory of Padua. About the middle of the 12th century, the family of Este made themselves masters of this country, which was, however, wrested from them at one time by the Pope; and at another by Francis Carrara, but restored by the aid of the Venetians. The Polesin was at last mortgaged for 50,000 ducats to the Venetians in 1394, by the Marchese Nicholas III. of Este, who restored it to him gratuitously in the year 1438; but as the Margrave Hercules I. attempted, in 1482, to expel by force the Venetian vice-regent or consul, and erected salt-houses at Comachio, in violation of subsisting treaties, and constructed towers on the Venetian frontiers; in consequence of which, the state of Venice declared war against him, and obtained for ever the Polesin of Rovigo, by the treaty of peace concluded in 1484. The part of the Polesin, which is situated on the right bank of the river, consists of three towns, one borough, 55 villages, with 9000 inhabitants. Rovigo is the principal place.

Poleto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 11 miles ESE. Mantua.

Poli, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 3 miles N. Palestrina.

Policandro, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Ptolegandros*. The surface is rocky, and the soil shallow; however, it produces corn and wine sufficient for the inhabitants; it has no harbour. The town is about three miles from the shore, and contains about 120 Greek families. *Long.* 24. 59. *E. Lat.* 36. 37. N.

Policany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Braslaw. 21 miles SW. Braslaw.

Policastrelli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 15 miles NW. Bisignano.

Policastro, a town of Naples, in Princi-

pato Citra, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. 64 miles NNW. Rossano, 80 SSE. Naples. *Long.* 15. 30. *E. Lat.* 40. 8. N.

Policastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles WSW. St. Severina.

Policastro, or *Paleo Castro*, a town on the north coast of the island of Candy. 15 miles ESE. Settia.

Policaudchery, see *Palicaudchery*.

Policole, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellore. 40 m. NE. Masulipatam.

Policorn, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles S. Lanciano.

Polignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 6 miles N. Puy.

Polignano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, on the coast of the Adriatic; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. 6 m. NW. Conversano, 17 E. Bari. *Long.* 17. 14. *E. Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Poligny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Jura. 9 miles NNE. Lons le Saunier, 20 SSW. Besançon. *Long.* 5. 47. *E. Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Polina, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 30 miles SE. Saloniki.

Polinara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles N. Bisignano.

Polino, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. 3 miles NE. Milo.

Poliput, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles SE. Bomrauzepollam.

Polistene, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 16 miles SE. Nicotera.

Politoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 7 miles N. Conjeveram.

Politschane, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles S. Windisch Weistritz.

Politz, a town of Anterior Pomerania, near the Frisch Haff, celebrated for its hops. 8 miles N. Old Stettin. *Long.* 14. 40. *E. Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Politz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 4 miles W. Branau.

Politzka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 20 miles SE. Chrudim, 40 WNW. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. *E. Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 15 miles E. Cefalu, 34 SE. Palermo. *Long.* 14. 10. *E. Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Polkowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, containing two churches. 10 miles S. Gros Glogau, 21 SW. Guhrau. *Long.* 56. 5. *E. Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Polla, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles WNW. Hardeberg.

Polla, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 4 miles S. Canigiano.

Pollaberg, a citadel of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles NW. Hardeberg.

Pollay, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SW. Patna. *Long.* 85. E. *Lat.* 25. 21. N.

Pollay, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 miles NE. Ruttunpour.

Pollee, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 12 miles E. Sonepour.

Polle, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Weser, with a ferry. 20 miles S. Hameln.

Pollenfeld, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 3 m. NE. Aichstatt.

Pollenitz, or *Polnitz*, a river which rises near Neustadt, in the marggravate of Meissen, and runs into the Elbe, near Schandau.

Pollenza, a town of the island of Majorca, anciently *Pollentia*. Metellus, when he conquered the island in the year of Rome 631, planted a Roman colony here. 26 miles NNE. Majorca. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 39. 51. N.

Pollina, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 miles WNW. Mistretta.

Pollina, see *Polonia*.

Pollior, or *Belior*, an island in the Persian Gulf, about six miles long, and three broad, near the coast of Persia, with a reef of rocks, on the north-west coast. *Long.* 54. 40. E. *Lat.* 26. 22. N.

Pollock Harbour, a harbour on the west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 42. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. N.

Pollip's Island, a small rocky island, at the north entrance of the high lands in Hudson's River: here sailors expect a treat from persons who have never passed by before.

Pollock, a town of North-Carolina. 35 miles ESE. Halifax.

Pollock, a town of North-Carolina. 13 miles SW. Newbern.

Pollockshaws, a manufacturing town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. 5 miles E. Paisley, 4. SW. Glasgow.

Polls, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles N. Judenburg.

Polls, a town of South-Carolina. 18 miles WNW. George Town.

Pellutri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles SE. Lanciano.

Polna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 22 m. S. Czaflau, 8 SE. Teutich Brod. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Polwisch Wette, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 5 miles S. Neisse.

Polno, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 58 miles NE. Stargard, 75 WSW. Dantzic. *Long.* 16. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

Polnozatskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 36 m. E. Berezov.

Po-lo, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong, on the Tong river. 10 miles WNW. Hoi-tcheou.

Polu, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 122. 28. E. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Polo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Samar. *Long.* 121. 33. E. *Lat.* 12. 14. N.

Polo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Bool. *Long.* 124. 5. E. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Polok, a town of Poland, in Podolia. 54 miles NW. Kaminiecz.

Polonamo, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 100 m. WSW. Kemi.

Poloma, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Aweri, on the sea coast, at the mouth of the river Formosa, inhabited by fishermen. 12 miles SSW. Aweri.

Polonnen, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 8 miles N. Lick.

Polone, see *Boui*.

Polonghera, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Po. 13 miles S. Turin, 5 SW. Carmagnola.

Polonhir, a river of Thibet, formed by the union of several small streams, 20 miles E. Tchontori, which loses itself in Lake Hara.

Polonia, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pirgo, in the province of Albania.

Polonia, a town of European Turkey, in Albania; the see of a Greek bishop. 20 m. N. Valona.

Polonne, a town of Russian Poland, in Volhynia. 115 miles W. Kiev, 96 SE. Luck.

Polore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 26 miles SSW. Arcot, 55 NW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 15. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Polorotova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 24 miles S. Kirensk.

Polotsk, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, situated on the Duna. 168 miles SE. Riga, 272 S. Petersburg. *Long.* 28. 20. E. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Polotskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north-east by the government of Pskov, on the north-west by the government of Riga, on the south-east by the governments of Smolensko and Mogilev, and on the south-west by Lithuania; about 160 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. This country formerly made part of Lithuania. *Polotsk* is the capital. *Long.* 25. to 31. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. to 56. 16. N.

Polritten, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland, 6 miles S. Heilsberg.

Polstiza, see *Pulsnitz*.

Polsterau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 3 miles E. Fridau.

Poltana, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles S. Lanciano.

Poltava, or *Pultawa*, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Vorekla, the fortifications of which are not very strong. This town, with the regular fort belonging to it, is subject to a commandant, who resides here. The burghers carry

on a considerable trade to the Crimea, and through Poland to Germany. This is but an indifferent town, being built in the manner of the Cofak towns; but was rendered famous by the Swedes besieging it in 1709. At last it fell into the hands of the Russians, after the defeat of Charles XII. near this place. A monastery stands upon an eminence without the town, where the King of Sweden had his head-quarters. 84 miles NNW. Ekaterinoflav. *Long.* 34. 14. *E. Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Poltzin, a town of Pomerania, near which are some medicinal springs and baths. 46 miles NE. Stargard, 32 SE. Colberg. *Long.* 16. 4. *E. Lat.* 53. 46. N.

Poltznitz, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elster, at Elsterwerda.

Poludenmaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 180 miles S. Tobolsk, 68 SSE. Ischim.

Polura, a town of Walachia. 20 miles NE. Tergofyl.

Poly, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 20 miles NW. Sattarah.

Polyadden Point, a cape in the English Chennel, on the fourth coast of Cornwall. 8 miles W. Deadman's Point.

Polynesia, a term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australasia, and the Philippine Islands, including the Sandwich, the Society, the Marquesas, and others, from *Long.* 170. to 230. *E.* and *Lat.* 35. N. to 50. S. An extent of 5100 miles from N. to S. by 3600 from E. to W.

Polyfilo, or *Thafô Poulo*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago. 4 miles N. Thafô.

Polzano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles SE. Tarento.

Pomard, a town of France in the department of the Côte d'Or, celebrated for its wine. 3 miles SW. Beaune.

Pomares, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 15 m. SW. St. Sever.

Pomarico, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 11 miles SSW. Matera.

Pomarta, a town of Moldavia. 15 miles NNW. Dorohoi.

Pomata, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Ila Paz. 20 miles SE. Xuli.

Pombal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, containing about 3700 inhabitants. 16 miles NE. Leyria, 21 S. Coimbra.

Pombas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 12 miles S. Abrantes.

Pombo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko, at the mouth of the Zaire.

Pomba Sanba, a province of Congo, in the south part of that kingdom.

Pombsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 3 miles NW. Patichau.

Pomegue, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by

a tower, with a small garrison. *Long.* 6. 23. *E. Lat.* 43. 16. N.

Pomelfbrunn, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 5 m. E. Hersbruck.

Pomerania, a country bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east by Pomerelia, on the south by the duchy of Warlaw and the marggravate of Brandenburg, and on the west by the duchy of Mecklenburg. The country is level, with few hills. In some parts indeed the soil is sandy, but in most pretty close and good, so that the inhabitants have not only every year a sufficiency of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, for home consumption, but export great quantities. They likewise cultivate buck-wheat, vetches, flax, and hemp. It produces also a sufficiency of fruit. In several parts of the country are fine heaths and forests, and among the latter, divers of oak. The wood of these forests is used not only for fuel, and the building of houses and vessels, but serves also for making tar and charcoal. Many parts yield turf for fuel. Those parts which do not answer for tillage, are made use of for grazing. Its geese are famous for their largeness; and in general the dried Pomeranian geese, hams, sausages, and salmon pass for the best in all Germany. The situation of this country on the Baltic is very advantageous for trade and navigation; though the coast of Pomerania, especially about the Oder, is very dangerous to vessels, unless they have the good fortune of meeting with a haven, of which indeed there are several. The usual payment of shoreage was abolished by Bogislaw X.; but in 1743, confirmed again in Prussian Pomerania: namely, that after paying a reasonable salvage, all stranded goods should, without any expence or molestation, be delivered to the owner. Amber is found on the coasts of Hither Pomerania, but not in such quantities as on those of Prussia. The whole duchy of Pomerania consists of sixty-eight towns, which are divided into immediate and mediate. The former of these are immediately under the supreme tribunals of the country, choose their own magistrates, and out of the three capital towns of every province, the governing burgomasters are appointed as states of the country, and sit in the diets thereof. On the other hand, the mediate cities are under the king's agents, or noblemen; take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to their lords and patrons; attend their courts, and have the processes of townsmen, on appeal, moved from their magistracy to the courts of those agents or noblesse under whom they are. Their magistrates are likewise appointed by their lords, and confirmed by the regency. The greatest part of the inhabitants, since the years 1534 and 1535, in which the reformation took place, have professed Lutheranism,

though in some parts there are Calvinists and Catholics. These parts were anciently inhabited by the Suevi and Vandals, under whom were comprehended the Goths, the Rugi, the Lemovi, and other nations. These quitting it about the middle of the sixth century, the Slavi or Wendi entered the country, and meeting with an amicable reception, settled there in great numbers, diffusing themselves all over the country. The first record in which the name of Pomerania occurs, is a bull of Pope Innocent, bearing date in the year 1140, for the confirmation of the newly erected bishopric of Pomerania. This appellation, in all appearance, is of Selavonic etymology, being compounded of the words *Po Mariski*, that is, on or near the sea, and in process of time was extended to the country on the west side of the Oder. Pomerania is divided by the Oder into the Anterior or Hither Pomerania, and Hinder or Farther Pomerania; the former on the west, the latter on the east side of that river. The dutchy of Pomerania was founded by Prince Suantibor, in the year 1107, who at his death divided his possessions amongst his four sons. As this family became extinct, the estates were taken possession of by Brandenburg and Poland; and in the year 1537, by the death of the last duke, Boleslaus XIV. Sweden became possessed of a part which had been already obtained by conquest. By the treaty of Westphalia, the Swedes were left in possession of Anterior Pomerania, with the principality of Rugen, the town of Stettin, the island of Wollin, the Oder, Frisch Haff, &c.; but after an unfortunate war, the principal part was ceded to Prussia, so that the Peene became the boundary of Swedish Pomerania. In 1807, the Swedes were deprived of the remaining part by the French. Before this, two votes were given in the college of princes, at the diet for Pomerania, one in the name of the King of Sweden, as duke of Anterior Pomerania; and the other in the name of the King of Prussia, as duke of Hinder Pomerania; and the like took place in Upper-Saxony. The crown of Sweden was assessed in the sum of 123 rix-dollars 12 kruiters and two-thirds to the chamber at Wetzlar; and Brandenburg, or Prussia, paid towards it the sum of 272 rix-dollars 49½ kruiters. In the year 1706, Anterior Pomerania, with the island of Rugen, contained 109,066 inhabitants.

Pomeranza, Le, a town of Etruria. 5 miles S. Volterra.

Pomerelia, a country bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east by Prussia, on the south by Poland, and on the west by Pomerania; about ninety miles in length, and fifty in breadth. This country was formerly a part of the dutchy of Pomerania, and was governed by its own princes, of the

Pomeranian line. The last of these, who was called Mestowyn, dying without children, in the year 1295, left his dominions to Premislaus II. prince of Great Poland. But the marggrave of Brandenburg attacked this country, assisted by the knights of the Teutonic order, who afterwards united it to their dominions, and kept possession of it from the year 1310 to 1466. After this it fell under the dominion of Poland. It has lately been annexed to the dominions of Prussia. The principal places were Dantzic and Stargard.

Pomero, a town of Istria. 6 m. SSE. Pola.

Pomersdorf, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 8 miles S. Elbing.

Pomersfelden, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 17 miles SSW. Bamberg.

Pomfret, a town of the state of Connecticut. 10 miles NE. Wyndham.

Pomiedluck, a town of West Greenland. Long. 47. 30. W. Lat. 61. 45. N.

Pommarez, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 10 miles SE. Dax.

Pomme, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, Long. 90. 15. W. Lat. 37. 18. N.

Commeraye, (La) a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles E. St. Florent le Viel, 15 WSW. Angers.

Commerieux, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 m. SE. Craon.

Commeret le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 4 miles NE. Guingamp, 5 SSE. Pontrieu.

Comniers, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 m. W. La Reolle.

Pomna, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Mahany, 10 miles N. Bahar.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal island among the Orkneys, about fifteen miles from the north coast of Caithness. The form is very irregular, being intersected by a number of bays or lochs. The soil is very various; in some parts, especially towards the hills or high grounds, we meet with a mixture of cold clay and moss; near the shore it is generally of a sandy nature; rich black loam is also to be met with in some few places, especially near Kirkwall; and not only there, but in almost every other parish in the country the soil is shallow, with a bottom of rock that is soft and mouldering. In most places it is very fertile, considering the way in which they manage it. The plough which the ordinary class of people use, is of a singular construction, having only one flint, and strange kind of irons. With this they only scratch the surface of the ground in the spring, for they labour not in winter, nor in harvest. The only manure they use is rotten wye

or sea-weed, alone or mixed with turf, and without ever giving it a summer fallow to destroy the weeds, with which it is generally over-run. They sow on it the only grain they have, a small kind of black oats, and a poor sort of bean alternately. Kirkwall is the capital. *Long.* 2. 50. *W. Lat.* 58. 54. N.

Pomozdinskoi, a town of Russia, on the Vitcheгда. 108 miles NE. Ust Siolsk.

Pompadour, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 7 miles SW. Uzerches.

Pompeiano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 11 miles SW. Bressia.

Pompeii, an ancient city of Naples, overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, at the same time with Herculaneum. It is said to owe its name to the triumphant pomp in which Hercules led his captives along the coast after his conquest of Spain; it was probably situated on an arm of the sea, and served as a port for the inland towns; which inlet of the sea has been filled up by successive eruptions, besides that which destroyed the town. Considerable exertions have been made to discover the hidden treasures of Pompeii as well as Herculaneum; but the centre of the city is covered with vineyards, while the operations have been carried on towards the walls and gates; one opening displays some houses and a temple of Isis. The houses are small, and built round courts, from which all the apartments received their light; a grate in the middle of the court carried off the rain which fell. The walls were stuccoed and painted. This city was not only paved with lava, but was actually built of volcanic matter thrown up from Vesuvius.

Pompey, a town of the state of New-York. 150 miles NNW. New-York.

Pompidour, or *St. Flour de Pompidour*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 9 miles S. Florac.

Pompignac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles E. Bourdeaux.

Pompon, (*Great*), a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, 3 miles below Patna.

Pompon, (*Little*), a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, near Futwa.

Pomponesco, a town of Italy, on the Po. 5 miles SE. Sabionetta.

Pomptin, a marshy district in the south-east part of the Campagna di Roma, taken by the Romans from the Volsci. In the reign of Theodoric these marshes were drained by private adventurers.

Pompton, a town of the state of New Jersey. 12 miles N. Morristown.

Pompu, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 90 miles NE. Lima.

Pomunky Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 12. *W. Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Ponada, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Joodpour. 22 miles W. Meerta.

Ponakelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 15 m. S. Byarem.

Ponaran, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles ENE. Volconda.

Ponaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 10 miles W. Daraporum.

Poncin, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, near the Ain. 7 miles N. St. Rambert, 9 SE. Bourg en Bresse. *Long.* 5. 25. *E. Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Pond Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 81. 55. *W. Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Pond Creek, or *Fern Creek*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Rolling Fork, *Long.* 86. 16. *W. Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Ponda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Soonda. 12 m. SE. Goa, 20 N. Carwar. *Long.* 73. 56. *W. Lat.* 15. 23. N.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, first settled by the French. In the year 1693, it was taken by the Dutch, but restored not long after. The Dutch were no sooner in possession of the place, than they raised new walls, erected seven regular bastions, and whatever else was necessary to render it one of the completest fortresses of the Indies, on account of its excellent situation. In 1696, upon the conclusion of a general peace, the place was restored to the French, who thereby acquired the property of Pondicherry, and all those fine new fortifications, for so trifling a sum as five thousand pounds, which they paid to the Dutch governor, upon his delivering up all that he possessed. After which Pondicherry became the chief seat and capital residence of the French East India Company. The houses of the town are regularly laid out, as if it had been all built at once; it is now near twelve miles in extent. The Europeans build with bricks; but the Indians, and other nations, use only wood, in that manner which we call lath and plaster: these houses are only one story high, and are usually eight yards in front, and six in depth, and very indifferently lighted. The roofs are all flat, for the convenience of lying upon them, which they do almost naked, agreeably to the custom of the country; for Pondicherry lying in the torrid zone, is extremely hot, though the climate is found by experience to be very wholesome. It never rains, except for seven or eight days at most, towards the end of October. The native Indians, or as they are called here, Gentiles or Gentoos, are most of them weavers or painters; and though the best workmen cannot earn above

two-pence a day, yet upon this he is able to subsist himself, his wife, and his children; their principal food being rice boiled in water, or wrought up into a paste, and baked upon the coals. The adjacent country is extremely well cultivated, and produces rice in abundance: so that there is hardly a place in the Indies of greater plenty, or where they have flesh, fish, and fowl, on more reasonable terms. One disadvantage it has, and that too very considerable, which is, the want of a port; for there is only a road before Pondicherry, and that none of the best; the flux and reflux of the sea is not above a foot or two at the most, the landing very difficult and troublesome, ships not being able to come within a less distance than half a league of the place. It was taken by the English in the year 1761, when the fortifications were destroyed. In the year 1763, it was restored to the French by the peace of Versailles, after which orders were given to repair the fortifications. In the year 1778, it was again taken by the English, and restored in 1783. In the year 1793, it was again taken by the British. 75 miles SSW. Madras, 75 N. Negapatam. *Long.* 80. 1. E. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.

Pondico, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, uninhabited. 2 miles N. Negropont. *Long.* 23. 29. E. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Pondil, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SSW. Patna.

Pondimarka, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 20 miles SW. Viligapatam.

Pondong, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-east coast of Siao. *Long.* 125. 10. E. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

Ponduro, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 28 miles N. Oruro.

Pondy, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Madura. *Long.* 114. 23. E. *Lat.* 6. 57. S.

Poneaur, see *Panaur*.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 23 miles W. Astorga.

Pong-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 50 m. SE. Pei-tcheou.

Pongedamy, a river of Hindoostan, one of the arms of the Indus, which runs into the sea.

Pongallah, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud, on the right bank of the Kistnah. 20 miles NE. Timerycotta.

Pong-hou, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of small islands in the channel of Formosa, about six leagues from the west coast of that island. These islands, says Mons. La Perouse, are a heap of rocks, which assume all kinds of shapes; among others, one of them to exactly resembles the tower of Cordouan, which is at the entrance of Bourdeaux river, that one would think it was hewn out by the same hands of men. Among these islets

we counted five islands of a moderate height, which appeared like sandy downs, without any trees upon them. In fact, the dreadful weather renders this observation very uncertain; but these islands must be known from the narratives of the Dutch, who, during the time they were masters of Formosa, fortified the port of Pong hou; it is also known that the Chinese maintain a garrison of five or six hundred Tartars there, who are relieved every year. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Pong-tse, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si, on the Yang-tse. 30 miles NE. Kieou-kiang.

Poni, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Palia. 5 miles W. Arcot.

Ponienunay, a town of Samogitia. 28 m. ESE. Birza.

Poniewicz, a town of Samogitia. 30 m. ENE. Rosienne.

Ponlapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 30 miles SSW. Hydrabad.

Pono, a town on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 42. E. *Lat.* 4. 21. S.

Ponoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the Frozen Ocean. 144 miles N. Archangel.

Ponoi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, near a town of the same name. *Long.* 40. 44. E. *Lat.* 67. 10. N.

Ponsmping, a town of the kingdom of Cambodia. 20 miles SE. Cambodia.

Ponortzie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 20 miles NW. Troki.

Ponpon, see *Eddisto*.

Pons, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente. 2½ posts S. Saintes, 65 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Pons, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 14 miles N. Cervera.

Ponsah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, at the union of the Coyle with the Soane. 7 miles S. Rotasgur. *Long.* 84. 1. E. *Lat.* 24. 31. N.

Pont, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean, 7 miles N. Tinemouth.

Pont l'Abbé, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 9 miles SSW. Quimper, 13 SE. Douarnenez.

Pont l'Abbé, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles NW. Carentan, 9 S. Valognes.

Pont l'Abbé, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles NW. Saintes, 7 SE. Rochefort.

Pont d'Ain, or *Pont Dain*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, near the Ain. 2½ posts SE. Bourg en Bresse, 61½ SSE. Paris.

Pont Amaffrey, a town of France, in the

department of Mont Blanc. 3 miles N. Chambery.

Pont d'Amboise, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, 9 miles SE. Chinon.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. In 1418, this town was taken by the English. 6 miles N. Louviers, 10 S. Rouen.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure. 8½ posts ENE. Caen, 6 SW. Rouen. *Long.* 0. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

Pont Aven, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 7 miles SE. Concarneau, 7 W. Quimperlé.

Pont Authon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 10 miles SE. Pont Audemer.

Pont de Beauvoisin, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. A small river separated this place from Savoy. 11 miles W. Chambery, 38 ESE. Lyons.

Pont de Camarez, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters. 6 miles S. St. Affrique, 18 S. Milhau.

Pont de Cé, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loire, near which the army of Mary of Medicis was defeated in the year 1620. In April 1793, this town was taken by the royalists; and on the 17th of September the royalists were defeated by the republicans under the command of General Rollinot. 3 miles Angers.

Pont Charaud, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 8 miles SE. Felletin.

Pont Chartrain, a lake of West Florida, sixty miles in circumference, near New Orleans. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 30. 13. N.

Pont Chartrain, an island in Lake Superior, south-west of Maurepas island.

Pont Château, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 15 miles WNW. Guerande, 13 W. Blain.

Pont du Château, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 7 miles E. Clermont, 9 SE. Riom.

Pont Eland, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the Blythe, anciently a Roman station, called *Pons Ælii*, from Ælius Hadrianus, who first built it. At this place a peace was concluded, in 1244, between Henry III. and the king of Scotland. 8 miles N. Newcastle.

Pont l'Evêque, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Calvados. 21 miles E. Caen, 8 N. Lisieux. *Long.* 0. 16. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Pont Farcy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 7 miles NW. Vire, 28 SW. Caen.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 10 miles WSW. Riom, 10 WSW. Clermont.

Pont de Jort, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, with a mineral spring. 6 m. NE. Falaise, 15 SW. Lisieux.

Pont de Montvert, a town of France, in the department of the Lozère. 7 miles E. Florac, 15 SE. Mende.

Pont à Mousson, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts. This town was raised by Charles IV. in the year 1354, to be an imperial city: it had once an university, which, in the year 1768, was removed to Nancy. 13 miles S. Metz, 13 NNW. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

Pont de Remy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 miles ESE. Abbeville.

Pont de Roide, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 7 miles NNW. St. Hypolite, 4 W. Blamont.

Pont Rousseau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the south side of the Loire, opposite Nantes.

Pont en Royans, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 6 miles S. St. Marcelin, 18 SW. Grenoble.

Pont Saint Esprit, (*Le*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gard, situated on the Rhône, over which is a stone bridge, built in the middle of the 13th century. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is defended by a citadel. 25 miles ENE. Alais, 28 NNE. Nîmes. *Long.* 4. 43. E. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

Pont St. Maxence, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, with a bridge over the Oise. 12 miles SSW. Compiègne, 6 N. Senlis.

Pont St. Pierre, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NE. Pont de l'Arche.

Pont St. Vincent, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 6 miles S. Nancy, 15 W. Lunéville.

Pont Scorf, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles NW. Hennebon.

Pont sur Sambre, a town of France, in the department of the North. 7 miles E. Le Queinoy.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. In 1422, this town was taken by the English. 4 miles NE. Nogent sur Seine, 12 W. Mery sur Seine.

Pont de Sorques, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 6 miles N. Avignon.

Pont Valain, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. In 1370, the English were defeated near this town by the

French; 4000 were either killed or taken, and their commander Thomas Lord Grandison taken prisoner. 15 miles S. Le Mans, 10 ENE. La Flèche.

Pont sur Vannes, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 25 miles WSW. Troyes, 6 ESE. Sens.

Pont de Vaux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain, on the Recluse, near its union with the Saône. 16 miles NW. Bourg en Bresse, 37 N. Lyons. *Long.* 5. 1. E. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

Pont de Vesle, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ain, near the Vesle. 15 miles W. Bourg en Bresse. 10 S. Pont de Vaux. *Long.* 4. 58. E. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

Pont le Voye, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 9 miles S. Blois.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 27 miles SE. Melun, 6 NNW. Sens.

Ponta do Sal, a small town of the island of Madeira.

Ponta Delgada, a seaport town of St. Michael, one of the Azores islands, defended by a citadel; it contains three parish churches, seven convents, and about 8000 souls.

Pontac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 13 miles SE. Pau, 9 WSW. Tarbe.

Pontachin, a village of France, so named from a bridge across the Scheldt; near which a bloody battle was fought in May 1794, between the allies and the French, in which the latter were defeated: the loss on each side was estimated at 3000 men. 2 miles N. Tournay.

Pontadura, a small island in the Adriatic, with a town, south-west of Pago. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Pontafella, a town of Upper Carinthia. 16 miles SW. Villach.

Pontaix, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles E. Crest, 6 W. Die.

Pontarcy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 4 miles E. Vailly, 5 N. Fismes.

Pontarion, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 30 m. S. Gueret.

Pontarlier, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland, defended by a castle on a mountain about half a mile from the town. $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts SE. Besançon, 65 SE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 25. E. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Pontarlon, a town of France, in the department of the lake of Lemman. 15 miles SE. Geneva.

Pontaumur, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 18 miles WNW. Clermont.

Pontbregny, a town of France, in the department of the Lemman. 2 miles N. Annecy.

Pontcroix, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finisterre. 15 miles W. Quimper, 6 SW. Douarnenez. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Ponte, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, at the conflux of the Soana and Orco. 10 miles SW. Ivrea, 19 NNW. Turin.

Ponte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles S. Montemor o Velho.

Ponte de Barca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 9 miles N. Braga.

Ponte de Brenta, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles NNE. Padua.

Ponte Centesimo, a town of the Papedom, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the Topino. 5 miles S. Nocera, 12 Spoleto.

Ponte Corvo, a town of Naples, in Lavora. This place gives title of prince to General Bernadotte. 34 miles NW. Capua.

Ponte Decimo, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 8 miles NNW. Genoa.

Ponte Landelfa, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 11 miles N. Benevento, 28 ENE. Capua.

Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the Lima, containing a collegiate church, three hospitals, two convents, and about 2000 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Braga, 33 N. Oporto. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Ponte Molino, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 24 miles S. Verona.

Ponte Nura, a town of Italy. 7 miles SE. Piacenza.

Ponte de Olivença, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. 7 miles NW. Olivença.

Ponte de St. Mauro, a town of the county of Goritz. 7 miles N. Goritz.

Ponte di St. Nicolo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 3 miles ESE. Padua.

Ponte de Soro, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 15 miles SSE. Abrantes.

Ponte Stura, a town of France, in the department of the Marengo, situated at the conflux of the Stura and the Po. 4 miles W. Casal, 4 SE. Trino.

Ponte Vedra, or *Pontesedra*, a town of Spain, near the west coast of Galicia. In 1719, it was taken by the English. 25 miles N. Tuy.

Ponteamass, a town of Cambodia, near the mouth of a river which runs into the gulf of Siam. 140 miles S. Cambodia. *Long.* 104. E. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Ponteba, or *Ponte Imperiale*, a town of the duchy of Carinthia, only se-

parated by a small river from Ponteba Veneta.

Ponteba Veneta, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli; separated by a small river from Pontè Imperiale; belonging to Carinthia. 20 miles NNW. Friuli, 47 ENE. Cadora.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, a town of England, in the county of York, situated at the conflux of the Aire and the Don, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 3097 inhabitants. In the time of the Saxons this town was called *Kirkby*. Here are the ruins of a castle in which the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded, by order of Edward II. Here Richard II. ended his days; and here the Earl of Rivers and Sir Richard Grey were both put to death by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. 23 miles SSW. York, 175 N. London. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Pontella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles NE. Lamego.

Pontequé, or *Pontique*, a cape with two small islands, on the west coast of Mexico. 30 miles NE. Cape Corrientes.

Pontevédra, see *Ponteba*.

Pontevéz, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 miles S. Hieres.

Pontevico, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 18 miles S. Brescia.

Pontezuelo, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 132 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

Pontezuelo, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 150 miles N. Cordova.

Pontgoin, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles S. Châteauneuf en Thimerais.

Pontibieu, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Picardy, situated between the rivers Canche and Somme. Abbeville was the capital.

Pontì, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 2 miles S. Peshiera.

Ponti, a town of France, in the department of the Marengo. 6 miles SW. Acqui, 13 E. Asti.

Pontiana, a river on the west coast of Borneo, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 0. 13. N.

Ponticchio, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 4 m. W. Dragonera.

Ponticusa, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 2 miles SW. Stamfalia. *Long.* 25. E. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

Pontigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles NE. Auxerre.

Pontivy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan, situated on the river Blavet, with a linen manufacture, and about 2000 inhabi-

tants. 21 miles NNE. Hennebon, 25 N. Vannes. *Long.* 2. 53. W. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Pontreillier, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles E. Dijon, 12 SW. Gray.

Pontoglio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 16 miles W. Brescia.

Pontoise, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise, situated on a hill near the Oise, defended by a castle. In 1346, this town was taken by Edward III. king of England; and in 1419, by the troops of Henry V. In 1437, it was surprised by Talbot earl of Shrewsbury. In 1441, it was retaken by the French after a long siege. 11 posts E. Rouen, 4 W. Paris. *Long.* 2. 11. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Pontons, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles NE. Dax.

Ponterson, or *Pont Orson*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, on the Cosnon, near the sea, with a tide harbour; the fortifications have been destroyed. In 1437, this town was taken by the English. 9 miles SSW. Avranches. *Long.* 1. 26. W. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Pontremoli, a town of Etruria, on the Magra. It is well fortified, and defended by a good castle. It formerly belonged to the family of Fiesco, from whom it was taken by the Spaniards; and by them sold to Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany. 20 miles SSW. Parma. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

Pontreuil, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 m. N. Guingamp, 18 NW St. Brieu. *Long.* 3. 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Pontvalain, see *Pont Valain*.

Pontypool, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, celebrated for its iron mills, and manufacture of japanned ware called Pontypool, with a weekly market on Saturday. 18 miles SW. Monmouth, 146 W. London. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Ponza, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of Gaeta; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt works, belonging to the duchy of Parma; there are several smaller islands near it. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Ponzano, a town of Italy, in the Trevigan. 3 miles NNW. Treviso.

Ponziac, a town of Birmah, on the Ava. 16 miles S. Raynangong.

Ponzone, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 10 miles S. Acqui, 18 N. Savona.

Poodacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles WNW. Trichinopoly.

Poodicherum, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 24 miles WSW. Periapattam,

Pooloor, a town of Hindoostan. 5 miles S. Coimbatore.

Pooducand, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochin. 27 miles E. Cranganore.

Pookareeah, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north and east by Dacca, on the south by Caugmahry, and on the west by Burbazzoo; about 36 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad.

Pool, a seaport town of England, in the county of Dorset, situated in a large bay, called *Luxford Lake* or *Pool Harbour*, which, including all its angles, is 50 miles in circumference. Pool is a place of great trade, and the merchants send out a great many vessels to the Baltic, Portugal, Newfoundland, America, Greenland, Newcastle, &c. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, and a number of small vessels are employed during the season in conveying them to the fattening beds in the creeks of Essex and Kent. This place in the last age, from a sedge plat and a few fishing huts, arose to be a populous town, very rich, and adorned with handsome buildings. Henry VI. by act of parliament, granted to it the privileges he had taken from Melcombe, and gave the mayor leave to inclose it with walls, which were begun next the harbour by Richard III. During the time of the civil wars of the 17th century, Pool was garrisoned for the parliament. Pool was erected into a county of itself, by charter of Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. The harbour is allowed to be one of the best and safest in the whole channel for merchant ships to lie in, as the ground is every where soft, and water always sufficient at spring tides for vessels of sixteen feet draught of water to come up to the quay; and there are very good anchoring-grounds in Swanage Bay, and likewise in the bay of Studland, just without the harbour; as also opposite Brownsea Castle, at the entrance of the harbour. There are belonging to this port 230 sail of shipping, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men; about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing. There is a long narrow neck of land which projects from the north-east part of the island of Purbeck, called *South-haven Point*; and another shoots out of the main land of Dorsetshire, called *North-haven Point*: the distance between these is about a quarter of a mile, forming the entrance to the bay and harbour of Pool. Directly facing this entrance lies the island of Brownsea, which divides the stream; the largest and navigable branch flows to the north, and leads to Pool. The custom-house stands at the east end of the great quay. Here are a collector,

three patent officers, a customer, a comptroller, and, besides, general tide-waiters, land-waiters, and other attendants. The customs, in 1770, amounted to 13,747l. The bay or at least that part of it which immediately surrounds Pool, is called *Luxford Lake* in some maps, and is of very large extent, like a sea, having a narrow entrance, on the E. from the British Channel. It contains several islands; on the south lies Brownsea (the largest,) Furse, St. Helen's, Long and Round Islands, Grove Islands, Perquain or Pelham, and Horse Islands, &c.: the latter is almost washed away. This bay is full of mud banks, intersected by a great number of channels, by which boats and other small vessels can pass. The navigation in the bay is almost wholly confined to the channels. There is no sailing over the mud banks, even at high water, except for boats lightly laden, or those of the smaller size. The windings of the channel lengthen the way. The number of inhabitants, as returned to parliament in 1801, was 4761. 28 miles SSW. Salisbury, 105 SW. London. *Long*. 2. 4. W. *Lat*. 50. 42. N.

Pool, a river of West Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long*. 88. 12. W. *Lat*. 30. 20. N.

Pool, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long*. 127. 51. E. *Lat*. 0. 2. N.

Poolampatty, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 6 miles N. Darenpoury.

Poolange, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Borneo. *Long*. 117. 6. E. *Lat*. 3. 25. N.

Poolapauk, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles SW. Madras.

Poolaron, or *Pulo Rhun*, one of the Banda or Spice Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. *Long*. 130. 22. E. *Lat*. 4. 12. S.

Poolbada, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 10 miles SE. Jaypour.

Poolbarry, a town of Bengal. 18 miles SE. Dinagepour.

Poolbarry, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NW. Goragot.

Pool's Island, a small island in the Chesapeake. *Long*. 76. 23. W. *Lat*. 39. 22. N.

Poolgoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 21 miles W. Coilpetta.

Pooloo, a town of Pegu, on an island in the mouth of the Ava. 26 miles E. Perfaim.

Poolpetti, a town of the island of Ceylon. 30 miles SSE. Candy.

Poolpour, a town of Hindoostan. 50 m. WNW. Benares.

Poolytopu, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 15 miles S. Travancore.

Ponn, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia, on the left bank of the Nerbudda. 30 miles W. Hindia.

Poonacamada, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 40 miles W. Rajamundry.

Poonab, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Viliapour, and capital of the Western Mahrattas. In 1803, it was taken by the British. 75 miles SE. Bombay, 110 NW. Viliapour. *Long.* 72. 56. *E. Lat.* 18. 32. N.

Poonab, a town of Bengal. 6 miles NE. Ramgur.

Poonakha, a town of Bootan. 12 miles NE. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 46. *E. Lat.* 27. 55. N.

Poonamalee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles SW. Madras.

Poondy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 miles NE. Tickely.

Poonkur, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 3 miles NE. Damicotta.

Poonkur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SSE. Beyhar.

Poonrah, a town of Bengal. 60 miles NW. Midnapour.

Poonugga, a town of Bootan. 28 miles S. Tassafudon.

Poopocroo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north-east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 54. *E. Lat.* 6. 18. N.

Poor Bunder, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Guzerat. 56 miles NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Poor Knights, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 42. *E. Lat.* 35. 30. S.

Poorundar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Viliapour. This is a strong fortress, where the archives of the Western or Poonah Mahrattas are deposited. 20 miles SSE. Poonah, 90 NW. Viliapour. *Long.* 74. 6. *E. Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Poorup, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles NE. Bareilly.

Poorvab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Lucknow.

Pooshau Lake, a lake of the province of Maine, which communicates by a river with Penobscot Bay.

Pooshoonsuk, a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 58. *W. Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Postole, a small circar of Bengal, bounded on the north and west by Dinagepour; on the east by the Moosheda; and on the south by Bettooriah.

Pootewatimies, Indians of America. *Long.* 81. *W. Lat.* 42. N.

Poote, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 8 miles ENE. Villaine. 12 WSW. Alençon.

Postgaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbul. 20 miles NW. Sumbul.

Pooti, a river on the east coast of Suma-

tra, which runs into the sea of Java, *Long.* 105. 45. *E. Lat.* 4. 38. S.

Pootlapassa, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 6 miles SE. Warangole.

Poo-too, see *Pou-teou*.

Pootoopootsoa, one of the small Friendly Islands. 18 miles N. Annamooka.

Pootya, a town of Bengal. 10 miles WSW. Nattore.

Popa, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si, on the Pe-cha. 22 miles S. Ouei-ling.

Popa Madre, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagera. 50 miles E. Carthagera.

Popachton, a town of New-York. 38 miles WSW. Esopus.

Popayan, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada; bounded on the north by the province of Carthagera, on the east by New Grenada, on the south by Quito, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean; extending from north to south about 110 leagues, and from 24 to 80 from east to west. The temperature of this country varies greatly, according as the places are situated in the plains, or on the sides of the mountains; some being rather cold than hot, others the reverse, while others enjoy throughout the year a perpetual spring, particularly Popayan, the capital. The same may be said of the soil, which produces in great abundance the grains and fruits proper to its situation: the farmers breed great numbers of cattle and sheep, some of which they sell in the towns, and drive others to Quito, where they are sure of a good market. The jurisdiction of Popayan is more subject to tempests of thunder and lightning than any of the known parts of America; frequent damages are done by these storms; nor are earthquakes infrequent, and supposed to proceed from the great number of mines. In several of the vallies of this jurisdiction is a remarkable insect, particularly famous for the power of the small quantity of venom it contains; it resembles a spider, but is less than a bug, and by some called coya, by others cayba. It is of a fiery red colour, and like spiders, is frequently found in the corners of walls, and among the herbage. The venom of this small creature is of such malignity, that on squeezing the insect, if any happen to fall on the skin of either man or beast, it immediately penetrates into the flesh, causing large tumours, which are soon succeeded by death. The only remedy hitherto known is on the first appearance of the tumour to singe the party all over the body with flames of straw or long grass growing in these plains. In order to this, the Indians of the country lay hold of the patient, some by the feet, and others by the hands, and with great dexterity perform the

operation, after which the person is reckoned to be out of danger. Among the several plants of this jurisdiction is that called by the natives *cuca* or *coca*; an herb so esteemed by the Indians, that they will part with any kind of provisions, the most valuable metals, gems, or any thing else, rather than want it. It is so nutritive and invigorating, that the Indians will labour whole days without any other provisions. Great quantities of it are carried to the mire-towns, and used by the Indians, who otherwise would not be able to perform their work. Popayan is one of the best trading countries in the government of Grenada, large quantities of Spanish goods being sent thither from Carthagena, when the galleons arrive there. But besides this transitory commerce as it may be called, it has also another, reciprocal between it and Quito, to which it sends horned cattle and mules, and receives in return cloths and baize. Its active commerce consists in dried beef, salted pork, roll-tobacco, hogs-lard, rum, cotton, ribbons, and other small wares. Sugar and snuff are fetched from Santa Fé, and sent to Quito. Here is also another traffic, which consists in bartering silver for gold, there being abundance of the latter and very little of the former.

Popayan, a city of South-America, and capital of the province of the same name, the see of a bishop, and one of the most ancient cities in these parts. It stands in a large plain, having on the north side an uninterrupted prospect of the country; on the east is a mountain of a middling height called *M*, from its resembling that letter. The houses are all built of unburnt bricks, having spacious and well-contrived apartments; and many of them a balcony towards the street, but the doors and windows very low and narrow; all the houses of note have one story, but the others only a ground floor. The church was erected into a cathedral, in the year 1547, and is the only parochial church in the city. There are several convents, and an university. The inhabitants of Popayan consist of Spaniards; castles resulting from the marriage of the Whites and Negroes; Indians, and Mulattoes: but the greatest part are of the negro cast, owing to the multitude of negro slaves kept as labourers in the mines and the plantations in the country, and to do the most servile works in the city; while the number of Indians is very small. The inhabitants of Popayan are computed at about 25,000, among whom are many Spanish families; particularly 60 known to have been descended from very noble families in Spain. Popayan is the constant residence of the governor, whose office being purely civil, there is no necessity for his being acquainted with military

affairs. Within the limits of his government all matters civil, political, and military are under his direction, he is also the chief magistrate of the city; the others are the two ordinary alcaldes, chosen annually, and a proper number of regidores; the constitution being the same as in the cities. 190 m. N. Quito. *Long.* 75. 50. *W. Lat.* 2. 50. N.

Popelness, a cape on the north coast of the island of Yell. *Long.* 1. 14. *W. Lat.* 61. 6. N.

Popenrent, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles NW. Nuremberg.

Poperingue, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles W. Ypres, 17 SE. Dunkirk.

Popigan, a river of Russia, which rises in *Long.* 101. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 40. N. and runs into the Chatanga, at Popiganskoi.

Popiganskoi, an ostrog of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Chatanga. 428 miles NNE. Turuchansk. *Long.* 100. 14. E. *Lat.* 72. N.

Pe-pin, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong. 15 miles NNE. Tong-tchang.

Poplar Creek, a river of America, in the Tennessee state, which runs into the Clinches, *Long.* 84. 10. W. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Poplar Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 76. 42. W. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Poplar Island, an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 10 miles in circumference. *Long.* 76. 28. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

Poplar Spring, a town of the state of Maryland. 27 miles W. Baltimore.

Poplin, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 12 miles SW. Marienburg.

Popo, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Ororo, situated near a mountain celebrated for its mines. 16 miles NE. Paria.

Popo, or *Papa*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coast, about 24 miles in extent. The soil is flat and sandy, without either hills or trees.

Popo, (*Grand*), a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated near the sea, in a fertile soil, at the mouth of a river which comes from the country of Ardra. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 6. 22. N.

Popo, (*Little*), a town of Africa, situated on the sea coast, not far from Grand Popo. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 6. 18. N.

Popocatepec, a town of Mexico Proper. 36 miles SE. Mexico.

Popoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 7 miles NNW. Sulmona, 15 SSW. Chieri. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Popornica, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 36 miles NE. Stephanowze, 79 NNE. Jaffy.

Poportzie, a town of Lithuania. 11 miles NW. Troki.

Popowitz, a town of Bosnia. 10 miles N. Bosnaferai.

Poppelsdorf, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. Near it the Elector of Cologne had a palace. 3 miles SSW. Bonn.

Poppen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 17 miles E. Ortelsburg.

Poppen, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Poppendorf, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 10 miles NNE. Rackelsburg.

Poppina, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 17 miles SW. Driftra.

Poppofori, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles SW. Oria.

Popra, or *Junkseilon*, a seaport of the island of Junkseilon, situated on the north coast, with a good harbour, into which vessels drawing 20 feet may get at spring tides, over a mud bar. *Lat.* 9. 27. N.

Poprat, a river which rises in Hungary, passes by Podolicz, Palotza, Sandek, &c. and runs into the Vistula, about 20 miles below Cracow.

Populo, a town of New Navarre. 200 miles S. Casa Grande.

Pora, or *Island of Good Fortune*, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 40 miles in length from north to south, and from 9 to 12 broad. 65 miles from the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 15. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Porcab, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Travancore, on the coast of Malabar. 75 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 19. E. *Lat.* 9. 15. N.

Porcas, or *Island of Hogs*, a small island near the coast of Brasil. 20 miles E. All Saints Bay.

Porchester, a village of England, in the county of Hants, near which is an ancient castle, whose founder is unknown: but universally acknowledged to be of great antiquity. The place was formerly a town of note, and a seaport, at which it is said Vespasian landed; but the sea retiring, the inhabitants, for the most part, retired to Portsmouth. The castle, which belongs to Mr. Thistlethwaite, has for some years been rented by government, and appropriated to the purposes of a prison for foreign enemies. 4 miles N. Portsmouth. *Long.* 1. 6. W. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Porchov, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov. 60 miles E. Pskov. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Porcia, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 16 miles NNW. Concordia.

Porcina, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 8 m. NE. St. Severo.

Porco, a jurisdiction of Peru, situated to the west of Potosi, about 75 miles from La Plata, and extending about 60 miles. In

this jurisdiction is the mountain of Porco, whence it has its name, and from whose mine the yncas extracted all the silver for their expences and ornaments; and accordingly was the first worked by the Spaniards after the conquest. The coldness of the situation of this district occasions a scarcity of grain and fruits; but, on the other hand, it abounds in fine cattle of all sorts.

Porco, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of La Plata, and viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 67. 56. W. *Lat.* 19. 40. S.

Porcos, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. 8 miles SSW. Andujar.

Porcupine River, a river of America, which runs into Lake Superior, *Long.* 87. 36. W. *Lat.* 46. 14. N.

Porcow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 60 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Porden, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 11 miles S. Allenstein.

Pordenack Point, a cape on the south-west coast of England. 2 miles S. from the Land's End.

Pordenone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Noncello. 26 miles WSW. Udina, 12 NNW. Concordia. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Poreitch, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 28 miles NW. Smolensk. *Long.* 26. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

Pori, a small island near the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Pori, a small island in the Mediterranean. 20 miles SSE. Cerigo.

Porlait, or *Porloyd*, a river of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon.

Porlarkshafen, a bay on the south coast of Iceland. *Long.* 17 W. *Lat.* 64. N.

Porlezza, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 14 miles N. Como.

Porlock, a seaport town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Bristol Channel: called by the Saxons, *Port Locan*. At the west corner of the bay, which forms a concave of near three miles from point to point, the quay is situated, and there is a small pier; three or four vessels belong to the harbour, and are usually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild fowl: here was anciently a palace of the Saxon kings, which it is supposed was burned by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, who made a descent from Ireland, in the year 1032, and set fire to the town. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 600. A market was formerly held here every Thursday, but there are now only three

annual markets or fairs. 30 miles W. Bridgewater, 167 W. London. *Long.* 3. 44. W. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Pornasce, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 13 miles WNW. Albenga.

Pornic, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire; chiefly inhabited by fishermen. 24 miles W. Nantes, 11 S. Paimbœuf.

Poro, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the river Vojussa. 12 miles NE. Valona.

Poro, an island in the Gulf of Engia, near the coast of Greece, anciently called *Calauræa*. 22 miles W. Cape Colonna. *Long.* 23. 42. E. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

Poro, a small island among the Philippines, near the west coast of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 20. E. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Poro Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 108 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 117. 14. E. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Porog, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 20 miles SE. Oneg.

Porog, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 28 miles SSW Halicz.

Poromushir, one of the Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 44 miles in length and 12 in breadth. This island is said to be rich in minerals, but destitute of timber; wolves and red foxes are found in plenty. *Long.* 156. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Poros, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 miles in circumference, near the east coast of Greece, opposite a bay called the *Gulf of Poros*. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Poroslo, or *Borcslo*, a town of Hungary, on the west side of the Theysse, where is a magazine for salt. 40 miles E. Waitzen, 18 SE. Erlau.

Poroz, a river of Russia, in the government of Viatka, which runs into the Kama, near Kai.

Poroszw, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 10 miles S. Wolkomysk.

Porpus Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 17. W. *Lat.* 53. 8. S.

Porqueriza, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 13 miles E. Cervera.

Porqueira, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 6 miles SW. Leyria.

Porquerolles, a small island of France, and the principal of those called *Hieres*, about ten miles long, and two and a half wide; defended by an old castle and a small fort. *Long.* 6. 17. E. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Porrentrui, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, late belonging to the diocese of Bâle, and residence of the bishop; populous and well built, in a fertile district. The principal part of the inhabitants are Protestants. 21 miles SW.

Bâle, 24 NW. Soleure. *Long.* 7. 1. E. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Porrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 m. NW. St. Maximin.

Porrogong, a town of Bootan. 17 miles S. Tassafudon.

Porsanger, or *Posanger*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, situated on a bay of the North Sea. 104 miles W. Wardhuys. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

Porschenstein, a citadel of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 16 m. SE. Freyberg.

Porselon, or *Porsebuc*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, rich and commercial; situated on a large river, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. It is surrounded with fourteen bastions constructed by some French engineers. *Long.* 99. 46. E. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Port Abineau, a harbour on the north side of Lake Erie.

Port Addi, see *Portendick*.

Port Allan, a harbour on the south coast of Scotland, and west side of Wigton Bay. *Long.* 4. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Port Almeyda, a harbour on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 13. 25. S.

Port Althorp, a harbour on the north-west coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia. *Long.* of the entrance 223. 55. E. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Port Amherst, a harbour on the south coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Port Anna Maria, a bay or harbour on the south coast of Sir Henry Martin's Island, in the Pacific Ocean. This port was found to be of very easy access and egress, without any shoals or rocks that are not sufficiently conspicuous to be avoided; the depth at its entrance 24 fathoms, gradually decreasing to 7 fathoms, within a quarter of a mile of its shores; the bottom a fine sand, and the surrounding land affording most perfect security against the winds and sea in all directions. An excellent run of fine water flows into the harbour, which possesses every advantage that could be desired. 7 miles W. Point Martin.

Port Antonio, a harbour on the north-east coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 5. W. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

Port Bainbridge, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, extending about 20 miles northward into the west coast of North-America; the entrance is situated *Long.* 212. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Port Banks, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, so called by Captain Dixon. The prospect, though rather confined, is pleasing and romantic. The land to the north rises greatly, and at top is perpetually covered with snow; to the east the land is lower, and pines grow regularly and

well, with some underwood. *Long.* 135. W. *Lat.* 56. 35. N.

Port Barwell, a harbour on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 149. 40. W. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Port Blanc, a harbour in the Red Sea, on the coast of Egypt. 25 miles SSE. Cosier.

Port Bourbon, a seaport on the south coast of the island of Mauritius.

Port Cabanus, a harbour on the north coast of Cuba, east of Honda Bay.

Port Camden, an inlet or branch from Prince Frederick's Sound; extending about 20 miles south. *Long.* from the entrance 226. 15. E. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Port Canan, a harbour on the south coast of Scotland, and east side of Glenluce Bay. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 47. N.

Port Chalmers, a harbour on the west coast of Montague Island, in Prince William's Sound. The place of our anchorage, says Captain Vancouver, can only be considered as a small cove in a rugged rocky coast, so very difficult of access or egress that our utmost vigilance in sounding was unequal to warn us of the rock on which the ship grounded, and which is situated N. 72. W. from the north point of the harbour, distant one mile; and N. 6. E. from the wood islet, at about the same distance, having between it and the islet the South Passage rock, with two shoals: on sounding whilst the ship was aground towards the North Passage rock, another shoal was discovered in that direction, about half a mile off, shoaling suddenly from about 12 to 4 fathoms, at about two-thirds flood. In the neighbourhood of Port Chalmers, the country as high up the sides of the mountains as vegetation extended, was in most places free from snow before we quit-
ted that anchorage, and afforded us an opportunity of forming some judgment on the nature of the soil, which, from the diversity of surface in plains, and spaces clear of trees, presented a pleasing verdant appearance to the eye; but on a more attentive examination, it proved to be in most places an entire morass, composed of a very poor black moorish earth, formed apparently of decayed vegetables, not sufficiently decomposed to produce any thing but a variety of coarse mosses, a short spiry grass, a few cranberries, and some other plants of a dwarfish stunted growth; some of these morasses compose the sides of the hills, and although these had considerable inclination, yet they had the property of retaining the water to a very deceitful and unpleasant degree, exhibiting an apparently dry verdant surface, which, when walked upon, sunk to half leg deep in water. The soil from whence the forests have sprung is of similar materials, and not reduced to a more perfect mould; but this

generally covers a rocky foundation, from whence pine trees seem to derive great nourishment, as very large ones had frequently been found growing out of the naked rock. The only fish obtained in this port were a few indifferent crabs from the shores. About the outskirts of the woods we procured a little wild celery; and the spruce-beer that we here brewed far exceeded in excellence any we had before made upon the coast. Our sportsmen procured a few geese, ducks, goosanders, and other aquatic birds, which proved very acceptable; to these were added an old black bear; but although we were living on salt provisions, its flesh did not seem to be much relished. *Long.* 213. 22. E. *Lat.* 60. 16. N.

Port Charles, a harbour on the east coast of New Zealand, on the north part of a peninsula which bounds the river Thames towards the east. 6 miles E. Cape Colville.

Port Chatham, a bay or harbour on the east coast of Greater Andaman Island. *Long.* 92. 51. E. *Lat.* 11. 41. N.

Port Chatham, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, behind the island which forms Cape Elizabeth, at the east of the entrance into Cooke's Inlet, and from that cape extends to a point in a direction N. 45. E. five miles and a half, and from thence it terminates in an excellent harbour, about two miles long from north to south, affording secure and convenient anchorage. The passage into it, passing to the northwest of Cape Elizabeth, is free from all obstructions but such as are sufficiently conspicuous, or easily avoided; these consist principally of shoals, that extend a little distance from each point of the cove, and an islet, about which are some rocks, that lie to the southwest of the south-east point of entrance into the harbour. A narrow channel exists between the rocks and the main land, from 7 to 12 fathoms. The soundings in general in Port Chatham are tolerably regular, from 5 to 25 fathoms, the bottom a stiff clay; the shores in most places are a low border, very well wooded with pine trees and some shrubs. This border occupies a small space between the water side and the foot of the mountains that compose the neighbouring country, up which, to a certain height, trees and other vegetables were produced; but their more elevated parts appeared to be barren, and their summits were covered with snow, in all probability perpetual. The rise and fall of the tide, near the change of the moon, was 14, but during the neap tides not more than 10 or 11 feet. High water about an hour after the moon passed the meridian; and this and other circumstances relative to the tides were found to be greatly influenced by the force and direction of the winds. The situation of the harbour, in respect to its vicinity

to the ocean, its frequent access and egress, and very convenient communication with the shore, are considered by Mr. Puget to be at least equal, if not superior, to the generality of the ports in these regions. *Long.* 209. 4. E. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

Port Chaudiere, a harbour on the south coast of Hispaniola. 50 m. W. St. Domingo.

Port Clarke, a harbour on the west side of Christian's Sound, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. 4 miles NNE. York Minster.

Port Conclusion, a harbour on the east coast of the southern extremity of King George the Third's Archipelago, so called by Captain Vancouver, as being the last harbour which he examined on the coast of America. *Long.* 225. 37. E. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Port Cornwallis, a harbour and settlement belonging to the English on the east coast of the island of Andaman. This settlement was first formed in the year 1791, and is situated on an island called *Chatham*, about two miles long, and half a mile broad; the southern extremity of which is separated from the larger Andaman Island by a narrow channel, fordable at low water. *Long.* 93. 10. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Port de Conquel, a harbour of France, on the peninsula of Quiberon. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Port Cox, a bay on the west coast of North-America. 60 miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Daniel, a harbour in Chaleur Bay. *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Port Dauphin, a bay on the east coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Port Desire, a harbour in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia; so called by Sir Thomas Cavendish, who put in there in November 1586. At the side of the entrance is a remarkable rock, rising like a steeple out of the water; the mouth is narrow with many rocks and shoals about it, and the tide, according to Commodore Byron, the most rapid he had ever known; who anchored off the harbour in nine fathom, and sent boats to examine within. It was found very narrow for about two miles, with a hard bottom, many rocks and shoals, but all apparent above water. The coast appeared all downs, without a tree or shrub. A great number of seals was killed on the coasts, and some guanacoes, a species of deer, of which abundance were seen in herds of sixty or seventy together, with some large hares, and several kinds of birds. No good water was found. *Long.* 64. 25. W. *Lat.* 47. 7. S.

Port Dick, a harbour on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 209. 45. E. *Lat.* 59. 13. N.

Port Discovery, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, in the Gulf of Georgia, a little to the east of New Dunge-

ness. It received its name from the ship so called, commanded by Captain Vancouver, who anchored here in May 1792, in 34 fathom, muddy bottom, about a quarter of a mile from the shore. The entrance of this harbour is formed by low projecting points, extending on each side, from the high woodland cliffs, which in general bound the coast. A stream of water, near the ship's station, appeared to have its source at some distance from its outfall, through one of those low spits of sand which constitute most of the projecting points on the coast. These points usually acquire a form somewhat circular, though irregular; and in general, are nearly steep, extending from the cliffy woodland country, from 100 to 600 yards, towards the water's edge, and are composed of a loose sandy soil. The surface of some was almost entirely occupied by a lagoon of salt water, or brackish swamp; others were perfectly dry; no one of them produced any trees, but were mostly covered with a coarse spiny grass, interspersed with strawberries, two or three species of clover, samphire, and a great variety of other small plants, some of which bore very beautiful flowers. On a few of the points were some shrubs, that seemed to thrive luxuriantly, such as roses, a species of sweetbriar, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, and several other smaller bushes, which in their respective seasons, produce most probably, the several fruits common to this and the opposite side of America. On this coast, tents were erected, and the crew set to work; the sail-makers repairing and altering the sails, coopers inspecting the casks, gunners airing the powder, and parties cutting wood, brewing spruce-beer, and filling water, &c. The serenity of the climate and season was extremely favourable to the execution of their several duties, as also to astronomical enquiries. A few of the natives in two or three canoes brought with them some fish and venison for sale. The latter was extremely good, and very acceptable. These people in their persons, canoes, arms, implements, &c. seemed to resemble chiefly the inhabitants of Nootka, though less bedaubed with paint, and less filthy in their external appearance. They wore ornaments in their ears, but none were observed in their noses; some of them understood a few words of the Nootka language: they were clothed in the skins of deer, bear, and some other animals, but principally in a woollen garment of their own manufacture, extremely well wrought. They did not appear to possess any furs. Their bows and implements they freely bartered for knives, trinkets, copper, &c.; and what was very extraordinary, they offered for sale two children, each about six or seven years of age, and being shewn some copper, were very anxious that the bargain should be

closed. This however, Captain Vancouver peremptorily prohibited, expressing, as well as he was able, his great abhorrence of such traffic. At the full of the moon the tide was observed to flow about ten feet, and was high water 3 hours 50 minutes after the moon passed the meridian. The entrance of the port, *Long.* 237. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Port Egmont, a large and convenient port or harbour, on the north-west coast of Falkland's Islands, discovered by Commodore Byron, in the year 1765, and so named in honour of the Earl of Egmont, then first lord of the Admiralty; and by the Commodore esteemed one of the finest harbours in the world. The mouth of it is south-east, distant 21 miles from a low rocky island, which is a good mark to know it by: within the island, and at the distance of about two miles from the shore, there are between 17 and 18 fathom water; and about 9 miles to the westward of the harbour, there is a remarkable white sandy beach off which a ship may anchor till there is an opportunity to run in. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds. In the southermost part of the harbour, there are several islands, but there is no passage out for a ship, though a boat may pass thro' into Byron's Sound. In every part of Port Egmont there is fresh water in the greatest plenty; and geese, ducks, snipes, and other birds are so numerous, that the Dolphin's crew grew tired of them. Wood, however, is wanting here, except a little that is found adrift along the shore. Among other refreshments which are, in the highest degree salutary to those who have contracted scorbutic disorders, during a long voyage, here are wild celery and wood sorrel in the greatest abundance; nor is there any want of mussels, clams, cockles, and limpets: the seals and penguins are innumerable, so that it is impossible to walk upon the beach without first driving them away; and the coast abounds with sea-lions, many of which are of an enormous size. There were seen likewise some ferocious animals, called by the sailors, wolves; but except in their size, and the shape of the tail, Commodore Byron thought they bore a greater resemblance to a fox. They are as big as a middle-sized mastiff, and their fangs are remarkably long and sharp. Commodore Byron took possession of this port, and all the islands in the year 1765, in the name of George III. king of Great-Britain. *Long.* 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. S.

Port Elizabeth, see *Elizabeth*.

Port d'Envaux, a town of France in the department of the Lower Charente, 6 miles N. Saintes, 12 SE. Rochfort. *Long.* 0. 35. W. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

Port d'Espagne, a small seaport, in the island of Trinidad.

Port Essington, a harbour of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of New-Cornwall, with a depth of water from seven to nine fathom. *Long.* 230. 12. E. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Port Etches, a bay or harbour on the south-west of Hinchinbrook Island, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound, where the Russians have a factory. By way of security, a galliot of about 70 tons burden was drawn ashore, placed, erected, and formed nearly one side of a square, within which their houses were built. On board this vessel some Russians constantly resided, well-armed: on the decks were some twivels and carriage-guns well-mounted. The number of Russians were about 100. *Long.* 213. 56. E. *Lat.* 60. 21. N.

Port Famine, a bay on the west coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. This is a safe harbour from all winds except the south-east, which seldom blows; and if a ship should be driven ashore in the bottom of the bay, she could receive no damage, for it is all fine soft ground. Commodore Byron found drift-wood here sufficient to have furnished a thousand fail. At this place, the Spaniards, in the year 1581, built a town, which they called Philippeville, and left in it a colony consisting of 400 persons. When Cavendish arrived here in 1587, he found one of these unhappy wretches, the only one that remained, upon the beach. They had all perished for want of subsistence, except 24; 23 of these set out for the river Plata, and were never afterwards heard of. This man, whose name was Hernando, was brought to England by Cavendish, who called the place where he had taken him up, Port Famine. *Long.* 72. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 45. S.

Port Fidalgo, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, extending about 20 miles from the north-east part of Prince William's Sound; so called by Capt. Vancouver, after Signor Fidalgo, a Spanish officer who had examined the neighbouring coast in the year 1790. *Long.* of the entrance, 213. 57. E. *Lat.* 60. 49. N.

Port Float, a bay and village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 7 miles S. Stranraer.

Port Français, a harbour on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 7. S.

Port Français, a bay or harbour on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Monsieur La Perouse, in the year 1786. "The sea," says this navigator, "rises there seven feet and a half at full and change of the moon; it is high water at one o'clock. The sea breezes, or perhaps other causes, act so powerfully upon the current of the channel, that I have seen the flood come in

there, like the most rapid river; and in other circumstances, though at the same periods of the moon, it may be stemmed by a boat. I have in my different excursions found the high water mark to be 15 feet above the surface of the sea. These tides are probably incident to the bad season. When the winds blow with violence from the southward, the channel must be impracticable, and at all times the currents render the entrance difficult; the going out of it also requires a combination of circumstances, which may retard the departure of a vessel many weeks. There is no getting under weigh, but at the top of high-water; the breeze from the west to the north-west does not often rise till towards eleven o'clock, which does not permit the taking advantage of the morning tide; finally, the easterly winds, which are contrary, appear to me to be more frequent than those from the west; and the vast height of the surrounding mountains never permits the land breezes, or those from the north, to penetrate into the road. As this port possesses great advantages, I thought it a duty incumbent on me to make its inconveniences also known. It seems to me, that this anchorage is not convenient for those ships which are sent out at a venture for trafficking in skins: such ships ought to anchor in a great many bays, and always make the shortest stay possible in any of them, because the Indians have always disposed of their whole stock in the first week; and all lost time is prejudicial to the interests of the owners; but a nation which should form the project of establishing factories, similar to those of the English in Hudson's Bay, could not make choice of a place more proper for such a settlement. A simple battery of four heavy cannon placed upon the point of the continent, would be fully adequate to the defence of so narrow an entrance, which is also made so difficult by the currents. This battery could not be turned or taken by land, because the sea always breaks with such violence upon the coast, that to disembark is impossible. The fort, the magazines, and all the settlements for commerce, should be raised upon Cenotaph Island, the circumference of which is nearly a league: it is capable of being cultivated, and there is plenty of wood and water. The ships not having their cargo to seek, but being collected to a single point, would not be exposed to any delay; some buoys, placed for the internal navigation of the bay, would make it extremely safe and easy; it would form pilots, who, better versed than we are, in the set and strength of the current, at particular times of tide, would ensure the entrance and departure of ships. Finally, our traffic for otters'-skins has been so very considerable, that I may fairly presume, there could not in any part of Ame-

rica, be a greater quantity of them collected. The climate of this coast seemed to me to be infinitely milder than that of Hudson's Bay, in the same degree of latitude. We measured pines of six feet diameter, and 140 feet high. Vegetation is also very vigorous during three or four months of the year. I should not be in the least surprized to see Russian corn, and a great many common plants, thrive there exceedingly well. We found great abundance of celery, round-leaved sorrel, lupines, the wild-pea, yarrow, and endive. The woods abound in gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries; clusters of elder-trees, the dwarf-willow, different species of birch which grow in the shade, the gum-poplar tree, the poplar, the fallow, the horn-beam, and finally, superb pines fit for the masts of our largest ships. Not any of the vegetable productions of this country are unknown in Europe. The rivers are filled with trout, salmon, and other fish. In the woods our hunters met with bears, martins, and squirrels; and the Indians sold us skins of the brown and the black bear, of the Canadian lynx, ermine, martin, little grey squirrel, beaver, Canadian marmot, or monax, and the red fox. M. de Lamanon also took alive a water and a musk rat. We saw tanned skins of the original or elk, and a horn of a wild-goat; but the commonest and most precious peltry is that of the sea-otter, wolf, and bear. There is no great variety of birds, but the individuals are pretty numerous; the thickets are full of sparrows, nightingales, black-birds, and yellow-hummers. In the air was seen hovering the white-headed eagle, and the large species of raven; we surprized and killed a king-fisher, and saw a very beautiful blue jay, with some humming-birds. The swallow or martin, and the black oyster-catcher, build their nests in the clefts of the rocks on the sea-shore; gulls, the red-footed guillemot, some cormorants, wild-geese, and divers of the large and small species, were the only sea-birds we saw. The primitive mountains of granite, or schist, perpetually covered with snow, upon which are neither trees nor plants, have their foundation in the sea, and form upon the shore a kind of quay; their slope is so rapid, that after the first two or three hundred toises, the wild goats cannot climb them; and all the gullies which separate them are immense glaciers, of which the tops cannot be discerned, while the base is washed by the sea: at a cable's length from the land there is no bottom at less than 160 fathoms. The sides of the harbour are formed by secondary mountains, whose elevation is from 8 to 900 toises; they are covered with pines and verdure, and the snow is only seen on their summits. In the vallies are found specimens of every thing which forms the mass

of the mountains, ochre, coppery pyrites, garnets, brittle, but very large and perfectly crystallized schorle in crystal, granite, schist, hornstone, very pure quartz, mica, plumbago, and coals; some of these substances prove that these mountains contain copper and iron ores, but we saw not the least trace of any other metals. Nature assigns inhabitants to so frightful a country, who as widely differ from the people of civilized countries, as the scene I have just described, differs from our cultivated plains; as rude and barbarous as their soil is rocky and barren, they inhabit this land only to destroy its population: at war with all the animals, they despise the vegetable substances which grow around them. I have seen women and children eat some raspberries and strawberries, but those are undoubtedly viands far too insipid for men who live upon the earth like vultures in the air, or wolves and tigers in the forests. Exposed in the winter to perish for want, because the chase cannot be successful, they live during the summer in the greatest abundance: as they catch in less than an hour, a sufficient quantity of fish for the support of their family, they remain idle during the rest of the day, which they pass at play, to which they are as much addicted as some of the inhabitants in our cities. This gaming is the great source of their quarrels. It is not possible to penetrate into woods which civilized men have not made passable, to traverse plains filled with stones and rocks, and inundated by impassable marshes, in a word, to form society with man in a state of nature, because he is barbarous, deceitful, and wicked. In this opinion I have been confirmed by my own melancholy experience. I nevertheless have not thought proper to make use of the force which was entrusted to me for the purpose of repelling the injustice of these savages, and of teaching them that men have rights which must not be violated with impunity. Indians in their canoes were continually round our frigates; they passed two or three hours there before they began to exchange a few fishes, or two or three otters' skins; they seized all occasion to rob us; they tore off the iron which was easy to be carried away, and above all, they examined carefully how they might deceive our vigilance during the night. I caused the principal persons amongst them to come on board my frigate; I loaded them with presents, yet these very men, whom I so particularly distinguished, did not disdain the theft of an old pair of breeches, or a nail. When they assumed a mild and pleasant appearance, I was positive they had stolen something, altho' I frequently pretended not to perceive it. I will however admit, if it be desired, that it is impossible for a society to exist without some virtues, but I am obliged to confess, that I had

not the penetration to perceive them; quarrelling continually amongst themselves, indifferent to their children, and absolute tyrants over their women, whom they incessantly condemn to the most painful labours, I have observed nothing among these people which will permit me to soften the colouring of this picture. I gave the name of village to three or four wooden sheds, of 25 feet in length, and 15 in breadth, covered only to windward with planks, or barks of trees; in the middle was a fire, over which was hung some flat fish and salmon drying in the smoke. 18 or 20 persons were lodged in each of these sheds; on one side the women and children, and the men on the other. It seemed to me that every cabin formed a small colony independent of its neighbour; each of them had its canoe, and a kind of chief; it took away its planks and fish, departed and proceeded out of the bay without the rest of the village seeming to be at all concerned. I think I may venture to assert, that this port is inhabited only in the favourable season, and that the Indians never pass a winter in it; I did not see a single cabin sheltered from the rain; and although there had never been collected together so many as 300 Indians in the bay, we were visited by 7 or 800 others. The canoes were continually entering and going out of the bay, and each of them brought and carried away their house and furniture, which consisted of a great many small boxes, in which were enclosed their most valuable effects: these boxes are placed at the entrance of their cabins, which possess a nastiness and stench, to which the den of no known animal in the world can properly be compared. They never remove themselves more than two steps for the performance of any necessary occasion, in which they seek neither for shade nor privacy, as if they had not an instant to lose; and when this happens during meals, they take their place again, from which they were never at a greater distance than five or six feet. The inside of these dwellings exhibits a complete picture of dirt and filth, indolence and laziness; in one corner are thrown the bones and remaining fragments of victuals left at their meals; in another, are heaps of fish, pieces of stinking flesh, grease, oil, &c. The wooden vessels in which they cook their fish, are never washed; they serve them for kettles, dish, and plate; as these vessels cannot bear the fire, they make the water boil with red hot flint-stones, which are renewed at intervals, till the victuals are quite ready. They are also acquainted with the method of roasting, which differs little or nothing from that of soldiers in a camp. It is probable, that we may have only seen a small part of these people, who in all likelihood inhabit a considerable part of the sea-

shore. During the summer they wander in the different bays, seeking their food like seals; and in the winter they push into the interior of the country, to hunt beavers and other animals, of which they brought us the spoils; though their feet are always naked, the sole of them is never callous, and they cannot, without shrinking, walk over stones, which is a proof they only travel in canoes, or on the snow with rackets. Dogs are the only animals with which they have entered into alliance, there are generally three or four of them in a cabin; they are small, and resemble the shepherd's dog of M. de Buffon; they seldom bark, but have a hiss nearly resembling that of the Bengal jackal, and they are so savage, that to other dogs they seem to be what their masters are to civilized people. The men pierce the cartilage of the ears and nose, to which they hang different small ornaments; they make scars on their arms and breast; their teeth are filed close to their gums, and for this operation they use a sand-stone, rounded in shape of a tongue. They use ochre, foot, and plum-bago, mixed up with train-oil, to paint the face and the rest of the body in a frightful manner. In their full dress, their hair is flowing at full length, powdered and plaited with the down of sea-birds; this is their greatest luxury, and is perhaps reserved only for the chiefs of a family; their shoulders are covered with a simple skin, the rest of the body absolutely naked, except the head, which is generally covered with a straw-hat, very skilfully plaited; but they sometimes place on their heads two horned bonnets of eagles' feathers, and even whole heads of bears in which they fix a wooden skull-cap. These several head-dresses are extremely various; but their principal object, like all their other customs, is to render themselves frightful, perhaps for the purpose of keeping their enemies in awe. Some Indians had entire shirts of otter's-skin, and the common dress of a great chief, was a shirt of the tanned skin of the elk, bordered with a fringe of deer's hoofs, and beaks of birds, which when they dance imitates the noise of a kind of bell; this same dress is very well known among the savages of Canada, and other nations who inhabit the eastern parts of America. I never saw any tattooing but on the arms of a few women, who are addicted to a custom which renders them hideous, and which I could scarcely have believed, had I not been witness to it; all of them, without exception, have the lower lip slit at the gums, the whole width of the mouth; they wear a kind of wooden bowl without handles, which rests against the gums, to which this lower cut lip serves for a support, so that the lower part of the mouth jets out two or three inches. The

young girls have only a needle stuck in the lower lip, and the married women alone have the right of the bowl. We sometimes prevailed on them to pull off this ornament, to which they with difficulty agreed; they then testified the same embarrassment and made the same gestures as a woman in Europe who discovers her bosom. The lower lip then fell upon the chin, and this second picture was not more enchanting than the first. These women are the most disgusting of any on the earth, covered with stinking skins which are frequently untanned. The stature of these Indians is very near our own, the features of their face is very various, and exhibits no particular character but in the expression of their eyes, which never beam forth a single sentiment of tenderness. The colour of their skin is very brown, owing to their being continually exposed to the air; but their children at the time of their birth are as white as ours. The frame of their body is feeble, the weakest of our sailors would overcome in wrestling the strongest of the Indians. I have seen some of them whose swelled legs seemed symptomatic of the scurvy, but their gums were in a very good state; I have my doubts, however, of their arriving to any great age, and I perceived only one woman, who seemed to have reached sixty: she did not enjoy any privilege, and was, like the others, subject to the different labours of her sex. The Americans of Port des Français know how to forge iron; to fashion copper, to spin the hairs of different animals, and by the help of a needle to fabricate with yarn a tissue equal to our tapestry; they intermix in this tissue narrow strips of otter skin, which gives their cloaks the semblance of the finest silk shag. In no part of the world can hats and baskets of reeds be plaited with more skill; they figure upon them very agreeable designs; they also engrave very tolerably figures of men and animals in wood and stone; they inlay boxes with mother of pearl, the form of which is very elegant; they make ornaments of serpentine, to which they give the polish of marble. Their weapons of attack and defence are the dagger, a lance made of wood hardened by fire, or with iron, according to the wealth of the owner; and lastly a bow and arrows, which are generally tipped at the point with copper; but these bows have nothing particular in them, and are not near so strong as those of many other nations. In the examination of this bay, two boats, belonging to the Boussole and Astrolabe, were wrecked, and six officers, besides soldiers and sailors, were drowned. *Long. 137. 10. W. Lat. 38. 37. N.*

Port Frederick, a harbour on the north side of King George the Third's Archipelago. *Long. 224. 40. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.*

Port Fuego, a seaport on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 30. E. *Lat.* 14. 14. N.

Port Galeres, a port on the south coast of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 54. W. *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Port Gallant, a harbour in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia, within Fortescue Bay, where a fleet of ships may moor with safety; the depth of water every where four fathoms, with a muddy bottom. Good water and plenty of wood to be obtained. *Long.* 73. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. S.

Port Gardner, a harbour on the east coast of Whidby's Island, in the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Port Glasgow, or *New Port Glasgow*, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on the south side of the Clyde. This was not many years since only a small village, called *Newark*, making a part of the parish of Kilmalcolm; but about 1668, some merchants of Glasgow took a spot of land, where they erected an harbour for the accommodation of the shipping, and got it made a separate parish by the name of New Port Glasgow. About the year 1775, it was created a burgh of barony, and is governed by a council of thirteen, called trustees, who are appointed to regulate and manage the public police of the place: of these two are bailies; one called the oldest is chosen annually by the town-council of Glasgow, the other is chosen by the trustees themselves. It appears from the custom-house books, that the vessels to and from this port in 1790 were, inward, 205 British vessels, and 13 foreign; outward, 221 British, and 11 foreign, measuring in the whole 46,560 tons. The articles of importation are chiefly tobacco, cotton, rum, sugar, mahogany, logwood, and staves; together with some timber, iron, and hemp, from the Baltic. There are 18 vessels employed in the coasting trade, and 16 in the herring fishery. The old Scotch dialect is spoken in this town especially by the common people, and by many pronounced with a strong Gaelic accent. From the environs of the town, the opposite shores of the Clyde, in the counties of Argyll and Dumbarton, appear abounding in gentlemen's seats, and the prospect is bounded by the Grampian hills. 20 miles W. Glasgow, 64 W. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

Port Gore, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 150. 20. W. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Port Hammah, a bay on the west coast of North-America. 40 m. SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Hawkesbury, a bay on the west coast of North-America, at the north entrance into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. *Long.* 124. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Port Herbert, a bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Port Holland, a harbour on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. There is no danger in sailing into this port, and good anchorage is found in every part. *Long.* 72. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Port Hood, a bay on the west coast of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 16. W. *Lat.* 46. N.

Port Houghton, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, between Point Hobart and Point Walpole. From its entrance it extends east about five or six miles; some islets or sunken rocks lie near the south-west point. From Point Hobart, the north-west point, there extends a bank of sand a little distance from the shore, but there is a clear passage between it and the islets, within which it forms a snug harbour, with soundings at considerable distance from the shore, from ten to six fathoms water, sand and muddy bottom. It is bounded by lofty mountains, and from their base extends a small border of low land, forming the shores of the harbour.

Port Inghram, a harbour on one of the Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, said to be good to winter in. *Long.* 133. 18. W. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Port Inhambane, a harbour on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 23. 10. S.

Port Jackson, a bay and English settlement on the east coast of New Holland. The entrance of this harbour has nothing remarkable to distinguish it at the distance of six leagues from the land. The latitude, says Captain Hunter, will be the most infallible guide, not only to this, but likewise to any other upon this coast. Steer in for land, which lies about north by east half east, south by west half west; keep as near as you can in latitude 33. 50. south: the entrance, when you come near, will shew itself by the heads on each side, which are high, steep, perpendicular cliffs, of a light reddish colour; a ship bound in here may run in without fear between the heads, which are distant from each other one mile and three quarters; there is nothing in the way, and the shore pretty steep on each side; the sea breaking, which it does even in fine weather, will shew any rocks which may be near under the shore. The principal quadrupeds found here are the dog, the kangaroo, the opossum, and the rat. The opossum is not exactly like the American opossum; it partakes a good deal of the kangaroo in the strength of its tail and make of its fore legs, which are very short in proportion to the hind ones; like that animal it has the pouch, or false belly, for the safety of its young in time of danger, and its colour is nearly the same, but the fur is thicker and finer. There are several other

animals of a smaller size, down as low as the field rat, which in some part or other partakes of the kangaroo and opossum; we have caught many rats with this pouch for carrying their young when pursued; and the legs, claws, and tail of this rat are exactly like the kangaroo. It would appear, from the great similarity in some part or other of the different quadrupeds which we find here, that there is a promiscuous intercourse between the different sexes of all those different animals. The same observation might be made also on the fishes of the sea, on the fowls of the air, and, I may add, the trees of the forest. It was wonderful to see what a vast variety of fish were caught which in some part or other partake of the shark; it is no uncommon thing to see a skait's head and shoulders to the hind part of a shark, or a shark's head to the body of a large mullet, and sometimes to the flat body of a sting-ray. With respect to the feathered tribe, the parrot prevails; we have shot birds with the head, neck, and bill of a parrot, and with the same variety of the most beautiful plumage on those parts for which that bird here is distinguished, and a tail and body of a different make and colour, with long, straight, and delicate made feet and legs, which is the very reverse of any bird of the parrot kind. I have also seen a bird with the legs and feet of a parrot, the head and neck made and coloured like the common sea-gull, and the wings and tail of a hawk. I have likewise seen trees bearing three different kinds of leaves; and frequently have found others, bearing the leaf of the gum tree, with the gum exuding from it, and covered with bark of a very different kind. There is a great variety of birds in this country; all those of the parrot tribe, such as the macaw, cockatoo, lory, green parrot, and paroquets, of different kinds and sizes, are clothed with the most beautiful plumage that can be conceived. The common crow is found here in considerable numbers, but the sound of their voice and manner of croaking is very different from those in Europe. There are also vast numbers of hawks of various sizes and colours. Here are likewise pigeons and quails, with a variety of smaller birds, but I have not found one with a pleasing note. There have been several large birds seen since we arrived at this port; they were supposed by those who first saw them to be the ostrich, as they could not fly when pursued, but ran exceedingly fast; so much so that a strong and fleet greyhound could not come near them: one was shot, which gave us an opportunity of more close examination. Some were of opinion that it was the emew described by Dr. Goldsmith from Linnæus; others imagined it to be the cassowary, but it far exceeds that bird in size; it was, when

standing, seven feet two inches from its feet to the upper part of its head: the only difference which I could perceive between this bird and the ostrich was in its bill, which appeared to me to be narrower at the point, and it has three toes, which I am told is not the case with the ostrich: it has one characteristic by which it may be known, and which we thought very extraordinary, that is, that two distinct feathers grew out from every quill. * Of insects there are as great a variety here as of birds; the scorpion, centipede, spider, ant, and many others; the ants are of various sizes, from the smallest known in Europe to the size of an inch long: some are black, some white, and others, of the largest sort, reddish. Of the natural productions and inhabitants what has been said of Botany Bay may be applied to Port Jackson, 9 miles N. Botany Bay. *Lat.* 33. 52. S.

Port John, a good harbour on the west coast of King's Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 232. 10. E. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Port Joli, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Port Iron Point, a cape on the south coast of Wales, and county of Glamorgan. 3 miles W. Oxwich Point.

Port Isaac, a haven of England, on the north-west coast of the county of Cornwall. *Long.* 4. 16. W. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Port Kilsit, a harbour in the Red Sea, on the coast of Nubia, near the mouth of the Farat.

Port Lethen, a seaport on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 6 miles S. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 5. W. *Lat.* 57. 1. E.

Port Loquez, a bay on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 20. E. *Lat.* 13. 25. S.

Port Louis, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Guadaloupe. *Long.* 61. 33. W. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Port Louis, a seaport and principal town of the island of Mauritius, which is the residence of the governor and his council, situated on the west side of the island, in a valley surrounded with high mountains, and contains about 500 houses: they are built of wood, which was in great plenty, as both the islands of France and Bourbon were originally covered with it. These habitations are in general small, and consist of only one story, with garrets; they are nevertheless disposed with great convenience. Their foundation consists of rough stone and lime, about three feet above the surface of the earth, and serves as a platform for the upper part of the house. Wood, however, is now becoming rare, though there is still abundance of it; but as the environs of the towns, villages, and plantations, are in a state of culture, the forests may be said to have been removed to

such a distance, that it would require great expence and immense labour to bring the timber from thence, and in many places it is altogether impracticable. The inhabitants, therefore, are already beginning to build with stone, which is in great plenty throughout the island; though it is very dear, as it requires a great number of slaves to dig, carry, and shape it; besides, as there are no European maisons except those who belong exclusively to the Company, who, being freemen, demand from one to three dollars a day, stone buildings are very expensive. The town is irregular, as it was originally begun without any settled plan; and every one was permitted to build according to the suggestions of his own fancy. The quays are very commodious, both for the loading and unloading of small vessels. The soft water, which comes from a river about a league from the town, is conducted thither by a canal to the foot of a high mountain, at the western extremity of the place, where the boats come under a large reservoir, and fill their barrels with the greatest facility. Towards the middle of the town there is a large space, surrounded with a high stone wall, which contains the buildings appropriated to the slaves of the Company, as well as the public stables, &c. The inhabitants are not permitted to encroach upon this spot, as it is reserved by the Company for their future occasions. The valley in which the town is situated is low and flat, covered with rocks and stones, which renders the streets and ways rough and uneven; but immediately round the buildings belonging to the Company the ground is rendered very level. At the extremity of the valley, and at the foot of the mountains, there is a considerable space of ground cleared for the stones, and covered with a grass plat; it is called the Field of Mars, and is the place where the troops perform their exercise; it also contains a rope walk, and is the public promenade of the inhabitants. The port is not large, and it has been rendered less by two ships, which sunk almost in the middle of it. The entrance of it is narrow, and defended by two batteries on two low points of land, almost opposite to each other; they were begun after the fleet commanded by Admiral Boscawen had appeared off the island. About two or three miles to the west of the town, there is a considerable river, called *La Grand Rivière*, from whence the town and harbour are supplied with fresh water; and at the mouth of it a powder-mill is erected. There is a guard-house on the summit of a high steep mountain, at the western extremity of the town, where a flag is hoisted when a vessel is discovered in the offing. There is another upon a still more elevated and distant point, which serves as a signal to the

inhabitants of the country; so that by their means any intelligence is communicated to the whole island. When the island was menaced by the English admiral, previous to the siege of Pondicherry, M. de la Bourdonnais with incredible difficulty contrived to place some mortars on the first of these mountains. At the entrance of the harbour is an island called *Isle des Tonneliers*, on which are several redoubts and batteries, well furnished with heavy artillery to defend the town. *Long.* 57. 32. E. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

Port Louis, (*Le*), or *Blavet*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, at the mouth of the Blavet, situated at the extremity of a peninsula, defended by a citadel surrounded by the sea and rocks difficult to avoid. The road is spacious, and the harbour secure. Besides the citadel, it is otherwise fortified; the commerce is considerable. In 1591, it was taken by the English. 3 miles S. L'Orient. *Long.* 3. 16. W. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Port Mahon, a seaport town of the island of Minorca, of which it is the present capital, and one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; built by Mago, the Carthaginian. It is not large, but commercial and rich; the streets are narrow and not paved; it is defended by Fort St. Philip, and other fortifications. *Long.* 4. 5. E. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Port Malmesbury, a bay or harbour on the west coast of an island in the North Pacific Ocean, and southern part of Chatham Strait. *Long.* of the entrance 225. 59. E. *Lat.* 56. 17. N.

Port Mangarin, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 12. E. *Lat.* 12. 25. N.

Port Margot, a town of Hispaniola. 14 miles ESE. Port Paix.

Port Maria, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica.

Port Mariel, a harbour on the north coast of Cuba.

Port Marquis, a harbour on the west coast of Mexico. 3 miles E. Acapulco.

Port Mary, a bay on the west coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. *Long.* 224. 29. E. *Lat.* 57. 11. N.

Port Mathanow, a harbour on the south-east coast of the island of Cuba, between Cape Mayzi and Cape Cruz.

Port Maurice, a bay on the south-east coast of Terra del Fuego, a little to the south-west of Cape St. Diego. *Long.* 66. 15. W. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Port Morant, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica, near the east end of the island. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Port Mulgrave, or *Admiralty Bay*, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, formed by small islands on the east side of Beering's Bay, near the entrance; 14

named by Captain Dixon, in honour of Lord Mulgrave: though visited before by Chitrow, master of the Russian fleet, under Beering. Here Mr. Dixon saw some of the natives: their habitations were wretched hovels, with their insides conveying a complete picture of dirt, filth, and idleness. *Long.* 220. 33. *E. Lat.* 59. 34. N.

Port Nevile, a bay in Johnstone's Straits, on the coast of North-America. *Long.* 234. *E. Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Port Nockie, a harbour of Scotland, on the coast of Banffshire. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Port Oliver, or *Port Zero*, a seaport on the south-east coast of the island of Metelin. reckoned one of the safest and most capacious harbours in the Archipelago.

Port Orchard, a bay or harbour within Admiralty Inlet, so called from a gentleman in Captain Vancouver's vessel, who discovered it in the year 1792. The best passage into it is found by steering from the village point for the south point of the cove, which is easily distinguished, lying from the former S. 62 W. at the distance of about two miles and a half; then hauling to the NW. into the cove, keeping on the larboard or south-west shore, and passing between it and the rocks in the cove; in this channel the depth of water is from 9 to 15 fathoms, gradually decreasing to 5 fathoms in the entrance into the port. There is also another passage round to the north of these rocks, in which there is 7 fathoms water; this is narrow, and by no means so commodious to navigate as the southern channel. *Long.* 237. 36. *E. Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Port Paix, a town of the island of Hispaniola, situated on the north shore, with a good harbour. The territory round it is considered as one of the most healthy in the island. In 1794, the English commander, Colonel Whitelock, had an idea of obtaining the place by private negotiation; or in other words, by bribing the governor. The town was commanded by Lavaux, an old general in the French service; to whom Colonel Whitelock addressed himself by letter, which he sent with a flag, and ordered 500 pounds to be paid him in person, on his delivering up the post. Colonel Whitelock, however, seems to have mistaken the character of Lavaux, who was not only a man of distinguished bravery, but of great probity. His answer is remarkable: "You have endeavoured, said he, to dishonour me in the eyes of my troops, by supposing me so vile, flagitious, and base, as to be capable of betraying my trust for a bribe; this is an affront for which you owe me personal satisfaction, and I demand it in the name of honour. Wherefore, previous to any general action, I offer you single combat until one of us fall;

leaving to you the choice of arms, either on foot or on horseback. Your situation as my enemy on the part of your country did not give you a right to offer me a personal insult; and as a private person, I ask satisfaction for an injury done me by an individual." Colonel Whitelock rejected the challenge: but the officer who was sent by him with the letter to Lavaux, had a service of danger; for Lavaux having silently read the letter, compelled him to declare upon the honour of a soldier, whether he knew the contents of it. The officer, as the fact was, answered in the negative. The French general thereupon read the letter aloud to the people who surrounded him, and told the British officer, that if he had brought him such a proposal knowingly, he would instantly have caused him to be executed on a gibbet. *Long.* 73. 12. W. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Port Palliser, a harbour on the NE. coast of Kerguelen's Land, in the Southern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 69. 37. *E. Lat.* 49. 3. S.

Port Pasquet, a harbour on the south-west side of the island of Majorca.

Port Patrick, a small seaport town of Scotland, on the south-west coast of the county of Wigton, the nearest harbour of Great-Britain to Ireland, being not more than 25 miles to Donaghadee. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet, between two ridges of rocks, which advanced into the sea, and only fit for flat-bottomed boats. There is now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house; and, instead of a few flat-bottomed boats, above a dozen trading vessels of from 40 to 60 tons, which sail and return regularly; besides a number of vessels which occasionally come from other ports. The larger vessels are navigated at an average by six men each. The light-house is particularly useful, and as there has long been another light-house on the Irish side, it renders the passage, even in the darkest night, convenient and comfortable, like a street well lighted on both sides. The sea rises considerably along this coast. At low water you can walk round the point of the pier which at high water is from ten to fifteen feet deep at the entrance. This being the narrowest part of the channel, has naturally the effect of accumulating the fluid upon the shores, when there is a swell from a storm. What is farther deserving of remark is, that at Donaghadee, which is almost directly opposite, the sea ebbs and flows near a hour sooner than at Port Patrick. There are now four elegant vessels, fitted up with every accommodation, whose only object is to forward the mail, and to convey travellers from one island to the other. Both their exports and imports have greatly increased. The principal exports are goods from Paisley, Man-

chester, &c.; and they import considerable quantities of the Irish linn manufacture. In 1801, the population was 1090. 133 miles SW. Edinburgh, 423 N. London. *Long.* 5. S. W. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

Port Penn, a town of the state of Delaware, on the Delaware river. 50 miles below Philadelphia.

Port Plate, a harbour on the N. coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 25. W. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Port Praslin, a bay on the north coast of New Georgia, or the land of Arfacides, discovered by Monsieur Surville in 1769. This port would be one of the best harbours in the world, if the nature of the bottom were not so much against it. Taking in all the islands which are seen where Monsieur Surville's ship, the St. John the Baptist, anchored, it is nearly circular. The part visited by the boats may be six miles in length and three in breadth in the northern basin, two in the southern, and full one in the channel, which unites the two. The entrance is formed by two islands, which are both extended by a reef that is not more than half a cables' length across; and no bottom is found till you come between the points. The first soundings give 55 fathoms; there are only 30 after doubling the two points; and keeping on towards the middle of the port, till you have opened the two channels to the east, you come 22 and 20 fathoms, on a bottom of fine white sand. The anchorage then varies from 12 to 30 and 31 fathoms in the places where a ship can lie. The whole harbour is covered from the winds, and never can be violently agitated; but the bad quality of the bottom counterbalances all advantages: you continually meet with a moving sand, mingled with small corals, where there is no firm hold. The St. John the Baptist drifted there, when she had four anchors out, with very moderate winds, and by the mere effect of the current; it appears however from the journals, that this might proceed in part from the want of proper tackle. All the islands forming the two basins are surrounded by a bank of sand and coral, which is hardly covered at low water, and to the south-west of the entrance is a mass of stones, which at low tide is not more than six feet under water. The channel leading from the northern basin to the watering place is dry every tide; and the sea breaks over some platforms of coral at the bottom; they were never seen uncovered, but perhaps are dry at very low tides; in the same part are also many rocks under water. *Long.* of the entrance 152. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. 25. S.

Port Pray, see *Porto Praya*.

Port au Prince, a seaport town of the island of Hispaniola, situated on the west coast. The country in the environs pro-

duces cotton, indigo, sugar, and coffee. In the year 1770, great part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1791, the town was set on fire, and great part of it burned down; and in the year 1794, it was taken by the English. Except in time of war it was considered as the capital of the French part of Hispaniola. In 1790, it consisted of about 600 houses, and contained 2754 white inhabitants. The situation is low and marshy, and the climate in consequence very unhealthy. It is surrounded moreover by hills, which command the town and harbour; but both the hills and the vallies are abundantly fertile. To the east is situated the noble plain of Cul de Sac, extending from 30 to 40 miles in length, by 9 in breadth; and it contains 150 sugar plantations; most of which are capable of being watered in times of drought by canals, admirably contrived and disposed for that purpose. The circumjacent mountains are clothed with plantations of coffee, which extended quite to the Spanish settlements. *Long.* 73. 10. W. *Lat.* 18. 35. N.

Port Protection, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, situated at the north-west extremity of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago; so called by Captain Vancouver, as affording an asylum and safe anchorage after a violent storm on the evening of September 8th 1793. This harbour takes a general direction from its entrance, S. 36 E. for about two miles and a quarter; its width from three to five cables' length, over across its navigable extent: beyond which it terminates in small shallow coves. The soundings are rather irregular, from 30 to 50 fathoms: and where the vessel anchored near a projecting rocky point, which at high water became an islet, the bottom, although the lead generally brought up mud, was hard, and probably rocky, as the cables received some damage; and just in that neighbourhood the depth was more irregular than in any other part of the harbour. The shores are in many places steep and rocky; and are covered with impenetrable forests of pine and other trees. They afforded several streams of fresh water, and, says Captain Vancouver, "with our hooks and lines a few halibut were caught, but the seine was worked to no effect. We sometimes deprived the gulls and crows of a kind of caplin, which were left in some number by the high tides on the beach and among the rocks; these proved to be the most delicate eating, to which our sportsmen added some ducks, geese, and other aquatic birds; so that with different sorts of berries which the shores produced, the tables of the officers were by no means ill-supplied. The wild fowl were not obtained in such numbers as to serve the ship's com-

pany; but of fish and fruit they always had a proportion. The irregularity of the tides prevented me from ascertaining any thing satisfactory concerning their motion, owing probably to the insular situation of the port; and the boisterous weather that had constantly prevailed. Our observations, however, served to shew that the flood-tide came from the south, and that it is high water 7 hours 40 minutes after the moon passes the meridian." *Long.* of the entrance 226. 35. E. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Port Raphiti, or *Rafiti*, a harbour of the *Ægean* Sea, on the north-east coast of *Attica*, anciently the port of *Præfix*. It is represented as a most safe, commodious, and delightful harbour; almost surrounded with vallies, which terminate in mountains; the intervening slopes being covered with pines and verdure. A sharp point of land running out in the middle divides the bay; and towards the mouth are two little islands or rocks; one of these on the right hand, failing in, is high and steep, the shape conical, and the base about a mile in circumference. On the summit, is a large colossal statue in a sitting posture, the arms and legs broken off, supposed to have been about 12 feet in height, before it was mutilated. On the other island is another figure representing a female. These statues are supposed to be representations of *Apollo* and *Diana*, and were probably placed as guides to seamen by day, or with lights at night. *Long.* 24. 1. E. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Port Razor, a harbour on the south-west coast of *Nova Scotia*.

Port Resolution, a harbour on the north side of the most easterly point of the island of *Tanna*, one of the *New Hebrides*, in the *South-Pacific* Ocean; discovered by *Captain Cook*, in the year 1774. It is no more than a little creek running south by west half west three quarters of a mile, and is about half that in breadth. A shoal of sand and rocks, lying on the east side, makes it still narrower. The depth of water in the harbour is from six to three fathoms, and the bottom is sand and mud. No place can be more convenient for taking in wood and water, for both are close to the shore. The water stunk a little after it had been a few days on board, but it afterwards turned sweet; and even when it was at the works, the tin machine would, in a few hours, recover a whole cask. This is an excellent contrivance for sweetening water at sea, and is well known in the navy. *Long.* 169. 45. E. *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Port Roseway, a bay on the south-east of *Nova Scotia*, in which the town of *Shelburn* is built. *Long.* 65. 13. W. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Port Royal Island, an island in *Port Royal* entrance, near the coast of *South-Carolina*,

about 12 miles long, and 5 wide. *Beaufort* is the principal town. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Port Royal, or *Porto Escudedo*, a small island and harbour in the bay of *Campechy*, near the coast of *Yucatan*. *Long.* 92. 36. W. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

Port Royal, a seaport of the island of *Jamaica*, situated on the south side of the island, on a narrow neck of land, in which a thousand sail of ships could anchor with the greatest convenience and safety; and the water was so deep at the quay of *Port Royal*, that vessels of the greatest burthen could lay their broadsides to the wharfs, and load or unload with but little trouble and at a small expence. It contained 2000 houses, very handsomely built, and few places in the world could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and an entire corruption of manners. In this flourishing state it continued till the 9th of June 1692, when a dreadful earthquake, which seemed to shake the very foundations of the island, overwhelmed *Port Royal*, and buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town after this destructive shock; but about ten years after, it was laid in ashes by a terrible fire. Notwithstanding this second catastrophe, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it again. But in the year 1722, one of the most dreadful hurricanes ever known, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbish. Warned by these extraordinary calamities, which seemed to mark out this spot as a place devoted to destruction, the custom-house and public offices were removed by an act of the assembly, and no market suffered to be held here for the future. It contains at present about 200 houses, a navy yard, an hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers; the fortifications are kept in repair. 20 miles SW. *Kingston*. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Port Royal, a town of the *United States* of *America*, in *Virginia*, on the south side of the *Rappahanoc*. 43 miles N. *Richmond*. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Port Royal, a seaport town of the island of *Martinico*. *Long.* 61. 9. W. *Lat.* 14. 38. N.

Port Royal Entrance, a bay of the *Atlantic*, on the south-east coast of *South-Carolina*. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 32. 24. N.

Port Royal, or *Annapolis*, in *Nova-Scotia*, see *Annapolis*.

Port Royal Harbour, a port on the south coast of the island of *Ruatan*.

Port St. Antonio, a harbour on the south coast of the island of *Stalimene*.

Port St. Felice, a harbour on the west coast of *Madagascar*. *Lat.* 22. 15. S.

Port St. James, a bay on the west coast of *Madagascar*. *Long.* 47. 4. E. *Lat.* 21. 55. S.

Port St. Juan, a bay or harbour on the

south-west coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver, at the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca. *Long.* 235. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Port St. Julian, a harbour of the Atlantic, on the east coast of Patagonia; discovered by Magellan, in April 1520. Here a mutiny arose which was quelled by the resolution of the admiral, and the authors punished. The Spaniards staid here two months, finding plenty of fish, wood, and water. Here were first seen the large inhabitants, and named Patagonians by the Spaniards. *Long.* 68. 44. W. *Lat.* 49. 10. S.

Port St. Marie, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne. 10 miles NW. Agen.

Port St. Mary, a port on the north-west coast of the island of Paros. *Long.* 25. 18. E. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Port St. Père, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles SW. Nantes, 15 SE. Painbœuf.

Port St. Pierre, see *St. Peter le Port*.

Port Salut, a seaport on the south coast of the island of Hispaniola. 16 miles SW. Les Cayes.

Port Sandwich, a harbour of the island of Mallicollo, in the South Pacific Ocean. The night before we came out of Port Sandwich, says Captain Cook, two reddish fish, about the size of a large bream, and not unlike them, were caught with hook and line. On these fish most of the officers, and some of the petty officers, dined the next day. The night following, every one who had eaten of them was seized with violent pains in the head and bones, attended with a scorching heat all over the skin, and numbness in the joints. There remained no doubt that this was occasioned by the fish being of a poisonous nature, and having communicated its bad effects to all who partook of them; even to the hogs and dogs. One of the former died, and not long after one of the latter shared the same fate, in about sixteen hours; it was a week or ten days before all the gentlemen recovered. *Long.* 167. 57. E. *Lat.* 16. 25. S.

Port sur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 6 miles NW. Vesoul, 10 SE. Jussey.

Port Sapsila, a harbour on the north coast of the island of Patino, about a mile to the east of La Scala.

Port Scrivan, a harbour on the coast of the Isthmus of Darien, good and secure when vessels are got in, but the entrance, which is scarce a furlong over, is so beset with rocks on each side, but especially the east, that it is very dangerous going in; nor does there seem to be a depth of water sufficient to admit vessels of any considerable

burthen, there being in most places but eight or nine feet. The inside of the harbour goes pretty deep within the land, and there is good anchorage in a sandy bottom. It was here, at this swamp, so bad a passage as it is, that Captain Coxon, La Sound, and the privateers, landed in the year 1678-9, when they went to take Porto-Bello.

Port Seaton, a seaport of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth. 8 miles E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Port Seitan, a port on the north coast of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 49. N.

Port Selanguin, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 10. E. *Lat.* 14. 50. N.

Port Shimene, a harbour on the north coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence.

Port Skerry Bay, a harbour on the north coast of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 47. W. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

Port Snettisham, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, in Stephens's Passage, between Point Styleman and Point Hammer. This harbour first extends about a league from its entrance, in a north-east direction, where, on each side the shores form an extensive cove, terminated by a sandy beach, with a fine stream of fresh water. On the north-west side of the entrance is a small cove, in which there is also a run of water, with an islet lying before it. The shores are high and steep, and produce very few trees. Several smokes were seen, but none of the inhabitants made their appearance.

Port Solided, a port on one of the Falkland islands, with a fortress erected by Monsieur Bougainville, and by him called *St. Louis*.

Port Stephens, a bay on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 207. 51. W. *Lat.* 32. 40. S.

Port Stephens, a harbour on the south coast of Pitt's Archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 230. 21. E. *Lat.* 33. 28. N.

Port Stewart, a harbour on the west coast of North-America; so called from Mr. Stewart, one of Captain Vancouver's mates, who surveyed it. *Long.* 228. 4. E. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

Port Subec, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 14. 50. N.

Port Susan, a harbour on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, east of Whidby's Island. *Long.* 237. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Port Taytay, a harbour on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 119. 35. E. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Port Thoulouse, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Cape Breton.

Port Tibori, a seaport town on the south-

west coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Port Tobacco, a seaport town of the state of Maryland, on a creek which runs into the Potomack. 52 miles SW. Annapolis.

Port Towan, a small bay on the north-west coast of Cornwall. 12 miles NW. St. Ives.

Port Townshend, a harbour in the gulf of Georgia, on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Captain Vancouver in 1792. *Long.* 237. 31. E. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Port de la Trinidad, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America.

Port Ucah, a harbour on the west coast of North-America. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Port Velas, or *Velasco*, a harbour on the coast of California. *Lat.* 28. 13. N.

Port Vendre, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It takes its name from a temple consecrated to the goddess Venus. 17 miles E. Ceret. *Long.* 3. 12. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Port Vinegora, or *Round Port*, a bay on the north coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 53. 44. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Port Wells, a harbour or inlet on the north-west part of Prince William's Sound, on the west coast of North-America, about 10 miles in length from north to south, and 3 in its mean breadth. *Long.* of the entrance. 212. 31. E. *Lat.* 60. 59. N.

Port William, a town of Scotland, on the west coast of Wigtownshire. It is a new town founded by Sir William Maxwell, and regularly built with barracks for the accommodation of a party of military and custom-house officers, to prevent contraband trade. 9 miles SSW. Wigton. *Long.* 4. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 48. N.

Port Yarrock, a harbour of Scotland, on the west side of Wigton Bay. *Long.* 4. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 49. N.

Porta, (*La*), a town of the island of Corsica, and capital of a district. 22 miles SSW. Bastia, 15 NE. Corte. *Long.* 9. 30. E. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Porta Canonne, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 8 miles S. Termola.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the river Ban. 9 m. NE. Armagh, 16 N. Newry.

Portaferry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, at the entrance of Strangford Lough, opposite Strangford.

Portage River, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 42. W. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Portal di St. Luis, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas, on the river To-

cantin. 220 miles NNE. Villaboa. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Portalegre, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; the see of a bishop, and, besides the cathedral, containing four parish churches, five convents, an hospital, and about 5600 inhabitants. It is fortified with walls and towers. In 1704, this town was taken by the French under the Duke of Anjou, and an English garrison, commanded by Colonel Stanhope, made prisoners of war. 84 miles E. Lisbon, 15 SW. Valença de Alcantara in Spain. *Long.* 7. 11. W. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Portabloom, see *Putelam*.

Portarlinton, a town of Ireland, situated on the river Barrow, partly in King's county, and partly in Queen's County. It sends one member to parliament. Portarlinton is remarkable for the number of schools, principally for young children, to prepare them for superior education. 31 miles N. Kilkenny, 36 miles SW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 13. W. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Portascaeuet, or *Port Skewet*, a small seaport of England, in the county of Monmouth, on a small river which runs into the Severn; anciently, before the building of Chepstow, the only port in the county. 4 miles SW. Chepstow.

Portela, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 10 miles NNW. Mourao.

Portela das Cabras, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 7 miles NW. Braga.

Portelet, a small island near the north coast of the island of Jersey. 1 mile NW. Noirmont Point.

Portella, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles W. Fundi.

Portendick, or *Port Addi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Zanhaga, inhabited by Moors, whose chief trade is fishing, and gathering gum in the neighbouring woods; it is situated on a bay, on the coast of the Atlantic. *Lat.* 18. 6. N.

Portendick, (*Little*), a seaport of Africa 25 miles S. Portendick.

Porter, a lake of Nova Scotia. 15 miles E. Halifax.

Porteros, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 28. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

Portero, a river of Chili, which runs into the sea at Valdivia.

Portete, a harbour in the Caribbean Sea, on the coast of Caraccas; before it is a rock of the same name. *Long.* 71. 16. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Porthdinlleyn Head, a cape or promontory of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. 6 miles W. Puthely. *Long.* 4. 47. W. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Porthoron Road, a bay in the Irish Sea, near the SW. extremity of Caernarvonshire.

Porthyon Point, a cape of South-Wales, in Glamorganshire. 6 miles SSW. Penryfe.

Portici, a town of Naples, in Lavora, where the King of Naples has a palace, in which are deposited the antiquities found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. 3 miles E. Naples.

Portilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles ESE. Valladolid.

Porticello, a bay on the west coast of Sardinia. Long. 8. 20. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

Portishead, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, with a harbour in the Bristol Channel, said to have been a seaport before Bristol. Here are a few boats employed in carrying corn and other articles to Bristol, and bring back timber, bricks, &c. 10 miles W. Bristol. Long. 2. 57. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Portishead Point, a cape of England, on the north-west coast of the county of Somerset, on the Severn. 3 miles SW. from the mouth of the Avon. Long. 2. 56. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Portland, a town of the United States of America, in the district of Maine, situated near the sea, on a promontory in Casco Bay, formerly a part of Falmouth, but incorporated in the year 1786. The harbour is safe, large, and easy of access. In the year 1775, it was almost burned down by the British, but is since rebuilt, and become a place of considerable trade. It contains 3 churches, and a town-house. 85 miles NNE. Boston. Long. 70. 16. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

Portland, (Island of,) or rather a peninsula of England, on the coast of Dorsetshire, in the English Channel, joined to the continent by what is called the *Chesil Bank*, which has a heap of pebbles thrown up by the sea, which reaches from Abbotsbury to Portland. This island, in the decline of the Saxon empire, (for it is not mentioned by historians before that time,) felt the ravages of the Danes more than any other place. At the end of the Danish war, it became part of the possessions of the church of Winchester. It is scarce seven miles round, and is encompassed with a ridge of high rocks, but is lower in the middle parts, here and there inhabited, producing plenty of corn, and good pasture for sheep, but so barren of wood, that the poorer inhabitants use cowdung dried in the sun for firing. Portland continued in the church of Winchester till the 10th year of Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester had it in exchange. The quarries at the west end of the island afford an excellent stone, first brought into repute in the reign of James I. Near the light-house is a remarkable cavern, from which the water rises up like a fountain, and small boats shelter themselves in it. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1619. Port-

land Race is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmest seasons. Portland Bill, the southern extremity of the island, is a noted place for seamen, and on it are fixed two light-houses for the direction of ships. This Bill is said to be in Long. 2. 38. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Portland Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Ocean, to the west of New Hanover, so named by Capt. Carteret, in 1767; they are about six or seven in number, and appear to be fertile. Long. 148. 3. E. Lat. 22. 27. S.

Portland Key, a small island, near the south coast of the island of Jamaica. 2 miles E. from Portland Point.

Portland Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Jamaica. Long. 76. 57. W. Lat. 17. 44. N.

Portland Point, a cape in Hudson's Bay. Long. 78. 20. W. Lat. 58. 50. N.

Portland Creek, a small bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. 25 m. S. Pont Rich.

Portland Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand. In 1773, Capt. Cook left on this island some pigs, fowls, feeds, and roots, for cultivation. Long. 178. 12. E. Lat. 39. 25. S.

Portland Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, extending about 70 miles in length to the north. Long. of the entrance 229. 42. E. Lat. 54. 42. S.

Portland Island, one of the cluster called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, in the South Pacific Ocean, of a triangular form, and about eight miles in circumference. Long. 164. 15. E. Lat. 10. 43. S.

Portlock's Harbour, an inlet on the west side of King George the Third's Archipelago. Long. 224. E. Lat. 57. 44. N.

Portlogo, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leone, on the north branch of the Sierra Leone river. Long. 12. 36. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Portmahallach Harbour, a bay on the south side of the Frith of Dornoch. Long. 3. 47. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Portneuf, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. 20 miles SW. Quebec.

Portneuf, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, Long. 68. 50. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Porto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 2 miles E. Palerino.

Porto, see *Oporto*.

Porto, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 43 miles SW. Astorga.

Porto, a small seaport town of the Papedom, in the Patrimonio, situated on the west side of the Tiber, the remains of a town built by Claudius and Trajan. It is the see of a bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and dependent only on the Pope. 10 miles SW. Rome.

Porto, a town of Italy. 19 miles NW. Como.

Porto, a seaport town of the island of St. Mary, one of the Azores.

Porto d' Ally, see *Portodal*.

Porto Bello, or *St. Philippe de Puerto Bello*, a seaport town of America, in the province of Panama, situated on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien. Most of the houses are built with wood. In some the first story is of stone, and the remainder of wood. They are about 130 in number, but most of them remarkably spacious. The town is under the jurisdiction of a governor, with the title of lieutenant-general, as being such under the president of Panama. The town consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, having several others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the shore; together with some lanes parallel to the principal street, where the ground will admit of it. It has two squares, one opposite to the custom-house, which is a stone structure, built on the quay; the other faces the great church, which is also of stone, large and decently ornamented, and served by a vicar, and some other priests, who are natives of the country. Besides the great church, there are also two convents. At the east end of the town, in the road to Panama, is a quarter called *Guinea*, being the place where all the negroes of both sexes, whether slaves or free, have their habitation. This quarter is greatly crowded, when the galleons are at Porto Bello, most of the inhabitants of the town retiring hither, for the sake of letting their houses. At the same time great numbers of mechanics, who then fled hither from Panama, lodge in this quarter for cheapness. Porto Bello, which is but thinly inhabited, becomes, at the time when the galleons are there, one of the most populous places in the world. Its situation on the Isthmus, between the South and North Sea, the goodness of its harbour, and its small distance from Panama, have given it the preference to all other places, for the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru, at its fair. As soon as advice arrives that the fleet from Peru have unloaded their merchandise at Panama, the galleons make the best of their way to Porto Bello, in order to avoid the many distempers which affect the seamen, and derive their source from idleness. The concourse of people on this occasion is such, that the rent of lodgings is raised to an excessive height, the price of a middling chamber and a small closet, during the fair, being often 1000 crowns; and those of some larger houses 4000, 5000, or 6000. The ships are no sooner moored in the harbour, than the seamen erect in the square a large tent with sails, where they deposit the cargo, that the respective proprietors

may find their goods by the marks which distinguish them. These bales are drawn on sledges by the crews of the several ships, and the money paid for their labour equally divided among them all. While the seamen and European traders are thus employed, the land is covered with droves of mules from Panama, each drove consisting of above 100, loaded with chests of gold and silver, on account of the merchants of Peru. The ships being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the president of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpose the deputies of the several parties repair on board the ships belonging to the commodore of the galleons, where, in the presence of that commander and the president of Panama, the former as patron of the Europeans, and the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the several kinds of merchandise are settled, and the contracts signed and made public, that every one may by them regulate the sale of his effects; and by this means all fraud is precluded. The purchases and sales, as well as the exchange of money, are transacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this every merchant begins to dispose of his own goods; the Spanish brokers embark their chests of money, and those of Peru send away the goods they have purchased, by vessels, up the river Chagre; and thus the fair of Porto Bello ends. The harbour of Porto Bello was discovered on the 2d of November, 1502, by Columbus, who was so charmed with its extent, depth, and security, that he called it *Porto Bello*, or *The Fair Harbour*. Its mouth, though three quarters of a mile broad, is well defended by Fort St. Philippe de Lodo Hierro, or Iron Castle, situated on the north point of the entrance; for the south side being full of rocks, ships are obliged to keep in the middle, and consequently within 660 yards of the castle, where there are from 9 to 15 fathoms water, and a bottom of clayey mud, mixed with chalk and sand. On the south side of the harbour, and about 200 yards from the town, is a large castle, called *St. Jago de la Gloria*, having before it a small point of land, projecting into the harbour, and on it is a small fort, called *St. Jeron*, within 20 yards of the houses. All these were demolished by Admiral Vernon, in the year 1739, with six ships only. The inclemency of the climate of Porto Bello is well known. The heat is excessive, being greatly augmented by the situation of the town, which is surrounded with high mountains, without any interval for the current of the winds, which would otherwise refresh it. The trees on the mountains stand so thick, that they intercept the rays of the sun, and consequently prevent the earth under their branches from being dried; hence copious

exhalations, which form large heavy clouds, and precipitate themselves in violent torrents of rain; but these are no sooner over, than the sun breaks out afresh, and shines with his former splendour; though before the activity of his rays has dried the surface of the ground, not covered by trees, the atmosphere is again crowded with another collection of thick vapours, the sun is again concealed, and another torrent of rain succeeds: in this manner it continues night and day, without any sensible diminution of the heat. These torrents of rain, which, by their suddenness and impetuosity, seem to threaten a second deluge, are often accompanied with such tempests of thunder and lightning, as must terrify the most intrepid; especially as this dreadful noise is prolonged by repercussions from the caverns in the mountains, and augmented by the howlings and shrieks of the multitudes of monkeys of all kinds, inhabiting the adjacent forests. The continual inclemency of the season, added to the fatigue of the seamen in unloading the ships, carrying the goods on shore in barges, and afterwards drawing them along on sledges, cause a very profuse perspiration, and consequently render them weak and faint; while they, in order to recruit their spirits, have recourse to brandy, of which there is on these occasions, an incredible consumption. The excessive labour, immoderate drinking, and the inclemency and unhealthiness of the climate, must jointly injure the best constitutions, and produce those deleterious diseases so common in this country. But it is not seamen alone who are subject to these diseases; others who are strangers to the seas, and not concerned in the fatigues, are also attacked by them, which abundantly demonstrates, that the causes of these diseases have their rise in the unhealthiness of the climate, though the labour and fatigue, and drinking to excess, tend to spread and inflame them. 60 miles N. Panama. *Long.* 79. 45. W. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Porto Balabalatella, a harbour on the south coast of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 53. E. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Porto Bello, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 107. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 57. S.

Porto Bufalo, a seaport on the south-west coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 24. 15. E. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Porto Caballo, or *Cabello*, a seaport town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas; with an excellent harbour, and about 7000 inhabitants. In 1743, it was attacked by the British without success. 25 m. NE. Caraccas. *Long.* 68. W. *Lat.* 10. 24.

Porto Cairo, or *Porto Gabriel*, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Andros. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Porto Caloni, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 17. N.

Porto Cansado, a harbour on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. 50. W. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Porto Casideh, a harbour on the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Stanchio. *Long.* 27. 44. E. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Porto Cavaleiri, a port of the south coast of Natolia, opposite the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 44. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Porto de Castellanos, a seaport on the island of St. Sebastian.

Porto de Comboa, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the west coast. 2 miles NE. Peniche.

Porto Condea, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Stalimene. *Long.* 25. 16. E. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Porto Digoro, a small place of Italy, at the mouth of the Po.

Porto Farina, a seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, called by the ancients *Ruscicon*, and by the natives *Gar el Mailah*, or *The Cave of Salt*. The harbour, especially in the inner part of it, is safe in all weathers, and opens into a navigable lake or large pond, formed by the river Mejerdah, which runs through it into the sea. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Porto Fermo, or *Porto Fermano*, a seaport of the marquise of Ancona, on the Adriatic. 3 miles N. Fermo.

Porto Ferrajo, a seaport on the north coast of the island of Elba. In July 1797, it was taken possession of by the British, after the evacuation of Leghorn. *Long.* 10. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Porto Fino, a seaport of Genoa, situated between two mountains; anciently called *Portus Delphini*. 12 miles E. Genoa. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Porto Gabriel, see *Porto Cairo*.

Porto Gaurio, a seaport on the south-east coast of the island of Andros. *Long.* 24. 45. E. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

Porto Genovese, a harbour on the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Satalia. 30 miles S. Satalia.

Porto Grato, a seaport on the south coast of the island of Scarpanto. *Long.* 26. 45. E. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

Porto Greco, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the sea coast. 9 miles S. Vieste.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Lamene, containing three churches, and four convents. The Bishop of Concordia has his palace here. 2 miles N. Concordia. *Long.* 12. 51. E. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

Porto Hercole, a seaport in the Stato degli Præsidi, situated on a peninsula. In 1543, it was burned by the Turks. 4 miles S. Orbitello. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Porto Jero, a bay on the south-east coast of the island of Metelin.

Porto Legnano, a town of Italy, in the

Veronese, on the north side of the Adige opposite Legnano. On the 13th of Sept. 1796, this town was taken by the French: the garrison, containing 673 men, surrendered prisoners of war.

Porto Leoni, or *Lione*, or *Pireo*, a seaport of Athens, in European Turkey, and province of Livadia. *Long.* 23. 40. *E. Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Porto Livadi, a seaport on the east coast of Livadia. *Long.* 24. *E. Lat.* 37. 55. N.

Porto Longone, a strong seaport on the south-east coast of the island of Elba, built in 1606, on a promontory, in a large bay, defended by a castle on a projecting rock. In 1646, it was taken by the French; and by the Spaniards in 1650. 2 miles SE. *Porto Ferrajo.* *Long.* 10. 32. *E. Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Porto Madera, a port or harbour on the east coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands. The entrance is not above a stone's throw wide, between two rocky points, and steep on both sides to the water, which is from six to nine fathoms: within the depth is four to three and a half fathom, and landlocked from all winds: the bottom sand mixed with clay; but higher up, soft mud. It is a good harbour, and the entrance neither difficult nor dangerous.

Porto Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on the coast of the Adriatic. 3 miles SE. Comacchio.

Porto Mandri, a harbour on the east coast of Livadia. *Long.* 24. 2. *E. Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Porto Marmora, a harbour on the east coast of the island of Paros. *Long.* 25. 17. *E. Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Porto Mastico, a seaport on the west coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 25. 57. *E. Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Porto Maurizio, or *Morizzo*, a seaport of Genoa, on a small gulf which separates it from Oneglia. 8 miles W. Oneglia. *Long.* 8. 3. *E. Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Porto Mesta, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 26. *E. Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Porto Morone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Tesino. 12 miles E. Pavia.

Porto de Moz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 10 m. S. Leyria.

Porto de Mugon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the Tagus. 7 miles below Santaren.

Porto de Naos, a harbour on the south coast of Lancerotta, and one of the principal ports of that island: any vessel not drawing above 18 feet may enter at high water and spring tides, and lie secure from all winds and weather; although sailing along the coast, the shipping appear as if at anchor in an open road: the harbour being formed by a ridge of rocks, which cannot be perceived at any distance, most of them lying under

water; these break off the swell of the sea, so that the inside is as smooth as a mill-pond. As there is no other convenient place in this or any of the rest of the Canary Islands, for cleaning or repairing large vessels, it is much frequented for that purpose by the shipping which trade to these islands. At the west end of the harbour stands a square castle, built of stone, and mounted with some cannon, but of no very great strength, for ships of war may approach within musquet shot of it. At this port is no town or village, but there are some magazines, where corn is deposited in order to be ready for exportation.

Porto Novo, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the Dutch have a resident. When Aurungzebe took it, he named it *Mahomet Bander*, and it is now so called by the natives.

Porto Novo, a town of Africa, in Benin, in possession of the Portuguese. *Long.* 1. 45. *E. Lat.* 6. 24. N.

Porto Novo, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 23 miles NW. Lisbon.

Porto Paradiso, a harbour on the east coast of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 45. *E. Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Porto Paglia, a harbour on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 31. *E. Lat.* 39. 23. N.

Porto Pavone, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Nisida, in the gulf of Naples.

Porto Petera, a harbour on the north coast of the island of Metelin. *Long.* 26. 10. *E. Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Porte Petriais, a harbour on the north-east coast of Negropont. *Long.* 24. *E. Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Porto Phanari, a port or harbour on the coast of Livadia, belonging to Athens. *Long.* 23. 42. *E. Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Porto Physco, a bay on the south coast of Natolia. *Long.* 26. 54. *E. Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Porto Pin, a harbour on the south coast of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 33. 54. *E. Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Porto Portesi, a harbour on the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 20. *E. Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Porto Praya, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verde Islands, situated on a sharp rock, on the east side of the island: the harbour is good, and seldom destitute of a considerable number of shipping, unless the crown of Portugal happens to be at war with some other power. It has long been a place where the outward-bound Guinea and Indiamen have been accustomed to touch at for water and refreshments, whether English, French, or Dutch; but few of them call on their return to Europe. The natives bring down to the shore the produce of the country for sale, to the mariners and passen-

gers; and the whole craft resembles a fair; every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, figs, plantains, and cocoa-nuts, which they exchange for shirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waistcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort on the summit of a hill that entirely commands the harbour; and were it properly mounted with cannon, and garrisoned, would be a place of great strength. Porto Praya is the residence of the governor-general of the Portuguese settlements, at Cape Verde, on the coast of Africa, and on the Cape Verde Islands: he lives in a little wooden barrack, and the whole town contains only about 100 small low houses. *Long.* 23. 48. *W. Lat.* 14. 53. 30. N.

Porto Primero, a small harbour at the mouth of the Po.

Porto del Principe, see *Villa del Principe*,

Porto Rico, an island in the West-Indies, situated 60 miles to the eastward of Hispaniola; about 140 miles in length from east to west, and 36 in breadth from north to south. This island was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493, and was at that time supposed to contain 600,000 inhabitants, who understanding that the Spaniards had made themselves masters of Hispaniola, concluded that they were invincible and immortal. One of their petty princes, it seems, had some doubts with regard to this point, and questioned, though they came from the east, whether they were really the children of the sun, as they pretended to be. He communicated his doubts to the other caciques of the island, upon which about 200 Spaniards had landed; and it was agreed, that, before they resigned their liberties, they should make an experiment upon the immortality of their invaders; but, in the mean time, treat them with great complaisance and hospitality. Saldedo, a domestic of Columbus, happened to be the unfortunate object of this experiment. As the behaviour of the savages had given the Spaniards no room to doubt of their submission, the latter carelessly strolled through the island. Saldedo falling into the territory of Jaguaca, belonging to the cacique Vraican, was entertained in the most sumptuous and humane manner; and, upon his departure, an escort of 15 or 20 savages was appointed to attend him, and to carry his baggage. When they came to the river Guarabo, in the eastern part of the island, the Indians desired of Saldedo the honour to carry him over on their shoulders, which he very readily granted. Some of the strongest of the savages accordingly took him up; but while they were in the deepest part of the river, they threw him into it, according to their instructions, and, by keeping him down, soon put an end to his life. When he was

dead, they dragged his body ashore; and, under the firm persuasion that he was immortal, remained about it for three days, asking pardon for what they had done, till the carcase began to putrify. Then they informed their cacique of what had happened; and he repaired to the spot, to examine the body, which, being then quite corrupted, convinced him, and the other caciques, that the Spaniards were mortal. Upon this conviction they took to their arms, and, almost in an instant, put 150 of them to death, while they were rapaciously plundering the natives of their gold. The rest must have undergone the same fate, had not Diego Salazar arrived with a fresh reinforcement. This massacre gave the Spaniards a plausible pretext for exterminating the natives; an aim which in a short time they effected; but this inhumanity was far from answering their purpose; for the vast treasures of the island disappeared with the natives. This circumstance seems to favour the report; that the Indians had the secret of discovering and working their mines, which secret perished with themselves. Be this as it may, the island of Porto Rico was still a most desirable object, on account of its fertility and situation. The island itself is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the most temperate climate. It is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and vallies; and well watered with a variety of streams that descend from the mountains. Its meadows are very rich; and the cattle, of which they feed great plenty, were originally imported from Old Spain. The north part of the island, which is the most barren, is said to contain various mines of silver and gold; though it is confidently affirmed that gold dust is often found in the sands of their rivers. Many sugar-mills are built, and the island produces all the different fruits which are common in the West-Indies. The woods are stored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is found here in plenty, and their coasts afford abundance of fish. A breed of dogs, which the Spaniards brought over to America, for hunting and tearing in pieces the defenceless inhabitants, are said to live here wild in the wood, near the sea shore, and subsist upon land-crabs, that burrow in the earth. The principal trade of the natives consists in their sugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, cassia, mastic, salt, oranges, lemons, and sweetmeats. In the latter end of the 17th century, Porto Rico was taken by the English under the Earl of Cumberland; but suffering much from dysentery, they soon abandoned it. *Long.* 65. 30. to 67. 45. *W. Lat.* 18. to 18. 35. N.

Porto Rico, see *St. Juan de Porto Rico*.
Porto Santo, a small island in the Atlan-

tic, discovered most probably about the same time as Madeira. The Portuguese fleet fell in with this island by accident in a storm, and gave it this name on account of the protection it afforded them. It was then uninhabited; but has ever since continued peopled by the Portuguese, and in their possession. The island of Porto Santo is but small, not much exceeding 15 miles in compass. It has a good harbour, and only one bay, where ships may ride securely against all winds, except the south-west. It is in this bay that ships going or returning from India stop to refit and refresh, which is all the trade the inhabitants enjoy. The island produces wheat and corn in abundance; also cows, wild-boars, and rabbits; the latter in incredible numbers. But its most valuable productions for export are dragon's blood, honey, wax, and fish. *Long.* 16. 50. W. *Lat.* 33. 0. N.

Porto Santo, a seaport of South-America, in the government of Caraccas.

Porto St. Antonio, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Stalimene. 6 miles E. Condea.

Porto de St. Pedro, a seaport town of Brasil, on the river Iguay, near its mouth. *Long.* 52. 6. W. *Lat.* 31. 55. S.

Porto Seguro, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Porto Seguro, a seaport town of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Bahia, discovered by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, in 1500. The harbour is convenient and safe, with anchorage from 10 to 20 fathoms, in a bay at the mouth of a river. *Long.* 40. 46. W. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Porto Sigri, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Metelin, near Cape Sigri.

Porto Symbolo, a harbour on the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Macri. 18 miles SSW. Macri.

Porto Tigani, a port on the south coast of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 44. N.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport town of the island of Corsica, situated in a gulf on the east coast, which forms a vast harbour, in the midst of marshes, which render the air unwholesome. In the year 1552, it was taken by the French. 60 miles S. Bastia. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Porto Venero, or *Porto di Venero*, a town and seaport of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezza. 5 miles S. Spezza. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

Porto Vico, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 18 miles SSW. Brescia.

Porto Vourcaria, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Samos. *Long.* 27. 1. E. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

Portodul, or *Porto d'Ally*, a seaport of

Africa, in the kingdom of Baol, on the coast of the Atlantic. The chief trade is in hides, teeth, gold, and ambergris. *Long.* 16. 56. W. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Portom, a town of Sweden, in the province of Wasa. 20 miles S. Wasa.

Portola, a town of Istria. 10 miles S. Capo d'Istria.

Portozero, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the river Andoma, near the Oneskoe lake. 20 m. S. Pudoga.

Portreth, a small bay of England, on the north-west coast of the county of Cornwall. 10 miles NW. St. Ives.

Portree, a seaport town on the east coast of the island of Skye. The harbour is capacious, and well sheltered at its mouth by the island of Rafay. The anchorage is good; and the whole well adapted for fishing and trade. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 57. 24. N.

Portsburgh, a suburb of Edinburgh, without the royalty, but under the jurisdiction of the city magistrates.

Portsea Island, an island of England, about 14 miles in circumference, between Portsmouth Harbour and Langston Harbour, and separated from the main land of Hampshire by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge. It this island are Portsmouth and Portsea.

Portsea, a town of England, in the county of Hants, adjoining to Portsmouth, built on what was heretofore called *Portsmouth Common*, on condition that if the enemy should land, the houses were to be thrown down, without any compensation to the owners.

Portsmouth, a town of Virginia, on the Elizabeth river. In 1779, this town was taken by the British. 10 miles E. Suffolk. *Long.* 76. 26. W. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Portsmouth, a town of North-Carolina, on the north end of Core Bank. *Long.* 76. 26. W. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

Portsmouth, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Dominica, near the north extremity. *Long.* 61. 18. W. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

Portsmouth, a seaport town of New Hampshire, situated at the mouth of the Piscataqua. The harbour has depth of water sufficient for vessels of the largest size; and is secure in any wind or season, and from its vicinity to the sea is very convenient for trade. A light-house is erected at the entrance of the harbour. It contains one episcopal and four other churches, a town-house, several schools, a work-house, and about 5000 inhabitants. In the year 1782, a ship of seventy guns, called the *America*, was launched here, and presented by the States of America to the King of France. 40 miles N. Bolton. *Long.* 70. 45. W. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Portsmouth, a seaport town of England, in the county of Hants, situated on the island of Portsea. The town was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a bastion to the north-east, near the gate; and two forts of hewn stone at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finished by Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, at great expence, fortified it with new works. King Charles II. after his restoration, directed great alterations, established new docks and yards, raised several forts, and fortified them after the modern manner; which works were augmented in the reign of James II. Since that time it has received great additions from succeeding princes, so that it is at present the most regular fortresses in Britain; and as it cannot be effectually attacked by sea, may justly be deemed impregnable. This town was secured for the parliament in the late civil wars, till the restoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catherine, the infant of Portugal, and here married to her. Within these few years the government has bought still more ground for additional works; and no doubt it may be made impregnable by land as well as sea, since a shallow water may be brought quite round it. All forts of military and naval stores are disposed in the most exact order, so that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-house is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is so hard, that they can work at them but four hours a day. The least number of men employed continually in the yard is said to be 1000; the docks and yards, in short, resemble distinct towns, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers; and they are under a separate government from the garrison. Here is a fine quay for laying up the cannon; and the arsenal at Venice is not better disposed. The town being low, and full of water and ditches, it is reckoned agueish; the streets are not very clean, the place being in want of fresh water; yet the continual resort of seamen and soldiers to it, the men of war being often paid here, renders it always full of people: here is a deputy-governor and garrison. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on Gosport side by four forts, besides a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water; and on the other side by South-Sea castle; but that castle, while we were at war with the French, in the year 1759, was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, whether by accident or design was never yet known. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, as there is water sufficient

for the largest ships, and is so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham, about six miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth; a second goes up to Porchester; and a third to Portsmouth bridge: besides these branches, there are several rithes or channels, where the small men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by surrounding lands; and from the fury of the sea by the Isle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour about six miles distant. On the 3d of July 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at twelve o'clock in the morning in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought that the stores caught fire by the lightning. In the warehouses that were consumed were deposited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 sails, besides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a still more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July 1770: it was first discovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all in a flame. The house where the pitch and tar were lodged was soon reduced to a heap of rubbish, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with such violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greatest consternation; but by the wind shifting about, and the assistance of the marines and sailors, its progress was stopped before seven in the evening. The rope-house was again destroyed December 7, 1776, when the damage was estimated at 60,000*l*. For this act an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. At the latter end of August 1782, a man of war, of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately sunk in this harbour. Portsmouth sends two members to parliament. The civil government is by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The markets here are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Several commodious bathing machines are fitted up on South Sea beach. 27 miles S. Winchester, 72 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 7. W. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Portsoy, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, situated in a creek on the south side of Murray Frith. Near is a quarry of what is called Portsoy marble: a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, wrought in various ornaments, on a small scale, but it is too hard and brittle for chimney-pieces, &c. There is also a curious flesh-coloured granite, found nowhere else in Europe; when viewed in a particular

light, it shews a purple and bluish tint; when polished, the figures on it assume the appearance of Arabic characters. This species of stone was originally found in Arabia. 5 n. E. Cullen, 6 WNW. Bamif. Long. 2. 36. W. Lat. 57.38. N.

Portudal, see *Portodal*.

Portugal, a country of Europe, bounded on the north and east by Spain, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean; about 400 miles in length from north to south, and 130 in its mean breadth from east to west. It was anciently called *Lusitania*, but its boundaries were then different from what they now are. The name of Portugal is by some thought to signify *Portus Gallus*, or *Portus Gallorum*, on account of the multitudes of French, which came to the city of Porto, on the river Duero, in order to assist the Christians against the Moors. But others, with more probability, derive it from a town on the river Duero, by the ancients called *Cale*. Opposite to this place some of the inhabitants afterwards built a new town with a harbour, and gave it the name of *Portucale*, or *The Harbour* or *Port of Cale*; which, by an uninterrupted prosperity, proved the origin of the present flourishing city of Porto; and from hence the whole country has received the name of Portugal. The old name of Lusitania was abolished, the new one took place under Ferdinand the Great, king of Castile and Leon, who gave this country and Galicia to his third son Garcia. The most ancient writing now extant, in which the name of Portugal is used for the whole kingdom, is dated in the year 1069. The climate in Portugal is much more temperate than in Spain, though with some little difference in the several provinces. The northern parts feel a kind of a painful cold in winter, though this is chiefly owing to the rains of that season; and in the southern the summer heats are very great. Both winter and summer, however, are very supportable, cooling sea-breezes during the latter refreshing the country, and the spring is extremely delightful. Though the soil be very fruitful, so much is agriculture neglected here, that above half the country lies waste; and the inhabitants are supplied with a great part of their corn by importation. Portugal, however, abounds in wine and oil, of the latter of which the greatest part is made in the province of Alentejo, but reckoned inferior to that of Spain. Olive-trees thrive better here near the sea, than up the country. Here is also great plenty of fine honey, and consequently of wax. Portugal also produces abundance of lemons, pomegranates, oranges, figs, raisins, almonds, chestnuts, and other fine fruits. It has likewise variety of sea and river fish, and large quantities of

sea-salt: and the mountains contain many kinds of ores, as silver, copper, tin, and iron. But the Portuguese being supplied with metals from their possessions in other parts of the globe, and particularly with abundance of gold from Brasil, no mines are worked in their own country. Gems of various kinds are found, and the mountains contain a beautiful variegated marble. On the hill of Alcantara, not far from Lisbon, is a remarkable mine of saltpetre. The principal rivers are the Minho, the Lima, the Duero, the Tagus, and the Guadiana. All abound in fish. The whole kingdom contains 19 civdades or cities, 527 villas or smaller towns, 3344 parishes, and 2,000,000 souls. Their language is a compound of the Spanish, Latin, Moorish, and French. The high or titled nobility (*titulados*) consist of dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts, and barons. All those who are grantees, and styled dons, like those of Spain, consist of three classes, and receive from the royal treasury a pension sufficient to support their respective dignities. The inferior nobility and gentry are termed *fidalgos*; and are incapable of bearing the title of don; unless by permission from the king. In the second century, Christianity was received all over Spain, to which Portugal was then annexed. In succeeding times, the Moors and Jews increased greatly, and lived intermingled with the Christians. And though all exercise of the Jewish religion be prohibited by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, yet there still remain great numbers of secret Jews among the Portuguese, and those too even among the nobility, clergy, and the very inquisitors themselves. Many, unable to conceal themselves, escape to Holland; and there openly profess Judaism. The established religion however of the country is Roman Catholic. And the inquisition, which was introduced by King John III. and has since been set up throughout all the Portuguese dominions, Brazil excepted; is very active in detecting heresies and heretics, and no less rigorous in punishing them. The number of convents in Portugal is said to be no less than 900; and most of them very rich. Portugal contains one patriarch, three archbishops, and ten bishops, besides others in America, Africa, the East-Indies, and the islands subject to the king of Portugal. The king too, besides the nomination of all bishops, receives a fourth of their revenue; but this is generally given away in pensions. The pope confirms the bishops; publishes his bulls in the kingdom, without any previous consent of the king; and by his legate governs the clergy, who, with respect to taxes and contributions, depend upon him. Coimbra and Evora, indeed, are universities; and Lisbon has a royal academy,

established for Portuguese history. At Santaren is an academy of history, antiquity, and languages; and at St. Thomas's, an academy of sciences, on the footing of that at Paris, of which the king was pleased to declare himself president. The Portuguese carry on a very extensive trade, but reap no great profit from it, being obliged to vend not only their own products, but all the merchandise and riches brought home to them from their settlements in other parts of the globe, and especially from America, to the Europeans trading with them, particularly the English, in exchange for grain, and small and large quantities of manufactured goods of all kinds, with which they supply both Portugal and its possessions abroad. The goods which they sell to foreigners are sea-salt, oil, wine, lemons, Seville and China oranges, figs, raisins, almonds, chestnuts, and other fruits; together with wool, silk, and other materials for manufactures; but their chief commodities consist of imports from their own colonies, particularly from Brasil; such as sugars, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, ivory, ebony, Brasil wood, hides, spices, drugs, gold, pearls, diamonds, and valuable gems. The Portuguese shipping little frequent the other countries of Europe or the Levant, their chief voyages lying, rather to the coast of Africa, particularly the Gold Coast, whence they carry negroes to Brasil; they meet there also with some gold and ivory. They trade likewise to their East-India colonies of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, once so very important, is now greatly declined. The whole annual produce of gold in Brasil may, without any exaggeration, be estimated at near 2,000,000*l.* sterling. The fleet which sails every year to Brasil, goes and returns in seven or eight months; and when homeward bound, is convoyed by some men of war, which are sent to meet it. Ships from Africa, or the East-Indies, come also in company. Portugal, or as it was anciently called *Lusitania*, passed from the Phœnicians and Carthaginians into the hands of the Romans, and by the emperor Augustus was made a Roman province. Towards the beginning of the fifth century the Alans, about the year 440 the Swabians, and about the year 582 the Visigoths made themselves masters of this country. In the eighth century Portugal was over-run by the Moors and Saracens, but gradually rescued from them by the Christians. Henry duke of Burgundy performed such eminent services to Alphonso VI. king of Castile against the Moors, that he gave him his daughter Theresa in marriage; in the year 1093, created him earl of Portugal; and in 1110, it became by his father-in-law's will his absolute property. Alphonso Henriques,

his son and successor, obtained a signal victory, in the year 1139, over the Moors near Ourique: about the same time too he assumed the title of king, and in the year 1179, confirmed his right to the throne. In the year 1181, he held an assembly of the states at Lamego, in which the succession to the crown was settled. In the year 1580, the male line of the kings failing, the kingdom was united to Spain; but under the kings of this monarchy the Portuguese lost most of their foreign acquisitions, and they were so intolerably oppressed, that in the year 1640, they shook off the Spanish yoke, electing John duke of Braganza for their king. The government of Portugal is an unlimited monarchy, but with respect to the imposition of new taxes, the settlement of the succession, and other important concerns, the consent of the estates, which consist of the clergy, the high nobility, and the commons, is necessary. The military forces of the Portuguese are but in an indifferent condition, nor is the navy more formidable. In the latter end of the year 1807, in consequence of the French invading Portugal, the Royal family embarked on board a fleet in the Tagus, with their treasures, and, in company with some faithful servants and friends, sailed to the Brasils. Lisbon is the capital.

Portugalete, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, situated on a bay of the Atlantic. 12 miles NW. Bilbao. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Portuguesa, a river of South-America, formed by the union of the Pao and the Barriquemetto, which joins the Apura, 40 miles NW. Cabruta.

Portz, or *Portz*, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 3 miles SSE. Duitz.

Portzano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 10 miles S. Brescia.

Portic Point, a town of France, at the entrance of Brest road, on the north side. 2 miles WSW. Brest.

Posada, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. 17 miles SW. Cordova.

Posanger, see *Porsanger*.

Posatu, a town on the east coast of Sardinia. 45 miles ESE. Castello Aragonese.

Poschechone, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. 44 miles NNW. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Poscosa, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles SE. Trent.

Poscotter, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tavy, on the borders of Carmarthenshire.

Pose, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Seine. 3 miles E. Pont de l'Arche.

Posega, or *Poszega*, or *Poszeg*, a town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the

same name, taken from the Turks by the Imperialists, in the year 1687. 19 miles NE. Gradisca, 20 NNW. Brod, and 100 NW. Belgrade. *Long.* 17. 48. E. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

Porvear, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 18 miles W. Travancore.

Porur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kerleh. 32 miles NW. Maltoy.

Posen, or *Posnan*, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw, late capital of a palatinate in Great Poland, situated on the Warta, handsome, but not very large. It is enclosed with a double wall, and a deep moat; and on the other side of the Warta, it has two suburbs, namely, Szrodka and Waliszewo, which are surrounded with a large morafs. Both the city and suburbs are subject to frequent inundations, by the overflowing of the river. The castle stands on an island in the Warta, and is a good structure. It contains several churches and convents, and is the see of a bishop. The bishop's palace stands near the cathedral, which is a fine structure, and between the morassics. This is the first in rank, and the most ancient bishop's see in Poland. It was founded by the emperor Otho I. in the reign of Mieczislaus I. king of Poland, and made subordinate to the archbishopric of Magdeburg; under which it continued a considerable time, till it was subjected to the archbishopric of Gnesna. The city owes a great part of its prosperity to the trade with Germany. It is a staple town, and enjoys several other privileges. A court of judicature is held in this city; and the Christian religion first gained a footing in this part of Poland. In the year 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered by the Poles. This palatinate belonged to the king of Prussia, being annexed to his dominions in 1773: but by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, was given to the King of Saxony. 145 m. WNW. Warlaw, 130 S. Dantzic. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Posen, a town of Prussia, in Bartenland. 9 miles SSE. Raftenburg.

Poseritz, a town of Anterior Pomarania. 11 miles SW. Bergen.

Posilic, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 8 miles E. Marienburg.

Posing, a town of Hungary. 11 miles NNE. Presburg.

Poslanskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Mezen. 220 m. ESE. Archangel.

Pösneck, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 9 miles NNE. Saalfeld, 40 WSW. Altenburg. *Long.* 11. 39. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Poson, see *Presburg*.

Posoyscie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 32 miles NW. Troki.

Posseck, or *Potzel*, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 6 miles E. Oelfnitz.

Possega, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 24 miles NNW. Jenibafar.

Possession, (*La*), a town of the island of Bourbon. 6 miles W. St. Denys.

Possession Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. The point of land at the entrance is situated *Long.* 68. 57. W. *Lat.* 52. 23. S.

Possession Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north point of New Holland. Here Capt. Cook hoisted the English colours, and took possession of all the east or north-east coast of New Holland, with all bays, harbours, rivers, and islands, situated on it, in the name of George III. king of Great-Britain, by the name of New South-Wales. 20 miles N. York Cape. *Long.* 218. 21. W. *Lat.* 10. 33. S.

Possession Sound, a bay in Admiralty Inlet. *Long.* 237. 48. E. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Possidonia, see *Pesti*.

Possinho, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 5 miles NE. Santarem.

Possony, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 12 m. SW. Vabres.

Posta, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 miles WNW. Teramo.

Posta St. Lusa, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 3 miles S. St. Serviero.

Poste, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Warta, 10 miles E. Custrin.

Postel, a town of France, in the department of the two Nethes. 10 miles E. Turnhout.

Postel, a town of South-Carolina. 25 m. SE. Queenborough.

Postelberg, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. In 1759, the Austrians were defeated here by the Prussians. 6 miles NE. Saatz, 30 NW. Prague.

Postenitz, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 24 miles SE. Königsberg.

Postenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 11 miles SW. Cirenza, 75 E. Naples.

Postewar, a town of Norwegian Lapland. 100 miles SW. Porfanger.

Postiglione, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 15 miles W. Cangiano.

Posthorne, a rocky islet in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 18. E. *Lat.* 5. N.

Postillions, a chain of rocks, in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 60 miles in length from north-west to south-east. *Long.* 119. 18. to 119. 54. E. *Lat.* 6. 15. to 6. 48. S.

Postositto, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 6 miles S. Monte St. Angelo.

Poszega, see *Posega*.

Posura, a town of New Navarre. 220 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Potam, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 54 miles SW. Riochico

Potami, a town of the island of Corfu.

Potapauge, a town of Connecticut. 30 miles SSE. Hartford.

Potapova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena. 52 miles S. Kirensk.

Potatoe Bay, a bay on the south-coast of the island of St. Christopher's.

Potchenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 32 miles NNW. Kola.

Potchinki, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod. 112 miles S. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 44. 14. *E. Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Potee, a town of Candahar. 25 miles ENE. Candahar.

Potendorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles NE. Steyregg.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Matera; built on the ruins of an ancient town, which was destroyed in the year 1250. 54 miles SE. Benevento, 73 E. Naples. *Long.* 14. 4. *E. Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Potenza, a river which rises in the marquisate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 43. 45. *E. Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Potes, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 25 miles SW. Santillana.

Potherie, (*Lâ*), see *Chalain*.

Poti, see *Puti*.

Potiers, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 3 miles Molefmes.

Potigny, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles N. Falaise, 13 S. Caen.

Potiji, a river of Brasil, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 5. 43. S.

Potoka, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 88. 20 *W. Lat.* 38. 18. N.

Potomack Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 77. 22. *W. Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Potomack, a river of America, navigable near 300 miles. It rises in the north-west part of Virginia, and separates the state of Virginia from Maryland, almost its whole course, till it joins the Chesapeake between Smith's Point and Point Look-out.

Potosi, a town of Peru, but situated in the government of Buenos Ayres, and jurisdiction of Plata, rendered famous by the rich mines in its neighbourhood. It stands at the foot of what is called the silver mountains, is near two leagues in circuit, and contains above 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 Spaniards, among whom are several persons of rank, and the greatest part possessed of immense fortunes. The air of the mountains being extremely cold and dry, the adjacent country is remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, or herbs. The town,

however, is plentifully supplied with the best provision, some provinces sending the choicest of their grains and fruits, some their cattle, and others their manufactures; while those who trade in European goods resort to Potosi, as to a market where there is a great demand, and no want of silver to give in exchange. The famous mountain of Potosi, at the foot of which the town is situated, appears above the top of the neighbouring mountains, in the form of a sugar-loaf. The colour of its soil is of a reddish brown; and the distance from its foot, which is three miles in compass, to the summit, is nearly a mile. The discovery of the immense mines in this mountain happened in the year 1545. From the public accounts it appears, that silver to the value of 9,282,382l. sterling, has been annually taken from these mines. In the neighbourhood have been discovered some warm mineral baths, to which they attribute considerable virtues. 50 miles WSW. La Plata. *Long.* 67. 36. *W. Lat.* 19. 50. S.

Potosi Nuevo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 4 miles NE. Lima.

Potoskui, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 100 miles E. Eniseisk. *Long.* 95. 14. *E. Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Potschaken, or *Pocatsky*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 56 miles SSE. Prague, 32 E. Bechin. *Long.* 15. 8. *E. Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Potschernitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 8 miles E. Prague.

Potsietam Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 111. 21. *E. Lat.* 8. 10. S.

Pottagien, a town of Samogitia. 15 miles SSW. Miedniki.

Pottendorf, a town of Austria. 2 miles E. Ebenfurth.

Pottenheim, a town of Austria. 3 miles SW. Baden.

Pottenstein, see *Battenstein*.

Potterstown, a town of the state of New Jersey. 18 miles WNW. New Brunswick.

Potton, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1100 inhabitants. 3 miles NE. Biggleswade, 48 N. London. *Long.* 0. 13. *W. Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Pottsgrove, a town of Pennsylvania. 27 miles NW. Philadelphia.

Potul, a town of Bengal. 6 miles SE. Nulhi.

Potzdam, a city of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, situated on an island, 16 miles in circumference, formed by the Havel, and some neighbouring lakes. In the 14th and 15th centuries it was but a mean place, and belonged to the family of Rochau, who ceded it, in 1416, to the electoral house. The elector Frederick William, made it his

pleasure feat, and in 1662, built the castle here, which was afterwards enlarged by king Frederick I. and adorned with a fine portal. King Frederick William began to make some very costly additions to the town; for which purpose he caused several morasses to be filled up and built upon, and a canal of 50 paces wide, and 2000 in length, to be carried on out of the Havel, through the centre of the town, to a branch again of the same river. This canal is planted on both sides with trees, and environed with well built houses. The town itself is divided into Old and New; and the *Frederichstadt*, to which also belongs the *Bodengraff*. Frederick II. elevated the castle one story, enlarged it with two wings, and adorned it with magnificent apartments. The old houses in the neighbourhood of the castle are pulled down, and instead of them, new, regular, and grand buildings have been raised for the owners, at the king's expence. Before the castle is a large place or square, adorned with Roman columns, in which the soldiers that lie here in garrison are daily exercised. In the market-place is erected a pyramidal obelisk of four sides, which is composed of variegated Silesian marble, and is 75 feet in height. On one side stands a marble bust of the king: the pedestal of it is of white Italian marble, and at each corner is a small statue of the same. The town-church, which stands not far from the castle, is a fine structure. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which lies the monument of King Frederick William. In the orphan-house, which was founded in 1724, are maintained, brought up, and educated, above 2000 soldier's children, of both sexes. Belonging to it are one Lutheran and one Calvinist preacher. To this foundation is annexed the neighbouring village of *Bornstadt*, together with the gold and silver manufacture, and the magazine at Berlin. The foundry for arms is important. We find likewise, in this town, a velvet and silk manufacture, and other manufactures and fabrics. In it, generally reside the king's guards, both horse and foot, with other battalions, by way of garrison. 15 miles SW. Berlin, 52 ENE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Potzlow, a town of Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles S. Prenzlau. *Long.* 13. 54. E. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Potzel, see *Posseck*.

Pou, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-fi. 435 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 109. 47. E. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

Pounacé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles NW. Segré, 23 N. Ancenis.

Pouca, a lake of Little Bukharia. *Long.* 89. 14. E. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

Pouca Hotun, a town of Little Bukharia 10 miles W. Tourfan.

Pouch, a citadel of Saxony. 3 miles E. Bitterfeld.

Poudine, a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles ESE. Trebifond.

Poudingery, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Nayrs. 4 miles N. Calicut.

Povegia, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of the Dogado of Venice, in the podestata of Malamocco. In the war with Genoa, this island was laid waste by the Venetians. Vessels which receive damage at sea, put in here to be repaired.

Pozenetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the north coast of Lake Onezskoe. 120 miles NNE. Olonetz, 80 NNE. Petrozavodsk. *Long.* 29. 44. E. *Lat.* 64. N.

Poverty Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives, *Taoneroa*, or *Long Sand*, discovered by Lieut. Cook in the year 1769. The bay is in the form of an horse shoe, and is known by an island lying close under the north-east point: the two points which form the entrance are high with steep white cliffs, and lie a league and a half or two leagues from each other, north-east by east, and south-west by west; the depth of water in the bay is from twelve to five fathom, with a sandy bottom, and good anchorage; but the situation is open to the wind between the south and east; boats can go in and out of the river at any time of the tide in fine weather; but as there is a bar at the entrance, no boat can go either in or out when the sea runs high: the best place to attempt it is to the north-east side, and it is there practicable when it is not so in any other part. The shore of the bay, a little within its entrance, is a low flat sand; behind which, at a small distance, the face of the country is finely diversified by hills and vallies, all clothed with wood, and covered with verdure. The country also appears to be well inhabited; especially in the vallies leading up from the bay, where Captain Cook daily saw smoke rising in clouds, one behind another to a great distance, till the view terminated in mountains of a stupendous height. It obtained its name from the inhospitable behaviour of the natives, and affording to the Endeavour not a single necessary, except a little wood. *Long.* 181. 36. W. *Lat.* 38. 42. S.

Pouget, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 18 m. NE. Beziers.

Poughkeepsie, a town of New-York, on the east side of Hudson's river. 60 miles N. New-York, 58 S. Hudson. *Long.* 73. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

Pougomo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. N.

Pougues, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, situated at the foot of a mountain, from which issues a medicinal spring. 6 miles N. Nevers.

Pougy, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 13 miles NE. Troyes, 10 SE. Arcis sur Aube.

Poviglio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 10 m. NNW. Reggio.

Pouilley les Vignes, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 4 m. NW. Befançon.

Pouillon, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles N. Dax.

Pouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles N. Arnay le Duc, 19 WSW. Dijon.

Pouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 7 m. N. La Charité.

Poujol, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 15 m. NNW. Beziers, 4 SW. Bedarrieux.

Pou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 18 m. NNE. Kin-hoa.

Pou-kiang-tcheou, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. 108 m. NNW. Mahou. *Long.* 103. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

Poulaines, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 7 miles NW. Vatan, 3 E. Valençay.

Poulangy, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles SE. Chaumont.

Poulligny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 3 m. NE. le Blanc.

Pouleng-tchan-tang, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 104. 30. E. *Lat.* 31. 36. N.

Poulo Point, a cape on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 5. E. *Lat.* 4. 4. S.

Poulou-fu, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 112. 43. E. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Poultney, a town of the state of Vermont, near Skeensborough.

Poulton, a town of England, in the county of Lancafter, situated near the mouth of the Wire, with a market on Monday, and 769 inhabitants. 17 m. NW. Preston, 23 r NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Pou-ngan, or *Pogan-tcheou*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. 1062 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 104. 19. E. *Lat.* 25. 45. N.

Pou-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 32 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Pova, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near the Tagus. 2 miles N. Lisbon.

Pova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles NW. Coimbra.

Povaçao, a town of the south-west coast of the island of Zanzibar. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Povaçao do Norte, a town of Brasil, in government of St. Paul, on the north side

of the mouth of the Ignyay, or Porto de S. Pedro. 10 miles N. Porto de S. Pedro.

Poupou-taclac, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 85. 14. E. *Lat.* 31. 36. N.

Pourcolly, a town of Bengal. 38 miles NNE. Purneah.

Pourhato, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami. 23 m. SW. Tchontori.

Pournal-tou-hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary. 18 miles WNW. Nimgoutar.

Pourinison, a mountain of Thibet. 15 miles S. Shirom.

Pouro-tchou-tchi, a town of Thibet. 40 miles SW. Tchontori.

Pourul, a town of Thibet. 35 miles ENE. Tchontori.

Pousan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 4 miles NW. Frontignan, 11 SW. Montpellier.

Poustang, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 97. 39. E. *Lat.* 31. 46. N.

Pouta, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 20 miles SSW. Dantzig.

Pou-tai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong, on the Ta-tsin river. 10 miles SE. Pin.

Poutala, see *Pateli*.

Pou-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-fi. 18 miles WNW. Tong.

Pou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 75 miles NE. Chao-ou.

Pou-teou, or *Poo-too*, a small island in the Chinese Sea, a little to the east of Tcheou-chan. This is represented as a very fertile and beautiful spot, and celebrated for its temples dedicated to religion, of which it is said there are above 400; to each dwelling-houses are annexed, for the accommodation of the bonzes, with rich endowments.

Pouy, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 12 miles S. Nogent sur Seine.

Pouzaugue la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles NNW. Châtaigneraye, 24 N. Luçon.

Pouzilhac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 8 miles ENE. Uzès.

Pouzin, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 6 m. NE. Privas.

Powangur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 60 m. SE. Amedabad, 3 W. Champaneer. *Long.* 73. 32. E. *Lat.* 22. 26. N.

Poway, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 24 miles N. Jionpour.

Poway, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurrah. 32 miles W. Mahur.

Powell's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 77. 21. W. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

Powell's Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 77. 1. W. *Lat.* 40. 23. N.

Powell's Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Powel's Point, a cape on the coast of North Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 1. N.

Powel's Point, a cape of Virginia, in James River. *Long.* 76. 24. W. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Powhatan, a county of Virginia, with 2738 free inhabitants, and 5031 slaves. This was the Indian name of James River.

Powick, a village of England, in the county of Worcester. In the year 1642, a battle was fought here between the Royalists and parliamentary troops under Col. Sandes, in which the latter were defeated, and the colonel mortally wounded, and made prisoner. 3 miles S. Worcester.

Powieswisko, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw. 15 miles W. Gnesna.

Powis Land, one of the three divisions of Wales, made by Roderic Mawr, among his sons, between North and South Wales.

Pownallburg, a town of America, in the district of Maine, on Kenebeck river. 16 miles NE. Brunswick.

Pownall's Island, an island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 15. W. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Powow, a river of Massachusetts, which runs into the Merrimack, about 7 miles from the sea.

Powzels, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 18 m. NE. Beziers.

Poyamony, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles WNW. Trichinopoly.

Poyais, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. 55 miles N. Cape Cameron.

Poyang, a lake of China, in Kiang-si, upwards of 200 miles in circumference, abounding in fish. The city Nan-hang is situated on the banks of this lake.

Poyanne, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles S. Tartas.

Poydarieux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 12 miles ENE. Tarbes.

Po-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 25 miles S. Poa-ting.

Poyera, or *Petri Grande*, a town of Africa, in the district of Anta, on the Gold Coast.

Poyerscie, a town of Lithuania, on the Niemen. 61 miles SE. Kowie.

Poyo, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 21 SE. Lugo.

Poystrun, a town of Austria. 1 mile E. Falkenstein.

Poystriff, a town of Austria. 1 mile SW. Falkenstein.

Poytis, a town of Sweden. 22 miles NNE. Abo.

Poyucar, a town of Brasil. 21 miles S. Fernambuco.

Pozeg, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov. 28 miles SSW. Toropets.

Pozoblanco, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 28 miles N. Cordova.

Pozon, one of the smaller Philippines Island, near the west coast of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 24. E. *Lat.* 10. 43. N.

Pozorubio, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 28 miles SSW. Huete.

Pozzi, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles SW. Oria.

Pozzo Marichio, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 19 m. SSW. Conversano.

Pozzo Negro, a town of the island of Formentura, situated on the east coast.

Pozzo Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 9 miles NW. Naples.

Pozzo Rosso, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 9 miles SW. Andria.

Pozzolo, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. In October 1799, the Austrians were defeated here by the French. 5 miles SSE. Alexandria.

Pozzolengo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 5 miles SE. Desenzano.

Pozzuolo, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; founded by the Samians, 469 years before Christ. It was at one time a republic, afterwards a Roman colony; it is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Naples. Here are several remains of Roman antiquity, such as an amphitheatre, part of a temple of Augustus, which forms the cathedral. It contains two parish churches, eight convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants. The origin of this town is uncertain. Strabo ascribes the foundation to Diceus, the son of Neptune; according to Suidas, it was built by Hercules; some suppose it was founded by the Ionians; and others by the people of Cumæ, under Dicearchus, who called it Dicearchia; it is more certain that it received its name from the great number of fulphureous springs in the neighbourhood. This city was during a very long course of years the chief seaport town and mart of the people of Cumæa, and the rendezvous of the merchants of Italy, Sicily, and Greece. It was said to be about four or five miles round; and the many ruins of splendid edifices are proofs of its ancient magnificence. All those which lie along the shore, from its promontory to the point nearest to the city, and which antiquaries called *Piscina Veteres*, formed a long street, or kind of quay, filled with shops, particularly those of goldsmiths and lapidaries, stocked with riches and curiosities of every kind, which Tully seems to hint at, when he says to his friend Atticus, "What might I not have seen, passing by the mart at Puteoli." (Pozzuolo.) But a pretty strong proof that the shops in question stood here is, that there have been frequently found at low water basins and other silver vessels, onyxes, amethysts, agates, cornelians, hyacinths, and

chrysolites, on which were engraved various superstitious figures, such as the ancients used to wear in rings, some of which were found the workmanship whereof was just begun. The sea sometimes throws up here, likewise, and leaves on the sand little fishes, called *cavalli marini*; they are of the length and breadth of a finger, have a head like that of a horse, and terminate in a dragon's tail. At the time that Hannibal was making war in Italy, the Romans fearing lest this artful commander should seize upon Pozzuolo, sent a colony thither under Quintus Fabius Maximus, in the year of Rome 559. The latter, finding that there was little fresh water, dug a great number of wells, and it was from these that the Romans called it Puteoli. Being afterwards delighted with the goodness of its air, its situation, and the beauty of its neighbourhood, they enlarged it, and adorned it with temples, theatres, circuses, baths, statues, and all that could give splendor to a city; inasmuch that Tully calls it little Rome. They also fortified it with thick walls and towers; but wars, and especially earthquakes, have reduced it to the deplorable condition in which it now lies. Hannibal was the first who made dreadful havock in its territory, and that of Naples. The civil wars between Marius and Sylla were fatal to it, as likewise to all Italy; but the latter having resigned the dictatorship after being weary of it, withdrew thither, in order to pass the remainder of his days in tranquillity. He repaired the damages which the city had suffered by the war, and died there, devoured by lice; a punishment worthy of the horrid cruelties he had exercised against his country and fellow citizens: it was partly repaired also by Vespasian and Septimus Severus. In the year 410, the Goths, under their king Alaric, having sacked Rome, treated Pozzuolo and Naples in the same manner. Forty-six years after Genseric king of the Vandals destroyed part of it, and afterwards Totila king of the Goths completed its ruin; however, Narfes having driven this cruel people out of Italy, Pozzuolo was again rebuilt. It was also sacked by the Lombards, the Saracens, and Normans, and even by Alphonso I. of the house of Aragon, who helped to destroy this unhappy city; for that monarch, after employing every argument to engage the inhabitants to surrender to him, contrary to the allegiance they had sworn to Rene of Anjou, who contended with him for the kingdom of Naples, and finding that this was to no purpose, he cut off their provisions both by sea and land so very effectually, that he forced them to surrender at discretion; after which this prince demolished the few remaining towers and walls of this unhappy city, which is now

become a paltry town. In the year 1554, Chairadin Barbarossa, king of Algiers, and admiral to Soliman, having sacked the islands of Hichia and Prochyta, came to Pozzuolo, with an intention to treat it after the same manner; but Don Pedro of Toledo, then viceroy of Naples for Charles Vth, hastened thither with a considerable number of horse and foot, upon which the corsair thought proper to retire. Earthquakes have been as fatal to Pozzuolo as war. In 1197, under the emperor Frederick II. the Solfatara cast up prodigious quantities of fire-stones, at which time an earthquake happened, which considerably damaged this unhappy city. In 1458, under Alphonso II. king of Naples, there was another, which overturned a great part of the city, and destroyed a vast number of its inhabitants; but the most dreadful earthquake ever felt here was in 1538. It totally ruined the town of Tripergoa, the Lucrine lake was nearly filled with earth, and it was next to a miracle that a single house was left standing in Pozzuolo. The greatest part of this city was swallowed up; such of the inhabitants as survived left it, and it would have been quite a desert, had not Don Pedro of Toledo, viceroy of Naples, encouraged them to return; for which purpose he built a noble house, called *La Starza*, adding to it a spacious garden, and a great number of beautiful statues; he raised other edifices, and embellished the city with some fountains. Over the door of his palace he set up an inscription, expressive of the works raised by him in favour of the citizens. Several of the Neapolitan nobility following the example of the viceroy, built also houses in it, and thereby encouraged the inhabitants to labour at the restoration of their unhappy city; notwithstanding which Pozzuolo is still in a poor condition. Here were anciently a great number of magnificent buildings; as, a theatre, an amphitheatre, a circus, and a great many temples dedicated to the heathen deities. The cathedral church was built from the temple of Jupiter, in the highest part of the city, and was constructed of large blocks of marble, and in so solid a manner, that neither war, earthquakes, nor time, (that subjects all things,) have yet been able to destroy it. It is of the Corinthian order, and was dedicated to Augustus, under the name of Jupiter, by Calpurnius Piso, a Roman knight, as appears from an inscription on the front of it. Near Pozzuolo is Solfatara, which Strabo calls *Forum Vulcani*, and Pliny *Colles Phlegraei*, and others again, *Montes Leucogaei*. It is a plain, which forms a kind of oval basin, 1500 feet one way, and above 2000 the other. This plain is surrounded with rocks of a yellowish colour, all burnt with the fire contained in them, sending forth al-

most perpetually a thick sulphureous smoke, which is usually accompanied with flames. These rocks are so fastened in one another that they leave but one entrance whereby we descend into the plain, which is quite filled with sulphur and alum, with subterraneous holes, whence issue flames and smoke, noise, and stench. Walking on this plain, it appears as if hollow, and a noise is heard like that made by a wooden bridge when passed over on horseback. The people call it Solfatara, because of the prodigious quantities of sulphur which the fire forces thro' the chinks, these being all covered as it were with brimstone. There are little huts in the Solfatara, where people work in collecting the sulphur congealed round certain stones which are set upon the crannies of the plain. They likewise prepare here rochalum and vitriol. 6 miles W. Naples.

Prabat, a town of Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon, remarkable for a piece of superstition, whence the place takes its name: for *bat* in the Balli, or Palli language, signifies a foot, and *pra* any thing worthy of veneration and respect. This relic is the print of a man's foot upon a rock, thirteen or fourteen inches deep, and five or six times longer than the natural size. The Siamese not only adore it themselves, but believe that the elephants, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts, do likewise repair thither to worship it when no person is present. The king goes once a year with great pomp to pay his devoirs to this miraculous impression, which is covered with a plate of gold, within a chapel erected for the purpose. The talapoys pretend it was made by Sommona Kodom, who at the same time had one foot here while the other rested in Lanka or Ceylon, although the whole gulf of Bengal lies between. They report also, that by the pressure of his foot, he made the mountain flat and level, which before rose to a great height. 20 miles N. Louvo.

Pracels, a range of small islands and rocks in the Chinese Sea, about 60 miles to the east of Cochinchina. Their navigation is dangerous, as there are several intercurrents among them. They extend near 300 miles in length, and about 60 in breadth, from *Long*. 110 to 111. E. *Lat*. 11. 40. to 16. 10. N.

Prachatzitz, or *Prachim*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. In the years 1420, 1619, and 1620, this town suffered considerably by war. The circle which borders on Bavaria and Austria, is full of mountains; it contains 38 towns, great and small. In the mountains are found many precious stones, as likewise some gold and silver. 66 miles S. Prague, 122 S. Dresden. *Long*. 13. 53. E. *Lat*. 49. 1. N.

Prada, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. 8 miles N. Faenza.

Prada, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 7 miles NE. Bergamo.

Pradanox, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 60 miles E. Leon.

Pradelles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 17 miles S. le Puy.

Prades, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the East Pyrenées, on the river Tet; containing about 1100 inhabitants. 23 miles WSW. Perpignan, 24 ENE. Puyceda. *Long*. 2. 30. E. *Lat*. 42. 37. N.

Prades, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred. 12 miles NW. Manresa.

Prado, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 2 miles NW. Braga.

Prado, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 32 miles NE. Oviedo.

Prado, (*El*) a town of Spain, in New Castile. 27 miles WSW. Madrid.

Pract, a town of France. 6 miles ESE. Bruges.

Prag, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles N. Kissingen.

Praga, or *Prague*, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, on the Vistula, which separates it from Warsaw, of which it is considered as a faubourg.

Pragelas, a town of France, in the department of the Po, ceded by France to the King of Sardinia, at the peace of Utrecht. 9 miles from Sufa.

Pagerhof, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 4 miles E. Windisch Weiskritz.

Pragstaal, a town of Austria. 9 miles E. Grein.

Prague, a city and capital of Bohemia, situated in the circle of Schlan, almost in the centre of the kingdom. The fortifications of Prague are not very important; the town may be flanked or raked on all sides. The houses are built of stone, and for the most part consist of three stories. It has broader streets, but fewer stately palaces, than Vienna. In it are computed ninety-two churches and chapels, with about forty cloisters. The public library is said to have contained 130,000 volumes at the end of the 18th century. The town, considered with respect to its extent, is not sufficiently populous, as containing only about 79,500 Christians, 9000 Jews, and 8000 in garrison; neither is the commerce carried on here considerable, but, exclusive of the arts and handicraft trades, its principal means of subsistence are drawn from the brewing of beer. Prague consists properly of three towns, each of which has its peculiar head man, or magistrate; as namely of the Old and New Towns, which lie on the east side of the

Mulda, and of the Small Side, which is on the west side of that river. The Old Town is less ancient than that which is called the Small Side, but older than the New Town; and was also, from its ancient citadel, formerly called *Wichserad*, and the *Great Town*, by way of distinction from the lesser side, or Town. It was first founded in the year 795. The Neustadt, or New Town, being founded by Charles IV. in the year 1348, was called *Karlow*, or *Karlstadt*, and the same privileges with the Old Town conferred upon it. It environs the Old Town for a considerable compass, contains broad and straight streets in it, and about 2500 houses. The Small Side, or Lesser Town, which is united with the foregoing by means of a stone bridge, erected over the Mulda, is the most ancient part of the city of Prague, being founded by the Libutza, and at first bore the name of *Prague*. Prague is the see of an archbishop, erected from a bishopric in the year 1343. In the year 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; in 1648, the Small Side was forced by the Swedes; and in 1741, all Prague, by the Elector of Bavaria. In 1742, the Austrian forces cooped up about 20,000 French in Prague, commanded by the Marshals Broglio and Bellisle, who endured great hardships from famine, but defended themselves bravely, and at length partly found means to make their escape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In the year 1744, the Prussians made themselves masters of this capital, after cannonading it for seven days, but quitted it in the same year. As it fell again under the Austrian jurisdiction, the Jews were all ordered to depart, and quit Bohemia; but the queen, changing her resolution, granted them the farther continuance of their abode there. In May 1757, a battle was fought near this city between the Prussians under their king, and the Austrians under General Brown, in which the former were victorious: General Brown was mortally wounded, and General Schwerin killed at the head of his regiment. 40,000 Austrians threw themselves into the city; and the King of Prussia lost no time in investing it, and bombarded the town. The garrison made a vigorous defence, and one well conducted and desperate sally, but they were repulsed with great loss. The principal magistrates, burghers, and clergy, entreated the commander to listen to terms of capitulation but in vain; 12,000 of the most useless inhabitants, were put out of the city, but forced back again by the Prussians; and Prague was on the point of surrendering, when it was relieved by the exertions of Count Daun. Without the Strahov gate, one hour's distance from the city, stands what is called the White Mountain, which, on account of the battle fought there in

the year 1620, and which ended unhappily on the side of the Palgrave, and crowned king of Bohemia, Frederick, is become remarkable. 240 miles E. Mentz. *Long.* 13. 28. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Pragwald, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles W. Cilley.

Prabecq, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sèvres. 6 miles SE. Niort, 8 WNW. Melle.

Prairie de Rocher, La, or *Rock Meadow*, a settlement in the Indiana territory, on the east side of the Mississippi, N. of Kaskaskias.

Prairie, a town of Canada, on the St. Lawrence. *Long.* 73. 15. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Praissas, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 10 m. SE. Tonnacins, 7 NNW. Agen.

Prakeness, a town of New-York, where General Washington had his head-quarters in 1780.

Prampam, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. *Long.* 0. 45. W. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Prandnetz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 9 miles E. Thorn.

Pransagur, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Dinagepour.

Prapredshoff, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 3 miles WNW. Weixelburg.

Prasinizza, a town of Istria. 14 miles NNE. Pedena.

Praslauken, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Rominte. 8 miles SSE. Gumbinnen.

Praslin, an island in the Indian Sea. It is lofty, mountainous, and covered with trees, the wood of which is of so heavy a nature, as only to be fit for the fire. When Mr. Lewis, commander of the Eagle, one of the Hon. East-India Company's cruisers, from Bombay, landed here in the year 1771, he found a flag staff erected by the French, on a rock, but the flag blown away: the arms of the King of France were cut on a sheet of lead, and set in a small place, built of brick and mortar, in token of possession, with the date 1768. There were plenty of cocoa-nut trees, and land tortoises; but neither huts nor appearance of inhabitants. The harbour seemed to be a good one, well sheltered by small islands from all winds. High-water full and change at 5 o'clock in the harbour. *Long.* 55. 47. E. *Lat.* 4. 19. S.

Praslin, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 m. SW. Bar sur Seine.

Prasonisi, a small island near the north-east coast of the island of Samos.

Prasonisi, two rocky islets in the Grecian Archipelago, near the south coast of Myconi.

Prastgrundet, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 21. N.

Præstoe, or *Præstce*, a seaport of Denmark, with a good harbour in a bay of the Baltic,

on the south-east coast of the island of Zealand. 35 miles S. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Prastergaden, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 7 miles NE. Carlstadt.

Prat, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 8 miles SE. Lannion, 8 NNW. Guingamp.

Prata, an island in the Chinese sea. The shoal of this island is of considerable extent, being 18 miles from north to south, according to Capt. King, who could not determine its western limits. *Long.* of the north-east extremity, 117. E. *Lat.* 20. 58. N. *Long.* of the south-west extremity, 116. 44. E. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Pratas, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Chinese sea, in a circular form, and about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 116. 43. E. *Lat.* 19. 32. N.

Pratica, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 8 miles SW. Albano.

Prato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 10 miles ENE. Bergamo.

Prato, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence, containing 12 churches, and 20 convents. In the year 1511, this town was stormed by the Spaniards. 9 miles NW. Florence, 10 SE. Pistoja.

Pratolino, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 9 miles S. Aviano.

Pratolino, a town of Etruria, where the grand duke had a palace. 5 miles NE. Florence.

Prats de Molo, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fortified, but the fortifications are irregular. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper mixed with silver. 12 miles WSW. Ceret.

Prats del Rey, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 9 miles W. Manresa.

Pratzen, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, situated on an eminence. This was a post of great consequence, and eagerly disputed by the Allies and the French, previous to the battle of Austerlitz. The French drove away the Austrians, and remained masters of the field. 3 miles W. Austerlitz.

Pravia, a town of Spain, in Asturia, on a river of the same name. 13 miles NNW. Oviedo.

Pravia, a river of Spain, which passes by Oviedo, &c. and runs into the sea, 10 miles N. from the town of Pravia.

Paul Point, a cape of England, on the south coast of Devonshire, in the English Channel. 5 miles SW. Start Point, 3 E. Bolt Head.

Praunstorff, a town of Austria. 3 miles S. Schratteental.

Prausku, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 30 miles S. Siradia.

Prausni, *Teutsch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 4 miles S. Trautenau.

Prausnitz, or *Praussice*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Trachenberg. In the year 1532, this town was burnt by the Hussites. 6 miles S. Trachenberg, 15 SW. Militsch. *Long.* 16. 58. E. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Praust, a town of Pomerelia. 7 miles S. Dantzig.

Praya, see *Porto Praya*.

Praya, a seaport town of the island of Terceira, situated on a plain, near the gulf, defended by walls and bastions; it contains a church, four convents, three hospitals, and about 3000 inhabitants.

Praya, a town of the island of Gratiofa, one of the Azores.

Praya, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast, in the kingdom of Ardra, situated on the sea coast, at the bottom of a bay. 30 miles NE. Grand Popo.

Prayssac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 m. NW. Cahors.

Pré St. Gervois, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 10 miles NE. Paris.

Preabocco, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 13 miles NW. Verona.

Preaux, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 miles SE. Bellefme.

Prebac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 2 miles SE. Argellez.

Prebac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles SW. Bazas.

Precigné, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 4 miles WNW. La Flèche, 8 SW. Le Mans.

Preckel, a town of Prussia, in Samland, on the Minia. 10 miles SSE. Memel, 30 NNW. Tillit.

Precofia, see *Procupia*.

Precy, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 7 miles S. Semur.

Precigny le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 miles NW. Preuilly, 15 SW. Loches.

Preda, (*La*), a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 18 m. WSW. Modena.

Preda di Marignone, a town of Sardinia. 33 miles NE. Castello Aragonese.

Preda de sa Vomina, a town of the island of Sardinia. 25 miles NE. Castello Aragonese.

Predmouth Point, a cape in the English Channel, on the coast of Cornwall, on the west side of the entrance of Fowey Harbour.

Predteginjskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 48 miles SW. Utiug.

Preetze, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, which owes its rise to a convent, founded in the year 1216. 43 miles NE. Hamburg, 28 NNW. Lubeck.

Pregarten, a town of Austria. 8 miles NE. Steyregg.

Pregel, a river of Prussia, formed by the union of the Inster and Angerap, which passes by Welau, Tapiaw, Königsberg, &c. and runs into the Frisch Haff, 5 miles below Königsberg. *Long.* 20. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 42. N.

Pregnitz, see *Brandenburg*.

Pregnitz, see *Pegnitz*.

Pregradnoistan, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 92 miles Ekaterinograd.

Preguias, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 44. 26. W. *Lat.* 2. 26. S.

Pregunzuola, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 4 miles S. Treviso.

Preisegg, a town of Austria. 18 miles SSW. Steyr.

Preisendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. S. Bamberg.

Prekenis, a town of the state of New-Jersey. 10 miles W. Hackinsack.

Prela, a town of the principality of Oneglia. 8 miles NW. Oneglia.

Preliz, a river which rises in Carinthia, and runs into the Muehr in the bishopric of Salzburg.

Prem, a town of Istria. 16 miles NNE. Pedena.

Prem, a town of Austria. 7 miles WSW. Glaggnitz.

Prem, or *Brem*, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 17 miles ENE. Trieste.

Premaux, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, celebrated for its wine. In the neighbourhood is a medicinal spring. 3 miles SW. Nuits.

Premellos, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 3 miles SW. Friuli.

Premery, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre. 12 miles E. La Charité, 14 NE. Nevers.

Premia, a town of Spain, near the coast of Catalonia. 4 miles SW. Matara.

Première Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Bourbon. *Lat.* 24. 40. S.

Première Vüe, a small island on the north coast of New Georgia, on the Land of the Arfacides, discovered by Monsieur Surville in 1769. *Long.* 157. 17. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. S.

Premieres, see *Primeiras*.

Premjskaia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama, 32 miles W. Gerdin, in the government of Perm.

Premstotten, a town of the dutchy of Siria. 5 miles SSW. Gratz.

Prenberg, a town of Austria. 12 miles ESE. Glaggnitz.

Prensdrorf, a town of the principality of Querfurt. 2 miles N. Dahme.

Prenzlau, a town of the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. This is an independent town, and the capital of the country, as also the

seat of the chief court of justice. It lies in a very fruitful plain, on the lake and river Ucker, being large and well built, with straight broad streets, and divided into the Old and New. The revenues arising to the corporation from the city mills, its several farms, and large woods, are considerable. Here is also a very numerous French colony, whose judge is invested with power over all the French colonies in the Ucker Mark. This city contained formerly three convents, two of which have been given away to noblemen, and the third converted into an alms-house. In it at present are six churches, wherein divine service is performed. Here is also a good Latin school: and the place itself carries on a very large trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco; for the last of which it is particularly noted, as likewise for its manufacture of cloth. 60 miles NNW. Frankfort on the Oder, 48 NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 53. E. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Preobrazenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 92 miles E. Orenburg.

Preobrazenija, or *Island of Transfiguration*, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 150 miles from the south-east coast of Russia. *Long.* 175. 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Prepach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles SSE. Geroltzhofen.

Prepario, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. This is a ridge of moderately high land, swelling gradually towards the middle, from all sides, and is wholly covered with wood; a pool or pond of fine fresh water lies a few paces above the beach, very convenient for watering: no animals visible but rats, squirrels, and monkeys. Two ledges of rock project into the sea, just at the watering point, and the space between a fine sandy beach, where boats land very conveniently with casks to water; and the way to find the place is to bring the highest part of the island to bear north-west, and the watering place is just by the beach in that direction. *Long.* 93. 45. E. *Lat.* 14. 50. N.

Prepia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles S. Mogla.

Prerau, or *Przerow*, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name: one of the most ancient towns in Moravia, containing about 300 houses. 13 miles SE. Olmutz, 126 ESE. Prague. *Long.* 17. 25. E. *Lat.* 42. 26. N.

Pres (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 4 miles NE. Briançon.

Presburg, or *Posen*, a free and royal town of Hungary, and capital of the kingdom; on the north side of the Danube, at the foot of a mountain, on which stands a castle. It is pleasantly situated, and enjoys a better air than most other parts of Hungary. The

cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, is the place where, from the time of Ferdinand I. the kings of Hungary have been crowned. Here, ever since the year 1723, are held the diets, the first of which was assembled by King Sigismund, 1411. It has also been the residence of the council of the king's lieutenant; and, from the days of Ferdinand I. of the treasury-office for Hungary; and likewise, since the same emperor's time, of the archbishop of Gran, likewise a chapter of fourteen regular canons, a college, with a gymnasium and church, besides three other convents and churches, a protestant school, and Lutheran church. The city itself is ill-built; the houses of the town, properly so called, not much exceeding 200, and the whole strength of its fortifications consists in a double wall and moat. But the suburbs are large and handsome, and contain four convents with churches, and two hospitals. In 1805, a peace between France and Austria was signed here, on the 26th of December. 23 miles ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Presbury, a village of England, in the county of Gloucester, with a medicinal spring, similar to Cheltenham. 2 miles N. Cheltenham.

Preschief, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 18 miles S. Schiras.

Prescians, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 20 miles ESE. Salerno.

Prescot, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, with a weekly market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3465, of whom 1471 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles E. Liverpool, 195 NNW. London.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in the Lavora. 11 miles NE. Sezza.

Presicie, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles WSW. Alessano.

Presidij, (*Stato di gli*), a small district or province, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the territory of Etruria; but under the dominion of the king of Naples. Orbitello is the capital.

Presidio de Cerro, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay. 150 miles N. Durango.

Presidio de Janos, a town of New Navarre. 270 miles SE. Casa Grande. *Long.* 109. 6. W. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

Presidio de St. Juan, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Leon. *Long.* 101. 46. W. *Lat.* 29. 11. N.

Preskopodskaja, a fort of Russia. 80 miles S. Yalutorovsk.

Presle, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 8 miles ENE. Soissons.

Presnitz, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 2 miles SE. Caniburg.

Presnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 14 miles NW. Saatz.

Presnogorskaia, a fort of Russia. 64 miles SW. Okunevsk.

Prespa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 11 miles NNE. Akrida.

Presque Island, a town and fort on a peninsula, which form an harbour near the south-west coast of the Lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Presque Island, an island near the north coast of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Presque Isle, an island in Lake Huron. *Long.* 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Pressat, a town of Bavaria. 19 miles N. Amberg, and 6 S. Kemnat.

Presselunds, a town of Norway. 68 miles N. Christiania.

Pressigny, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 15 miles SE. Langres.

Pressley's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack. *Long.* 76. 32. W. *Lat.* 38. 2. N.

Prestean, a town of the Morea, in the gulph of Coron. 11 miles SSE. Scardamula.

Presteign, a town of Wales, in the county of Radnor, with a weekly town on Saturday, and 579 inhabitants; though not the county town, the assizes are sometimes held here. 22 miles S. Montgomery, and 149 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Prestewitz, a town of Saxony. 3 miles NE. Liebenwerda.

Presteno, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 4 miles S. Breno.

Prestima, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 11 miles N. Coimbra.

Preston, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster. This is a large and handsome town; situated on the Ribble, which is navigable for small vessels. Near this town the Scotch were routed, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton, who came to assist Charles I.: and in the year 1715, the rebels were defeated by the troops of George I. Here are three markets weekly, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. In 1801, the population was 11,887, of which 1419 were employed in trade and manufactures. Every twentieth year a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins the latter end of August, and continues a month. Preston sends two members to the British Parliament. 21 miles S. Lancaster, 214 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 39. W. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Presten, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington. 7 miles W. Haddington.

Preston, a town of the state of Connecticut, on the Thames. 2 miles S. Norwich.

Preston, a town of Kentucky, on a creek where it joins the Ohio. 15 miles W. Ohio-piomingo.

Preston's Creek, or *Wood Creek*, a river

of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 46. *W. Lat.* 37. 54. N.

Preston-Pans, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, where General Cope was defeated by Prince Charles Stuart, on the 25th of September 1745. In the neighbourhood are some considerable salt-works. 8 miles W. Haddington.

Prestwick, a township of Lancashire, containing 1811 inhabitants, including 929 employed in manufactures. 3 miles N. Manchester.

Prestwick, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. It is a burgh of barony, and has a market weekly. 3 miles NE. Ayr.

Pretot, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles W. Carentan, 10 S. Valognes.

Pretsch, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe. In 1752, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the Prussians. 50 miles NW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 48. *E. Lat.* 57. 42. N.

Prettigau, a valley of the Helvetian Republic, in the Grisons, east of Mayenfeld.

Prettin, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe. 20 miles SSW. Wittenberg, 40 NNW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. *E. Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Pretz, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, near the river Älfens. 3 miles ENE. Pludentz.

Pretzendorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 7 m. E. Freyberg.

Pretzlaw, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 15 miles E. Dantzie.

Prevera, a town of Albania, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the Gulf of Arta, situated on the place where stood Nicopolis, a town built by Augustus, after the battle of Actium. It was taken by the Venetians in the year 1684, and the fortifications were destroyed by the peace of Karlowitz in 1699. 20 miles SW. Arta. *Long.* 20. 46. *E. Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Preuilly, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre and Loire, containing about 1600 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are some iron mines. 35 miles S. Tours, 11 NE. Poitiers. *Long.* 0. 30. *E. Lat.* 46. 51. N.

Preuschkmark, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, defended by a castle. 70 miles SW. Königsberg, 21 S. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 22. *E. Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Preuschkmark, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 6 miles SE. Elbing.

Preuschkwitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 m. W. Bayreuth.

Prexil, a small island, near the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. *W. Lat.* 18. 27. N.

Prey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 7 miles NNW. Bournont.

Preye, or *Prye*, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kantor.

Prez en Pail, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 8 m. NNE. Vilaine, 12 W. Alençon.

Prezemislau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 8 miles E. Teutsch Brod.

Prezerbe, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the Havel. 5 miles N. Brandenburg.

Pria, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia, near the sea coast. 40 miles ENE. Oviedo.

Priaman, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is situated on a river, small and too shallow for pinnaces, except at high water. Here is no fort, but a square, pallisaded with four bastions and a ditch. In the centre there is a small Cajan house, for a serjeant and 20 Buggesies. The environs produce but little pepper, but the air is healthy, and gold is found in the river. *Long.* 99. 38. *E. Lat.* 0. 40. S.

Priboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 76 m. SSW. Carlscrona.

Priborn, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. 18 miles SW. Brieg.

Pricher, a town of France, in the department of the North. 7 miles SW. Avesnes, 5 SE. Landrecy.

Prickly Pear, a small island near the north coast of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 30. *W. Lat.* 17. 18. N.

Priebus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, situated on the Neisse. This town was entirely burnt down in the year 1612. 15 miles SW. Sagan, 55 NE. Dresden. *Long.* 15. *E. Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Priedal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 3 miles SE. Crumau.

Prieders, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 miles SE. Bayreuth.

Priego, a town of Spain, in New Castile: In 1226, this town was taken by the Castilians from the Moors. 28 m. NNW. Cuenca.

Priego, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 10 miles E. Lucena.

Priel, a mountain of Austria. 8 m. W. St. Jorgen.

Priesdorf, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Cothen. 2 m. S. Cothen.

Priesen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles N. Leitmeritz.

Priestholm, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the north-east coast of the island of Anglesey. On it was formerly a priory of Black Monks. 5 miles NE. Beaumaris, 14 NW. from the mouth of Conway Bay.

Priesnitzbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 2 miles above Dresden.

Prietche, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 4 miles SE. Brandenburg.

Prigglitz, a town of Austria. 2 miles N. Glaggnitz.

Prilipo, a range of mountains of European Turkey, in Macedonia, about 12 miles west of the river Vardar.

Prilipo, a town of Macedonia. 20 miles NNW. Stobi.

Priluki, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 52 miles SW. Elisabet.

Priluki, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov. 100 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 32. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Prilutskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 28 miles E. Schenkursk.

Prilutskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Dwina. 20 miles N. Ustiug.

Prim, a river of Arabia, which runs into the sea, 18 miles SW. Ras Vire.

Primkenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau; it contains two churches, with an iron forge, and manufacture of paper. 10 miles E. Sprottau, 14 SW. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 15. 46. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Primeiras, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 35. 25. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

Primcira, a river of Africa, which branches off from the Formosa, and runs into the Atlantic, 15 miles west of the main stream.

Prinzel Point, a cape of France, in the English Channel. 8 miles ENE. St. Pol de Leon. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Primiero, a small island, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Primoche, (*Niz*), a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Motcha. 104 miles E. Chvalinsk.

Primoche, (*Sred*), a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Motcha. 108 miles E. Chvalinsk.

Primoche, (*Ver*), a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov. 116 m. E. Chvalinsk.

Primolano, a village of Tyrol, with a lazaretto. In the year 1796, the Austrians were defeated here by the French. 25 miles E. Trent.

Primorie, a province of Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic, between the Cetina and the Narenta. This is what the ancients called *Dalmatia*, and the later Greeks *Parathalassia*.

Prince's Bay, a bay on the south coast of Staten Island, New-York.

Prince's Bay, or *Barawally*, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent. 2 miles S. Cumberland Bay.

Prince's Island, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, 90 miles in circumference; so called, because the revenues were

assigned to the Prince of Portugal: discovered in the year 1471. The air is wholesome, the land elevated and fertile; rice, tobacco, millet, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoa, sugar-canes, manioc, and grapes, are the principal productions. On the north coast is a town, containing about 200 houses, with a good harbour. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 50. N.

Prince's Island, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, visited by European ships for wood and water. This island is subject to the King of Bantam, and is called *Seellan*, by the Malays, and *Panettan*, by the inhabitants. It is situated on the west entrance of the Straits of Sunda. Captain Cook, visited this island in the year 1771, and describes it as follows: It is woody and very small, part only has been cleared: there is no remarkable hill upon it, yet the English call the small eminence which is just over the landing-place, *The Pike*. It was formerly much frequented by the Indian ships of many nations, but especially those of England, which of late have forsaken it, as it is said, because the water is bad, and touch either at North Island, a small island that lies on the coast of Sumatra, without the east entrance of the Strait, or at New Bay, which lies only a few leagues from Prince's Island; at neither of which places any considerable quantity of other refreshments can be procured. Prince's Island is, upon the whole, certainly more eligible than either of them; and though the water is brackish, if it be filled at the lower part of the brook, yet higher up it may be found excellent. The first and second, and perhaps the third ship that comes in the season, may be tolerably supplied with turtle; but those coming afterwards must be content with small ones. Cocoa-nuts were bought at the rate of 100 for a dollar, if they were picked. and if taken promiscuously, 130. Plantains he found in great plenty, also some pine-apples, water melons, jaccas, and pumpkins, besides rice, the greater part of which was of the mountain kind, that grows in dry land. The inhabitants are Javanese, whose rajah is subject to the Sultan of Bantam. Their customs are very similar to those of the Indians about Batavia; but they seem to be more jealous of their women. They profess the Mahometan religion. The houses of their town are built upon piles or pillars, four or five feet above the ground; upon these is laid a floor of bamboo-canes, which are placed at some distance from each other, so as to leave a free passage for the air from below; the walls also are of bamboo, which are interwoven hurdlewise, with small sticks, that are fastened perpendicularly to the beams, which form the frame of the building. The disposition of the people, as far

as they could discover it, is good. They dealt honestly, except, that like all other Indians, and the itinerant retailers of fish in London, they asked sometimes twice, and sometimes thrice as much for their commodities as they would take. They all speak the Malay language, though they have a language of their own, different both from the Malay and the Javanese. Their own language they call Catta Gunung, the language of the mountains; and they say that it is spoken upon the mountains of Java, whence their tribe originally migrated. *Long.* 104. E. *Lat.* 6. 41. S.

Prince's Islands, four small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the Straits of Constantinople, called *Prinkipo*, *Prote*, *Kalke*, and *Antigone*.

Prince Charles's Island, a small island in the North Sea; near the west coast of Spitzbergen.

Prince Edward's Island, see *St. John*.

Prince Edward's Islands, two islands in the Indian Sea, discovered in the year 1772, by Captains Marion du Fresne and Crozet, French navigators, on their passage in two ships from the Cape of Good Hope to the Philippine Islands. Capt. Cook failed between them in 1776, and as they had not been distinguished by any name before, he called them Prince Edward's Islands, in honour of the fourth son of George III. king of England. The distance from one to the other is about 15 miles. We passed through this channel, says Capt. Cook, at equal distance from both islands; and could not discover, by the assistance of our best glasses, either tree or shrub on either of them; they seemed to have a rocky and bold shore; and excepting the south-east part, where the land is rather low and flat, a surface composed of barren mountains, which rise to a considerable height, and whose summits and sides were covered with snow, which in many places seemed to be of a considerable depth; the south-east parts had a much greater quantity on them than the rest; owing probably, to the sun acting for a less space of time on these, than on the north and north-west parts. The ground, where it was not hid by the snow, from the various shades it exhibited, may be supposed to be covered with moss or coarse grass. On the north side of each of the islands is a detached rock: that near the south island is shaped like a tower, and seemed to be at some distance from the shore. As we passed along, a quantity of sea-weed was seen, and the colour of the water indicated soundings; but there was no appearance of an inlet, unless near the rock just mentioned; and that, from its smallness, did not promise a good anchoring-place. That which lies most to the south, and is also the largest, I judged

to be about 45 miles in circuit; and to be in *Lat.* 46. 53. S. and *Long.* 37. 46. E. The most northerly one is about 27 miles in circuit, and lies in *Lat.* 46. 40. S. and in *Long.* 38. 8. E.

Prince Edward, a county of Virginia, near the Blue Ridge: containing 5041 free inhabitants, and 5921 slaves.

Prince Edward, a county of Canada, on the north-east coast of Lake Ontario, with some neighbouring islands.

Prince Ernest's Sound, an inlet which branches off from the Duke of Clarence's Strait, and separates the south-east coast of the Duke of York's Island from the continent of America. The south-west entrance is between Point Onslow and Point Le Mesurier.

Prince Frederick's Sound, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America; so named by Captain Vancouver, at the conclusion of his examining those coasts, in honour of his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York. This sound extends eastward from Chatham Strait to the Continent; about 42 miles on the north, are Admiralty Island, Stephens's Passage, and a part of the Continent, and on the south are some large islands. *Long.* 225. 42. to 227. 20. E. *Lat.* 56. 52. to 57. 12. N.

Prince Frederick, a town of Maryland, and chief town of Calvert County. 28 miles S. Annapolis, 30 SE. Washington.

Prince George, a county of Maryland, on the west coast of the Chesapeake: the population 21,185, including 12,191 slaves.

Prince George, a county of Virginia, bounded by James River on the north: the population 3045 free inhabitants, and 4380 slaves.

Prince Rupert's Bay, a bay of the island of Dominica, between Prince Rupert's Head, and Rollo's Head.

Prince Rupert's Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 31. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Prince Town, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey, with a college: during the American war, this town and college were plundered by the British. In 1777, the British were defeated by the Americans. 14 miles SW. Brunswick.

Prince of Wales's Archipelago, a large island in the North Pacific Ocean, with a number of small ones in the bays, on its coast; so called by Capt. Vancouver, extending about 110 m. in length, from north-west to south-east, and 30 to 40 in breadth. *Long.* 226. 20. to 228. 26. E. *Lat.* 54. 42. to 56. 21. N.

Prince of Wales's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in 1765. It appeared to be about 60

miles in length, but low and narrow, and full of inhabitants. *Long.* 151. 53. *W. Lat.* 15. S.

Prince of Wales's Foreland, a cape on the east coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 72. 22. *E. Lat.* 49. 39. S.

Prince of Wales's Foreland, the most southerly point of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 57. *E. Lat.* 22. 29. S.

Prince of Wales's Fort, a fort and factory, on Churchill River, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. *Long.* 94. 7. *W. Lat.* 58. 47. N.

Prince of Wales's Island, see *Pinang*.

Prince of Wales's Islands, a congeries of islands, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea. They differ very much both in height and circuit, and many of them seemed to be well clothed with herbage and wood; upon most, if not the whole of them, Capt. Cook saw smoke, and therefore there can be no doubt of their being inhabited; it is also probable that among them are good sailing passages.

Prince of Wales's Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 94. *W. Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Prince William, a town of Virginia. 10 miles NW. Dumfries.

Prince William, a county of Virginia, on the side of the Potomack: the population 7317 whites, and 5416 blacks.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Wallis, the 13th of June, 1767. *Long.* 141. 6. *W. Lat.* 19. S.

Prince William Henry's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in the year 1790, by Lieut. Ball, commander of the Supply. It is pretty high, says Mr. King, who was with Lieut. Ball, and appears about 70 miles in circumference, if I may judge from the length of its east side, which I measured by angles; it well wooded, and there are a number of clear cultivated tracts of ground, on which something was growing that had the appearance of Indian corn, or sugar cane. As we ran along shore, we could not perceive any place of shelter for a vessel on the east side of the island, but there probably is on some part of it. The island is surrounded by a sandy beach, on which the surf beats with some violence; a number of canoes were lying on the beach, and some parts of the shore were covered with the natives; but none of them attempted to come off, although the vessel was not more than a mile and a half from shore. We saw several houses amongst the trees, which appeared to be large, and well constructed. This island has a luxuriant and picturesque appearance, and there scarcely can be a doubt but it is very fertile and well peopled. The natives were quite naked, and seemed to be the same sort of people we had seen at

Tench's Island. *Long.* 149. 30. *E. Lat.* 1. 32. S.

Prince William's Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Taiman in 1643. *Long.* 179. *E. Lat.* 17. 19. S.

Prince William's Sound, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, which occupies at least a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude, exclusive of the arms and branches, the extent of which is not known. Capt. Cook, who discovered it in the year 1778, says, the natives, who came to make them several visits while they were in the Sound, were generally not above the common height, though many of them were under it. They were square or strong chested; and the most disproportioned part of their body seemed to be their heads, which were very large, with thick short necks, and large, broad, or spreading faces; which, upon the whole, were flat. Their eyes, though not small, scarcely bore a proportionate size to their faces; and their noses had full round points, hooked and turned up at the tip. Their teeth were broad, white, equal in size, and evenly set. Their hair was black, thick, straight, and strong; and their beards, in general, thin or wanting; but the hairs about the lips of those who had them, were stiff or bristly, and frequently of a brown colour: and several of the elderly men had even large and thick, but straight beards. Their common dress, (for men, women, and children, are clothed alike) is a kind of close frock, or rather robe, reaching generally to the ancles, though sometimes only to the knees. At the upper part is a hole, just sufficient to admit the head, with sleeves that reach to the wrist. These frocks are made of the skins of different animals; the most common of which are the sea-otter, grey fox, racoon, and pine martin; with many of seal skins, and, in general, they are worn with the hairy side outward. Some also have these frocks made of the skin of fowls, with only the down remaining on them, which they glue on other substances; and we saw one or two woollen garments, like those of Nootka. In general, they do not cover their legs or feet; but a few have a kind of skin stockings, which reach half way up to the thigh; and scarcely any of them are without mittens for their hands, made of the skins of bears' paws. Those who wear any thing on their heads, resembled in this respect our friends at Nootka, having high truncated conic caps, made of straw, and sometimes of wood, resembling a seal's head, and well painted. The men commonly wear the hair cropt round the neck and forehead; but the women allow it to grow long, and most of them tie a small lock of it on the crown; or

a few club it behind, after our manner. Both sexes have the ears perforated with several holes, about the outer and lower part of the edge, in which they hang little bunches of beads, made of the same tubulous shelly substance used for this purpose by those of Nootka. The septum of the nose is also perforated; through which they frequently thrust the quill feathers of small birds, or little bending ornaments, made of the above shelly substance, strung on a stiff string, or cord, three or four inches long, which gives them a truly grotesque appearance. But the most uncommon and unsightly ornamental fashion, adopted by some of both sexes, is their having their under lip slit, or cut quite through, in the direction of the mouth, a little below the swell part. This incision, which is made even in the sucking children, is often above two inches long; and either by its natural retraction, when the wound is fresh, or by the repetition of some artificial management, assumes the true shape of lips, and becomes so large, as to admit the tongue through. The food which they saw them eat, was dried fish, and the flesh of some animal, either broiled or roasted. Some of the latter that was brought seemed to be bear's flesh, but with a fishy taste. As to the animals of this part of the continent, the same must be understood as of those at Nootka; that is, the knowledge we have of them is entirely taken from the skins which the natives brought to sell. These were chiefly of seals, a few foxes, the whitish cat or lynx, common and pine martins, small ermines, bears, racoons, and sea-otters; of these the most common are the martin, racoon, and sea-otter, which composed the ordinary dress of the natives. Of the birds mentioned at Nootka, we found here only the white-headed eagle, the shag, the alcyon, or great king-fisher, which had very fine bright colours; and the humming bird, which came frequently and flew about the ship, while at anchor, though it can scarcely live here in the winter, which must be very severe. The water-fowls were geese, a small sort of duck, and some black sea-pyes, with red bills, which were found at Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The metals they saw were copper and iron, both in plenty. Few vegetables of any kind were seen; and the trees which chiefly grew here were the Canadian and spruce pine, and some of them tolerably large. Captain Vancouver visited this found in the year 1794, and says, after a minute examination we were empowered to make of Prince William's Sound, we were not only made acquainted with its utmost limits in every direction, but proved it to be a branch of the ocean that requires the greatest circumsppection to navigate; and although it diverges into many extensive

arms, yet none of them can be considered as commodious harbours, on account of the rocks and shoals that obstruct the approach to them, or of the very great depth of water at or about their entrances: of the former innumerable have been discovered, and there is great reason to suppose that many others may have existence, of which we gained no knowledge. By what may be collected from our inquiries, Snug-corner cove, and the passage to it from the ocean, seem to be the least liable to these objections of all places of shelter which the found affords. *Long.* 147. W. *Lat.* 20. to 61. N.

Princess Ann, a county of Virginia, near the sea coast, about 30 miles long, and 29 broad: the population 5385 whites, and 3574 blacks.

Princess Ann Town, a town of Maryland. 114 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 48. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Princess Royal's Harbour, a harbour on the south-west coast of New Holland, and the western part of King George the Third's Sound. This harbour admits of a passage into it about a quarter of a mile wide; nearest to the northern shore the depth is five or six fathoms, but on the southern not more than two and a half and three fathoms water, occasioned by banks of coral rock, which are very conspicuous; and not being liable to any violent agitation of the sea, are by no means dangerous. Within the points of entrance the depth is regularly from four to seven fathoms, and the bottom clear good holding ground. This depth, though occupying part only of the harbour, affords a sufficient space for several vessels to ride in safety. *Long.* 118. 9. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. S.

Princeton, a town of North-Carolina. 35 miles Halifax.

Princeton, a town of Massachusetts. 15 miles NW. Worcester, 52 NW. Boston.

Princeton, a town of New Jersey. In this town is a college, called Nassau Hall, which was much damaged by the British during the war; and in 1802, burned down. It has been since rebuilt. 12 miles NE. Trenton, 42 NE. Philadelphia.

Principato Citra, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by the province of Lavora and Principato Ultra, on the east by the Basilicata, and on the south and west by the Mediterranean; about 65 miles in length, and from 12 to 30 in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and saffron. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento.

Principato Ultra, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by the country of Lavora and the Molise, on the east by the Basilicata and Capitanata, on the south by the Principato Citra, and on the west by Lavora; about fifty miles in extent from east to west, and thirty from north to

fourth. The principal towns are Benevento, Avelino, and Conza.

Pring, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 28. E. *Lat.* 4. 12. S.

Prinkipo, one of the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, with a town containing about 2000 or 3000 inhabitants. It appears volcanic, and formed of quartz, granite, &c. altered and decomposed. The land is elevated, uneven, and hilly; dry and barren on the higher grounds, but fertile in the vallies; the wild olive tree is found in abundance. This island has several times served as a place of exile for the Greek princes. *Long.* 28. 56. E. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Prinsuejols, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 9 miles NNW. Marvejols.

Printzendorf, a town of Austria. 3 miles NNW. Zitterdorf.

Printzendorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. St. Polten.

Priola, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 12 miles NW. Gemona.

Prizrau, a town of Saxony. 5 miles N. Bitterfeld.

Prisca, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 12 miles N. Albasano.

Prisrendi, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, the see of a Greek bishop. 43 miles N. Alelio, 78 E. Ragusa. *Long.* 20. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Pristina, a town of Servia, the see of a Greek bishop. This town was pillaged by the Imperialists in the year 1689. 115 miles W. Sophia, 100 E. Ragusa. *Long.* 20. 34. E. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

Pritzerbe, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel. 7 miles NNW. Brandenburg.

Pritzler's Harbour, a bay on the north side of Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 67. 10. W. *Lat.* 62. N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Pregnitz. 44 miles N. Brandenburg, 54 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 16. E. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Privas, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ardèche, situated on a small river, about six miles from the Rhône, and containing about 1500 inhabitants. 18 miles SW. Valence, 57 NNE. Nismes. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Privazac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 18 m. W. Rhodéz.

Privolnoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 48 miles S. Saratov.

Priziac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 4 miles ENE. La Faouet, 17 W. Pontivy.

Prizzi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 20 miles S. Palermo. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Probbach, or *Brotbach*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburg, with a mineral spring. 1 mile SE. Mengers Kirchen.

Probencio, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 25 miles SW. Alarcon.

Probersdorff, or *Prottesdorff*, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta. 12 miles WSW. Brugg.

Probstorff, a town of Austria. 3 miles SE. Entzeritorff.

Probstzelle, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 6 miles S. Saalfeld.

Proby's Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Edwards in 1791. The natives call it *Onoo-afou*. *Long.* 175. 51. W. *Lat.* 15. 53. S.

Procida, or *Pracita*, an island in the Mediterranean or Tuscan Sea, near the coast of Naples; about five or six miles in circumference. This island, in the thirteenth century, belonged to John of Procida, who, after he had stirred up Spain and Constantinople against Charles of Anjou, was the author of the famous massacre of the French in Sicily. The shore is in general high and rocky; a small seaport, called *Procida*, is populous and commercial; some of the streets, as likewise some of the roads, are paved with lava. Pheasants abound in every part of the island, on which a law has been passed, by which the inhabitants were forbidden to keep cats; so that rats and mice multiply to such a degree, that the children in the cradle are not safe; dogs are prohibited likewise. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Proctor's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 77. 36. W. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

Proctor's Point, a cape on the south coast of the island of Antigua, east of Falmouth Harbour. *Long.* 61. 29. W. *Lat.* 17. 8. N.

Procupia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania. It is the see of two archbishops, one Rascian, the other Latin. 16 miles W. Nissa, 135 E. Ragusa. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Proculi, a town of Prussia. 10 miles SSE. Memel.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Morea, anciently called *Sphaeteria*. 36 miles SSE. Zante. *Long.* 21. 24. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Prodegas, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 38 miles NNE. Guayaquil.

Prodzelden, or *Procelden*, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt. 7 miles E. Miltenberg.

Prostoc, see *Prästoc*.

Proença a Velho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 17 miles NE. Castell Branco.

Progni Okep, a fort of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Caucasus. 80 miles W. Alexandrov.

Prokophya, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kirenga. 40 miles SSE. Kirensk.

Promb, a town of Austria. 9 miles W. Tauffkirchen.

Prome, or *Prom*, or *Prone*, a town of Birmanah, and capital of a district on the Irrawaddy; containing upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. 165 miles NNW. Rangoor. *Long.* 95. E. *Lat.* 19. N.

Promiesz, a town of Lithuania. 35 miles W. Troki.

Pronkchna, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 36 miles E. Buzulutsk.

Pronsdorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles E. Segeborg.

Pronsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan. 28 miles S. Riazan. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Propechio, a town of Istria. 6 miles E. Capo d'Istria.

Proponis, or *The Sea of Marmora*, see *Marmora*.

Propernaw, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Nérung. 15 miles NE. Elbing.

Propowang, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 13. E. *Lat.* 1. 16. N.

Prosasco, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 8 miles N. Friuli.

Proschewa, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 13 miles NE. Thorn.

Proschowitz, a town of Austrian Poland. 55 miles ENE. Cracow.

Prosecken, a town of the dutchy of Mecklenburg. In 789, Charlemagne compelled the Wends to be baptised at this place. 7 miles N. Wismar.

Proseg, or *Proseco*, a town of Istria, celebrated for its wine, even in the time of Augustus, so that his wife Livia made use of it as a cordial in her old age; Pliny describes its qualities. Its ancient name was *Peucinum*. 7 miles NW. Trieste.

Proselzheim, or *Brosshelsheim*, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles W. Volkach, 7 NE. Wurzburg.

Prosendorf, a town of Bavaria. 5 miles NNE. Bamberg.

Pruskau, or *Pruskau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 6 miles S. Oppeln, 22 ENE. Neisse. *Long.* 17. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Proskow, a town of Prussia, situated on the Lick. 10 miles SE. Lick.

Prosnitz, or *Proctiagow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 8 miles SSW. Olmutz, 112 ESE. Prague. *Long.* 17. 3. E. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Prossor, a town of Bosnia. 8 m. E. Kralam.

Prospect Hill, a town of Virginia. 14 miles W. Washington.

Prospect Hill, a hill in the state of Massachusetts, opposite Bunker's Hill, where the Americans stationed themselves after the battle of Bunker's-hill.

Prosperous, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. In May 1798, it was taken by the insurgents, and the barracks burned. 5 miles NNW. Naas.

Proszowice, a town of Austrian Poland. 16 miles E. Cracow.

Prote, one of the Prince's Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, about 3 miles in circumference; heathy and uncultivated. The port is filled up.

Protection Island, a small island in the gulf of Georgia, at the entrance of Port Discovery. *Long.* 237. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

Protzwin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 4 miles N. Wodnian.

Prottes, a town of Austria. 10 miles S. Zistersdorf.

Protzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 22 miles N. Prague.

Provadscik, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 46 miles W. Varna.

Provat, or *Pruat*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 16 miles NW. Varna.

Proven, or *Provende*, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 9 miles W. Ypres.

Provença à Velha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 5 miles NW. Idanha à Velha.

Provence, before the revolution, one of the richest provinces of France, bounded on the east by Piedmont, on the south by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Venaisin and the Rhône, which separates it from Languedoc. It produces wine, corn, and oil; Marseilles was the capital. It is now divided into the department of the Var, the Mouths of the Rhône, and the Lower Alps.

Provezende, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 10 miles NE. Lamego.

Providen, a small island near the north coast of Ceylon. 28 miles SSE. Trinkamaly.

Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and the second in point of size, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Its chief commerce arises from the misfortune of those ships that are driven on its coast, or in making a winter's voyage to the continent of America are forced to put in for provisions, for want of which they are frequently in great distress. The provisions they purchase here are sent from Carolina, and laid up in store-houses for that purpose; the island producing little else than salt and Brafflette wood, which they carry over to Carolina. They sow peas and Indian wheat; the former are fit to gather in six weeks, and the latter in twelve. Fish of various kinds are found in the greatest plenty on the coast;

and in some parts of the island are vast numbers of trees and plants. The principal harbour in this island is rendered dangerous by a bar, on which there is not above sixteen feet water. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

Providence, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Island, and capital of a county of the same name. It is by far the most flourishing town of the state. It contains 700 houses, and upwards of 4300 inhabitants. Its public buildings are a college, an elegant church for baptists, two for congregationalists, besides others for other denominations. This town carries on a large foreign trade, and an extensive and profitable traffic with the surrounding country. The town is situated on both sides of the river, and is connected by a commodious bridge. 36 miles SSW. Boston, 145 NNE. New-York. *Long.* 71. 23. W. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Providence, a river of the United States of America, which runs into Naragansett Bay, a little below the town of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island.

Providence, an island in the western part of the Caribbean Sea, about 150 miles from the bay of Honduras. This island was fortified by the Buccaneers. *Long.* 80. 26. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Providence Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of America, at the mouth of Providence River, in Naragansett Bay.

Providence Bay, a bay on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, east of Cape Providence.

Providence Island, a small island in the Indian Sea. It derives its name from affording succour to the crew of a French vessel, shipwrecked on a shoal in the same sea. *Long.* 78. E. *Lat.* 5. 6. N.

Providence, a small island in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 52. 36. E. *Lat.* 9. 10. S.

Providence, a small island in the Pacific Ocean; seen by the Felice in 1783. *Long.* 127. 12. E. *Lat.* 4. 2. N.

Providence, (*Great*), a small island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Dampier in 1699. *Long.* 135. 53. E. *Lat.* 0. 24. S.

Providence, (*Little*), a small island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Dampier in 1699. *Long.* 135. 29. E. *Lat.* 0. 11. S.

Providential Channel, a channel between some shoals in the South Pacific Ocean, thro' which the Endeavour passed, near the north-east coast of New Holland. 40 miles E. Cape Weymouth.

Providential Bank, a small circular strait near the south-west coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 137. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 23. S.

Province Island, a fertile island in the river Delaware; which, as part of the proprietor's estate of Pennsylvania, was sold in lots by order of the state. 6 miles below Philadelphia.

Province Town, a town of the state of Massachusetts, near Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 50. W. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Provins, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 8½ posts NW. Troyes, 11 SE. Paris. *Long.* 30. 21. E. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Prouluch, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 11 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Prossende, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 9 miles SW. Miranda.

Proyart, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 m. WSW. Péronne.

Przemnitz, see *Przement*.

Prasim, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 48 miles N. Warsaw.

Pruat, see *Provat*.

Pruck, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the left bank of the Muehr. This was one of the cautionary towns put into possession of the French by the treaty of Leoben. 20 miles NNW. Gratz, 60 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Pruck, see *Bruck*.

Prudence, a small island in Naragansett Bay, near the coast of America.

Prudhoe, a township of Northumberland, with an ancient castle. In 1801, it contained only 380 inhabitants. 9 miles W. Newcastle.

Prudnick, see *Neufstadt*.

Prum, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, with a princely abbey, late under the administration of the Elector of Treves, who received from it 1573 imperial crowns. Its assessment for the Roman month was 16 florins, and tax to the imperial chamber 38 rix-dollars 62 kruiters. 24 miles N. Treves, 20 SE. Limburg.

Prum, or *Pruym*, a river of France, which rises about 4 miles from the town of Prum, and runs into the Sour, 8 miles NW. Treves.

Prumbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 8 miles N. Eger.

Prunay, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 12 miles NW. Troyes.

Prunes, island of, a small island near the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 48. E. *Lat.* 18. S.

Prunes, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 90. 26. W. *Lat.* 35. 33. N.

Pruvelli, a river of Corsica, which runs into the Gulf of Ajazzo, near Capitello.

Pruen, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSW. Vienna.

Prusa, see *Bursa*.

Prusana, a town of Lithuania. 36 miles NE. Brzelsk.

Pruzatz, a town of Bosnia. 36 miles S. Banjaluka.

Pruskau, see *Proskau*.

Prussia, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Baltic, Lithuania, and

Samogitia; on the east by Lithuania; on the south by Poland; and on the west by Pomerelia, and the Baltic; about 160 miles in length, and where broadest 96. As to the climate and temperature of the air, the two last months of the spring, and the two first summer months, are temperate, warm, and pleasant; and the weather generally very favourable to bring the fruits of the earth to maturity. But before and after these months, the air is cold and piercing; the autumns being often wet, and the winters severe. The soil produces plenty of corn, esculent herbs, fruit, and pasturage. Prussia also abounds with flocks and herds, and exceedingly fine horses; its chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coal, flax, hemp, hops, and buck-wheat. This country affords plenty of game, as white and common hares, elks, deer, stags, roe-bucks, and wild boars; but at the same time it is infested with beasts of prey, as lynxes, wolves, foxes, and bears. Amber is found in vast quantities on the coast of the Baltic, in Prussia, especially on the Samland shore. The profit arising from it is one of the Prussian Regalia, and amounts annually to about 26,000 dollars. This country yields neither salt, wine, nor minerals, however, it contains iron ore in some places. It is for the most part a level champaign country. The lakes, rivers, and canals of this country, together with the neighbouring sea, afford a variety of excellent fish; as salmon, sturgeon, cod, turbot, soles, muraena, (a kind of lampreys, which are peculiar to Pomerania and Prussia,) hallybutts, pike, perch, plaise, eels, &c. The principal rivers of Prussia are the Vistula, Pregel, Memel, Passarge, and Alle. As for the inland lakes of which this country has a great number, from four to thirty miles in length, and from four to eight in breadth, those of Spirding, Angerburg, Rein, and Drausen are the principal. The number of inhabitants in this kingdom were computed in the year 1755, at 635,998 persons capable of bearing arms. They consist of native Prussians, who by their language and manners appear to be genuine descendants of the Germans; Lithuanians, whose ancestors were the Slavonians and Nadravians, and have their peculiar language; and Poles, who are descended from the Sudavians. Here are also a great number of French, English, and Hollanders. The inhabitants of this country, in general, are Lutherans; but a great number of the colonists are Calvinists; they have churches appropriated for their use, while in some places they perform their service in the Lutheran churches; the Roman Catholics are few. The manufactures are increasing, especially glass, iron, copper, brass, paper, cloth, linen, &c. The situation is convenient for commerce, and

for the promotion of it, a college has been established, which takes notice of, and regulates all concerns relating to trade and navigation. The chief articles of exportation are grain of different kinds, masts, deals, and other timber, tar, wood and pot-ashes, skins, leather, furs, amber, wax, honey, manna, lin-seed oil, flax, hemp, lin-seed, and hemp-seed; also yarn, hog's-bristles, stag's-horns, and elk's-hoofs; oat-meal of all kinds, mead, dried fish, sturgeon, caviar, lampreys, fau-sages, butter, and tallow. The ancient Prussian history is involved in obscurity. About 300 years before the birth of Christ, it is said that this country was possessed by the Aestions, a Gothic people; and after that, by the Alanians, Vandals, Gallindians, Sudavians, and Slavonians. These different nations at last became one people, and were for a long time without any chief or sovereign. The amber with which Prussia abounds, was the allurements which raised the curiosity of the ancient Romans; and induced them to penetrate into the country, and subdue it. That part of Prussia which lies beyond the Vistula, and borders on Germany, submitted to the emperor Charles the Great, and though, some time after, it recovered its liberty, it was again reduced, and obliged to pay tribute. From that era the Prussian history begins to clear up; for the kings of Poland in that age took great pains, and even made use of compulsion and force of arms, for the conversion of the pagan Prussians to Christianity. Boleslaus I. began by chastizing the Prussians for the murder of St. Adalbert, who was desirous of being the apostle of that nation. His successors, from time to time, had several quarrels with the inhabitants of Prussia; and Boleslaus IV. who committed dreadful ravages in their country, lost his life, in an unsuccessful battle which was fought in 1163. The Teutonic knights subdued the whole country, but in the year 1454, one half of Prussia revolted from their obedience, and declared for Casimir III. king of Poland. This occasioned fresh effusions of blood; till at last, in the year 1466, it was concluded, by treaty, that one part of Prussia, called *Polish Prussia*, should continue a free province, under the king's protection; and that the knights and the grand-master should retain the other part, which they were to hold as a fief, and acknowledge themselves vassals of Poland. The knights soon after endeavoured to throw off this yoke; but did not succeed in their attempt. In 1519, they stirred up new wars, which were terminated in 1525, by a treaty of peace concluded at Cracow. It was then agreed that the margrave Albert, grand master of the Teutonic order, should be acknowledged duke or sovereign of the east

part of Prussia, which he was to hold as a fief of Poland. These territories, however, were to descend to his male heirs; and, upon failure of male issue, to his brothers, and their male heirs. Thus ended the sovereignty of the Teutonic order in Prussia, after it had subsisted 300 years. The new duke favoured the introducing of the reformed religion into his dominions; and, in 1544, founded an university at Königsberg. The elector Joachim added Prussia to the dominions of the electoral house of Brandenburg, with which it had been closely connected for a long time before. The elector Frederick raised Prussia to a kingdom; and on the 18th of January, 1704, with his own hands put the crown on his head, and on that of his consort at Königsberg. He was soon after acknowledged as king of Prussia by all the other Christian powers. The kingdom of Prussia is divided into three parts, namely, Samland, Natan-gen, and Oberland; and each of these is sub-divided into certain haupt-actmpter, jurisdictions, or governments, besides which a part of Lithuania called *Little Lithuania*, or *Prussian Lithuania*, is added to it, thus forming two departments: the German, the capital of which is Königsberg; and the Lithuanian, the principal places of which are Memel and Tilsit. By the late unfortunate war, the kingdom of Prussia has lost all her new acquisitions from Poland; Dantzick, and its territory; the western part of Magdeburg; the principalities of Halberstadt, Hildelheim, Quedlinburg, Hohenstein, Erfurt, Eichsfeld, Mark, Cleves, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Paderborn, Munster, Minden, Ravensburg, and East Friesland; with some imperial towns, and the circle of Cotbus in Lusatia.

Pruth, a river of Poland, which rises in the south-west part of the new kingdom of Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, passes through Moldavia, and joins the Danube near Renay in Bessarabia. In the year 1711, Peter the Great, in a war with the Turks, encamped his army on the banks of this river, not far from Jassy, in so disadvantageous a situation, that he seemed to have no hope, but the desperate one of cutting his way through the enemy; with this resolution he retired to his tent, in an agony of despair, and gave positive orders that no one should be admitted under pain of death. In this important juncture, the principal officers, and the vice-chancellor Shafirof, assembled, in the presence of Catherine; and drew up certain preliminaries, in order to obtain a truce from the grand vizier. In consequence of this determination plenipotentiaries were immediately dispatched, without the knowledge of Peter, to the grand vizier; and a peace obtained upon more reasonable con-

ditions than could have been expected: this is called the peace of Pruth.

Prum, see *Prum*.

Pruszen Drogte, a rocky islet at the east entrance of the straits of Sunda. *Long.* 106. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 20. S.

Pryggce, a town of Pegu. 38 miles NE. Periam.

Prymid, or *Prsibislaw*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 3 miles E. Deutsch Brod.

Przedbors, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 miles NNW. Malogocz.

Przelautsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the Elbe. 12 miles NW. Chrudim, 40 E. Prague. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Przelom, a town of Lithuania. 22 miles NNW. Grodno.

Przementz, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 32 miles SW. Posen.

Przemilow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles S. Chrudim.

Przemislaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles ESE. Lemberg.

Przemysl, a town of Poland, in Austrian Galicia, defended by a castle, the see of a Greek and Roman bishop. 4 miles W. Lemberg, 115 E. Cracow. *Long.* 22. 45. E. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Przerow, see *Preran*.

Przeron, a town of Lithuania. 8 miles WSW. Troki.

Przestitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 6 miles S. Pilsen, 50 SW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

Przezerske, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 9 miles N. Culm.

Przewal, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 38 miles E. Chelm.

Przezlaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 44 miles SW. Sandomirz.

Przibor, see *Freyberg*.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 8 miles S. Czaflau.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 17 miles S. Beraun, 28 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Przinda, see *Frauenburg*.

Przittick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 m. NW. Radom.

Przylarg, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 7 miles WSW. Soldau.

Przypieckz, or *Prypiec*, a river which rises on the borders of Austrian Poland, and after crossing Russian Lithuania from west to east, runs into the Dnieper, about 40 miles above Kiev.

Prinia, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Vardar, 4 miles S. Krupulik.

Prunitza, a town of Bosnia. 12 miles S. Scrajo.

Prskov, or *Pleskow*, a city of Russia, and

capital of a government, on the river Velika, where it discharges itself into the Tchudskoe Lake, the see of an archbishop, and an university. 136 m. SSW. Peterburg, 408 NNE. Warlaw. *Long.* 28. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Pskovskoi, a government of Russia, so called from its capital, Pskov; bounded on the north by the governments of Petersburg and Novgorod, on the east by the government of Tver, on the south-east by the government of Smolensk, on the south-west by the government of Polotsk, and on the west by the government of Riga; about 200 m. in length, and 96 in breadth. *Long.* 27. 24. to 32. 34. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 57. 12. N.

Psoh, a river of Russia, which rises near Oboian, in the government of Kursk, and runs into the Dnieper, near Kremenzug in the government of Ekaterinosslav.

Pisra, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, situated WNW. of the island of Scio. *Long.* 25. 39. E. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Pu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 25 miles NW. Pin-yan.

Puagora, a town of the island of Sardinia. 15 miles ENE. Sassari.

Puante, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 21. W. *Lat.* 46. 24. N.

Puaray, a town of New Mexico. 60 miles S. Santa Fé.

Pubega, or *Piubega*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 miles WNW. Mantua.

Pubela, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SSE. Islamabad.

Pubna, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Bettooriah. 28 miles SSE. Nattore. *Long.* 89. 23. E. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

Puc, a lake of Mexico, in the south part of the province of Yucatan: 30 miles long, and 10 where broadest: by means of a river it has a communication with the bay of Honduras.

Pucara, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 65 miles W. Carabaya.

Puccaserai, a town of Bengal. 25 miles ESE. Bissumpour.

Pucculee, a town of Bengal, capital of the circar of Attyah. 94 miles E. Moorshedabad, 126 NNE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. 7. E. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

Puch de Gontaut, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles SSW. Tonneins, 6 E. Castel Jaloux.

Puchatui, a town of Russia, near the sea, which separates the continent of Asia from America. *Long.* 188. 34. E. *Lat.* 65. 50. N.

Puchelbach, a town of the county of Tyrol. 8 miles S. Reutten.

Puchenstain, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles N. Windisch Gratz.

Puchimgong, a town of Bengal. 48 m. SE. Dacca.

Puchlachta, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the White Sea. 56 miles NNW. Oneg.

Puckaster Cove, a creek or bay in the English Channel, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, a little east of Rocket End.

Puckarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Bahraitch.

Puckarya, a town of Bengal. 23 miles N. Goragot.

Pucker, a river of Hindoostan, one of the arms of the Indus, which runs into the sea.

Puckholi, a town of Asia, and capital of a district, in the country of Lahore. 86 m. SW. Cachemire, 145 NW. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 5. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Pucklechurich, a village of England, in the county of Gloucester, once a royal villa, where Edmund king of England, attempting to make up a fray between his cup-bearer and Leof, a man of bad character, received a stab from the latter, of which he died. It had anciently a market, long since disused. 18 miles N. Bristol.

Pucko, see *Pausk*.

Pudageri, see *Pondicherry*.

Pudagul, a town of South-America, in Chili. 16 miles W. St. Yago de la Nouvelle Estremadura.

Pudampour, a town of Bengal. 37 miles WNW. Ramgur.

Pudasjarvi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 44 miles NE. Ulea.

Puddambally, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattack. 35 miles WSW. Cattack.

Puddampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cattack. 8 m. E. Cattack.

Puddamtola, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 35 miles SE. Boad.

Puddangarde, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 10 miles N. Paniany.

Puddar, or *Paddar*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the country of Agimere, and empties itself into the gulf of Cutch. 30 miles SW. Janagur.

Pudgla, a town of Anterior Pomerania, and island of Usedom, the principal place of a bailiwick. 6 miles NE. Usedom.

Pudgdargong, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 38 miles N. Nangpour.

Pudicotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 10 miles NNE. Trumian.

Pudicotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 12 miles NW. Caroor.

Pudimo, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 63. 18. N.

Pudmah, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNE. Palamow.

Pudmoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles NNE. Hajipour.

Pudoga, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the east coast of the

Lake Onezskoe. 108 miles E. Olonetz. Long. 36. 30. E. Lat. 61. 36. N.

Pudd, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug. 124 miles N. Ustiug.

Pudser, a town of Bengal. 13 miles N. Nattore.

Pudsey, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, with a population of 4422, including 1752 employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles SE. Bradford.

Pueblo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the Atlantic. 25 miles SSW. Santiago. Long. 8. 51. W. Lat. 42. 32. N.

Pueblo, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 5 miles NNE. Huesca.

Pueblo, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 16 miles S. Saragoffa.

Pueblo d'Alcocer, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. 39 miles E. Merida.

Pueblo de los Angeles, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of Tlascala. The buildings are in general of stone, lofty and elegant; and the streets, which are broad, clean, and regular, cross each other at right angles. In the centre of the city is a large square, said to be equal if not superior to that of Mexico. It is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with all kinds of rich commodities; and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front and two lofty towers, all built of stone, and in the modern taste. It is now the see of a bishop, which was translated hither from Tlascala. Beside the cathedral, there are several other churches and convents, well-built, and finely adorned; the best felts in the country are made in this city, which has also a mint and a glass-house. The houses are computed at about 1600 or 1700. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines, and all sorts of European fruits. Several sorts of mineral waters are found in its neighbourhood. 7 miles ESE. Mexico, 90 WNW. Vera Cruz. Long. 99. 40. W. Lat. 19. 35. N.

Pueblo Cordova, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, on the coast of the Spanish Main. 20 miles S. St. Martha.

Pueblo de los Infantes, (Lo,) a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 13 miles N. Carmona.

Pueblo Moro, a town of South-America, in the province of Chocos. 20 miles ESE. Zittara.

Pueblo Nuevo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, near the Pacific Ocean.

Pueblo Nuevo, a bay on the coast of Catalonia. Long. 3. 6. E. Lat. 42. 24. N.

Pueblo Nuevo, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 60 miles S. St. Martha.

Pueblo Nuevo, a town of South-America,

in the province of Caraccas. 10 miles NNW. Varinas.

Pueblo Nuevo, a town of South-America, in the government of Caraccas. 20 miles NE. Segovia Nueva.

Pueblo de Sanabria, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 37 m. SW. Astorga.

Pueblo Viejo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua. 40 m. NW. Leon.

Puechberg, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. Kirchschlag.

Puegos, or *Siquier*, one of the Philippine islands, small, but well peopled. The inhabitants are brave and warlike. 50 miles N. from the western part of Mindanao.

Puente de Arcobispo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus. 50 miles WSW. Toledo.

Puente del Congoster, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 37 miles WNW. Avila.

Puente d'Eume, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 8 miles N. Betanzos.

Puente de Gonzalo, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 15 miles W. Lucena.

Puente de la Reyna, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 2 miles SSW. Pamplona.

Puerco, an island in the bay of Panama, behind which vessels may anchor securely.

Puerco, see *Green Key*.

Puero, a town of the province of Darien. 32 miles ENE. St. Maria de Darien.

Puerto de Acajut, (La,) a harbour on the coast of Peru. Lat. 14. N.

Puerto de los Angeles, a harbour of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Puerto del Baylio Buarceli, a large bay on the west coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, discovered by Signor Quadra in 1775, containing a great number of small islands. Long. 226. 12. to 227. 5. E. Lat. 55. 14. to 55. 40. N.

Puerto de Bazan, a bay on the south-west coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Long. 227. 16. E. Lat. 54. 49. N.

Puerto de Cabanas, a harbour on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 83. 6. W. Lat. 23. 4. N.

Puerto del Canaveral, a harbour on the south coast of Pitt's Archipelago, in the Canal de Principe. Long. 230. 16. E. Lat. 53. 32. N.

Puerto Cabello, see *Port Cavallo*.

Puerto Calvo, a harbour on the coast of Brasil. Long. 34. 50. W. Lat. 9. 10. S.

Puerto Carrero de Tucapel, a harbour on the coast of Chili. Lat. 37. 40. S.

Puerto de Cavallos, see *Nache*.

Puerto Claro, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Darien. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Puerto del Coral, a harbour on the coast of Chili, a little to the north of Valdivia.

Puerto Cordova y Cordova, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the south

side of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 227. 28. to 228. E. *Lat.* 54. 42. to 55. 6. N.

Puerto Cordova, a bay on the east coast of Prince William's Sound, between Hawkins's island and the west coast of America. *Long.* of the entrance 214. 13. E. *Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Puerto Descada, see *Port Desire*.

Puerto Falso, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 243. 6. E. *Lat.* 32. 45. N.

Puerto Escondido, a harbour in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Puerto Gravina, a bay or inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America, and east side of Prince William's Sound. *Long.* of the entrance 214. 11. E. *Lat.* 60. 41. N.

Puerto del Gobernador, a harbour on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the Longotoma. *Lat.* 31. 30. S.

Puerto del Ingles, a harbour of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 8. 56. N.

Puerto del Ingles, a harbour on the coast of Chili, north of the Caldera. *Lat.* 26. 50. S.

Puerto de los Inocentes, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Madre de Dios, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 50. 44. S.

Puerto de Machala, a harbour on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 20. S.

Puerto Magno, a small seaport on the west coast of the island of Ivica. 7 miles N. Ivica. *Long.* 1 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Puerto de Malamacor, a narrow pass in the mountains of Spain, north of Valencia.

Puerto Maria, a seaport on the south coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Puerto Marin, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho. 12 miles S. Lugo.

Puerto de Marques, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Puerto de Mota, a harbour on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 23. W. *Lat.* 20. N.

Puerto de Monte Moreno, a harbour on the west coast of America. *Lat.* 23. 8. S.

Puerto de la Natividad, a harbour on the coast of Chili, on the mouth of the Lora. *Lat.* 34. 44. S.

Puerto Natividad, a harbour on the west coast of America, in the province of Xalisco. *Lat.* 19. 44. N.

Puerto de Ocana, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, on the river Magdalena. 30 miles WNW. Ocana.

Puerto Papudo, a harbour on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 32. 20. S.

Puerto de la Possession, or *Realijo*, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 12. 36. N.

Puerto del Principe, see *Ville del Principe*.

Puerto de Pinas, a harbour on the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Darien. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Puerto Quemado, a harbour on the coast of Darien, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Puerto Quintero, a harbour on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 32. 42. S.

Puerto Real, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalete. 6 miles E. Cadiz, 15 NW. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 6. 30. W. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

Puerto Revilla Gigedo, a bay on the north-west part of Prince William's Sound, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 213. 25. E. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Puerto de St. Antonio, a bay on the coast of Darien, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 6. 28. N.

Puerto de St. Antonio, a harbour on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Puerto de St. Antonio, a harbour on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 53. 8. S.

Puerto St. Juan, a harbour in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 11. 32. N.

Puerto St. Martin, a harbour in the gulf of California, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 28. 15. N.

Puerto Salinas, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. 36. N.

Puerto St. Pedro, a large bay on the Atlantic, in the coast of Brasil, at the mouth of Rio Grande. *Lat.* 31. 40. S.

Puerto St. Yago, a seaport on the west coast of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco. 25 miles S. Purification. *Long.* 105. 46. W. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

Puerto de Santa Maria, El, a seaport town of Spain, situated in the bay of Cadiz, containing one parish, an hospital, five convents, and from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants; the chief trade is in salt. 7 miles N. Cadiz, 38 SSW. Seville. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

Puerto de St. Vicente, a bay on the coast of Chili, a little to the south of Concepcion.

Puerto de Tintoque, a harbour in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 21. 3. N.

Puerto de Topocalma, a harbour on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 34. 8. S.

Puerto de Touro, a harbour on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 35. 20. W. *Lat.* 5. 1. S.

Puerto de Valdes, a bay in the north part of Prince William's Sound, about 14 miles long and two broad. *Long.* of the entrance 213. 40. E. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Puerto Vermejo, a harbour on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 9. 42. S.

Puerto Velho, a port on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

Puerto Viejo, a harbour on the coast of Peru. 10 miles ENE. Monte Christi. *Lat.* 9. 42. S.

Puerto de la Velas, a harbour in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Puerto de la Velas, a harbour on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 25. 30. S.

Puertelas, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 8 miles N. Ainsa.

Puertos, Los, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela, on the east of the river, which forms a communication between the gulf of Venezuela and Lake Maracaybo. 15 miles NNE. Maracaybo.

Puffin's Island, a small island near the south-west coast of Ireland. 4 miles S. Brea Head.

Pufflych, a village of Guelderland. In 1794, the allies were defeated here by the French. 6 miles N. Battenborch.

Puganore, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 25 m. ENE. Colar, 58 NW. Arcot.

Puget's Island, a narrow island about five miles in length, discovered by Capt. Vancouver, in Columbia river, about 24 miles from the mouth.

Puget's Sound, an inlet of several branches, and containing many islands, to the south of Admiralty Inlet, within Georgia Sound. *Long.* 237. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Puggar, a town of Bengal. 30 miles WNW. Ramgur.

Puglienza, see *Pollenza*.

Pugnac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles E. Bourg.

Pugno Chiuso, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 5 miles S. Viesfe.

Puiceley, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 10 miles NW. Gaillac.

Pujet, (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 miles S. Brignoles.

Puiguillien, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles SW. Bergerac.

Puinormand, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 12 miles NE. Libourne.

Pujols, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 12 m. SE. Libourne, 9 N. Castelmoron d'Albert.

Pujols, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 2 miles S. Villeneuve d'Agen, 10 N. Agen.

Puiseaux, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 9 m. E. Pithiviers, 12 N. Boiscommun.

Puisserguier, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 miles WNW. Beziers.

Puker, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NW. Moorshedabad.

Puker, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Bickaneer. 35 miles N. Bickaneer.

Pukis, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 7 miles E. Abo.

Pukkila, a town of Sweden, in the pro-

vince of Nyland. 16 miles N. Borgo. *Long.* 25. 32. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Pukogno, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 68 miles ENE. Pudoga.

Pullansa, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 44 miles N. Radimpour.

Pulaski, a county of Kentucky, with 3361 inhabitants, including 232 slaves.

Pulbait, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 miles N. Kairabad.

Pule, (Le), a bay on the west coast of the island of Jersey.

Puleca, a town of Bengal. 13 miles S. Kishenagur.

Pulente, (La), a bay on the west coast of the island of Jersey. 3 m. W. St. Aubin.

Pulica, or *Pulha*, a town of Austria. 40 miles NW. Vienna.

Pulischiah, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 66 miles SW. Hamadan.

Puljca, see *Enara*.

Pulka, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Surgooja. 65 miles SW. Surgooja.

Pulkela, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 38 miles SE. Brahestad.

Pullecoil, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles E. Tanjore.

Pullendorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. Mitlebach.

Pullicate, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, near a large lake to which it gives name. In the year 1609, the Dutch established themselves, and built a fort which they called Geldria. After the loss of Negapatam, the chief government on the coast of Coromandel was removed to this town. 22 miles N. Madras. *Long.* 85. 27. E. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

Pullich, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 6 miles E. Kayseresch.

Pulligny, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 m. N. Vezelize.

Pullingi, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea. 48 m. N. Tornea.

Pulluminaire, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 94 miles W. Madras. *Long.* 78. 50. E. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Pullycellum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles S. Terriore.

Pulo Akat, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north-east coast of Ceylon. *Long.* 131. 3. E. *Lat.* 3. 6. S.

Pulo Ampal, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 29. E. *Lat.* 0. 44. S.

Pulo Anam, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 27. E. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

Pulo Anna, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, seen by Capt. Carteret, in 1767, who called it Current Island. *Long.* 131. 46. E. *Lat.* 4. 38. N.

Pulo Ara, a small island in the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 24. E. *Lat.* 2. 57. N.

Pulo Auro, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the east coast of Malacca. *Long.* 104. 40. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. N.

Pulo Ay, see *Pulo Way*.

Pulo Ayer, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 12. E. *Lat.* 1. 11. S.

Pulo Babez, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 3. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Pulo Babez, a small island in the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 106. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Pulo Baby, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Nias. *Long.* 97. E. *Lat.* 1. 27. N.

Pulo Batoa, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 40 miles in circumference, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 3. E. *Lat.* 0. 20. N.

Pulo Bawa, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the fourth coast of Nias. *Long.* 97. 18. E. *Lat.* 0. 52. N.

Pulo Bicié, see *Sebes*.

Pulo Bintango, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 47. E. *Lat.* 0. 58. S.

Pulo Brasse, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of a triangular form, about 20 miles in circumference, near the north coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 18. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

Pulo Brata, a small island near the east coast of Malacca. *Long.* 103. 40. E. *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

Pulo Bringen, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 21. E. *Lat.* 1. 58. S.

Pulo Canton, an island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of CochinChina. *Long.* 109. 35. E. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Pulo Capas, a small island near the east coast of Malacca. *Long.* 103. 20. E. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

Pulo Casse, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 28. E. *Lat.* 0. 20. S.

Pulo Cava, a small lofty island in the Gulf of Siam, near the west coast. *Long.* 101. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 28. N.

Pulo Condore, see *Condore*.

Pulo Dammer, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference, near the fourth coast of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 22. E. *Lat.* 0. 58. S.

Pulo Datte, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 108. 59. E. *Lat.* 0. 8. N.

Pulo Ding-Ding, a small island on the coast of Malacca, at the mouth of the river Pera.

Pulo Doa, a small island near the west

coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 33. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. N.

Pulo Docan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 105. 39. E. *Lat.* 1. 2. S.

Pulo Dua, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. E. *Lat.* 2. 46. N.

Pulo Een, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the north-west coast of the island of Waygoo. *Long.* 130. 37. E. *Lat.* 0. 12. N.

Pulo Ely, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 11. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

Pulo Gasseb, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-east coast of the island of Ceram. *Long.* 131. 13. E. *Lat.* 3. 29. S.

Pulo Gasser, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of the island of Oby. *Long.* 128. 20. E. *Lat.* 1. 37. S.

Pulo Goere, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 42. E. *Lat.* 4. 42. N.

Pulo Gontei, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 23. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Pulo Gunton, a small island in the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 101. 38. E. *Lat.* 1. 22. N.

Pulo Lalang, an island in the Straits of Malacca, about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 100. 9. E. *Lat.* 2. 25. N.

Pulo Laut, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, at the south entrance of the Straits of Macassar, near the south-east coast of the island of Borneo; of a triangular form, about 100 miles in circumference. It is but thinly inhabited; the chief produce is rice. The channel between the island of Pulo Laut and Borneo is about two miles broad, in some parts less, in others more, and from seven to eight fathom deep all the way. It is a good harbour for shipping. *Long.* 116. 24. E. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

Pulo Laut, Little, a group of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. 18 miles S. Pulo Laut. *Long.* 115. 55. E. *Lat.* 4. 54. S.

Pulo Larun, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 48. E. *Lat.* 1. 33. S.

Pulo Leat, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 107. 5. E. *Lat.* 2. 51. S.

Pulo Majo, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Cumbaya. *Long.* 117. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 11. S.

Pulo Malora, a small island near the north coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 39. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

Pulo Mariore, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 131. 57. E. *Lat.* 4. 17. N.

Pulo Marra, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 48. E. *Lat.* 1. 2. S.

Pulo Mintaon, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 40 miles long, and 12

broad, nearly on the Equinoctial line, about 40 miles from the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 50. E.

Pulo Moar, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 58. E. *Lat.* 0. 6. N.

Pulo Nancy, an island near the north coast of Sumatra, of a triangular form, about 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 95. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

Pulo Niamo, or *Ausquitto*, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 45. E. *Lat.* 1. 8. S.

Pulo Nyas, see *Nias*.

Pulo Nye, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of the island of Pogygy. *Long.* 99. 32. E. *Lat.* 2. 48. S.

Pulo Padam, an island in the Straits of Malacca, of a triangular form, and about 70 miles in circumference. *Long.* 101. 58. E. *Lat.* 1. 21. N.

Pulo Pakang, a small island near the coast of Malacca, about 5 miles from the town of Pahang.

Pulo Panca, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 35. E. *Lat.* 0. 18. N.

Pulo Pandan, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, near the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. N.

Pulo Panjang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of the island of Bintang. *Long.* 104. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 3. S.

Pulo Pansang, see *Pansang*.

Pulo Pantjoor, an island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 150 miles in circumference. *Long.* 102. 28. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

Pulo Pec, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, about 5 miles west from the city of Malacca. *Long.* 102. 6. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

Pulo Penneu, or *Orange Island*, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 2. E. *Lat.* 1. 28. S.

Pulo Pera, see *Pera*.

Pulo Pinang, see *Prince of Wales's Island*.

Pulo Pisang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch keep a quarter-master and some slaves. There is a stone wharf on the east side of the island. *Long.* 105. 33. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Pulo Pisang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 58. E. *Lat.* 1. 25. S.

Pulo Pisang, a small island near the east coast of Malacca. *Long.* 104. 32. E. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

Pulo Pogygy, see *Pogygy*.

Pulo Prampton, one of the Banda islands, Vol. III.

in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 38. E. *Lat.* 4. 2. S.

Pulo Rhun, see *Poolaron*.

Pulo Rocket, a small island near the north coast of Java. *Long.* 108. 17. E. *Lat.* 5. 57. S.

Pulo Ron, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-east coast of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 30. E. *Lat.* 0. 48. S.

Pulo Rondo, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, north of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 22. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Pulo Roopat, an island in the Straits of Malacca, about 120 miles in circumference, separated by a narrow channel, from the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 9. E. *Lat.* 1. 58. N.

Pulo Rou, a small island near the coast of Malacca. *Long.* 102. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

Pulo Sabadda, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 53. E. *Lat.* 1. 3. S.

Pulo Sabuda, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 30 miles west from New Guinea. *Long.* 131. 48. E. *Lat.* 2. 35. S.

Pulo Salanama, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, near the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 51. E. *Lat.* 3. 27. N.

Pulo Salier, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 105. 56. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Pulo Sambolong, i. e. *Nine Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, at the entrance of the river Pera, on the coast of Malacca.

Pulo See Booro, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Pera. *Long.* 99. 9. E. *Lat.* 1. 52. S.

Pulo See Geere, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Pera. *Long.* 99. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. S.

Pulo Selan, see *Prince's Island*.

Pulo Seyer, a cluster of islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 97. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Pulo Sonaro, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 42. E. *Lat.* 0. 53. S.

Pulo Suanjee, one of the Banda islands. *Long.* 130. 20. E. *Lat.* 4. 6. S.

Pulo Tamong, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 24. E. *Lat.* 0. 27. N.

Pulo Taya, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 104. 57. E. *Lat.* 0. 42. S.

Pulo Teega, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 52. S.

Pulo Tellere, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 42. S.

Pulo Timon, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, inhabited by Malays. Commodore Byron called there in the year 1765

who found them to be a furly insolent set of people. As soon as they saw him approach the shore, they came down to the beach in great numbers, having a long knife in one hand, a spear headed with iron in the other, and a cresset or dagger by their side. They went on shore, however, notwithstanding these hostile appearances, and a treaty soon commenced; but all they could procure was about a dozen fowls, and a goat and kid. The Commodore offered them knives, hatchets, bill-hooks, and other things of the same kind; but these they refused with great contempt, and demanded rupees: as he had no rupees, they were at first much at a loss how to pay for their purchase; but at last they bethought themselves of some pocket handkerchiefs, and these they vouchsafed to accept, though they would take only the best. These people were of a small stature, but exceedingly well made, and of a dark copper-colour. The island is mountainous and woody; it produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut tree in great plenty. *Long.* 104. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. N.

Pulo Timpalis, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, near the north-east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 45. E. *Lat.* 4. 27. N.

Pulo Toobocyan, a small island in Keyser's Bay, on the south coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 42. E. *Lat.* 5. 46. S.

Pulo Toty, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 105. 50. E. *Lat.* 0. 58. S.

Pulo Troosan, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 58. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. S.

Pulo Tullong, a small island in the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 33. E. *Lat.* 4. 27. N.

Pulo Varella, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, near the north-east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 42. E. *Lat.* 3. 51. N.

Pulo Ubi, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the north-west coast of Cambodia. *Long.* 104. 10. E. *Lat.* 8. 33. N.

Pulo Ubi, False, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of Cambodia. *Long.* 103. 53. E. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

Pulo Way, a small island in the gulf of Siam, near the gulf of Cambodia. *Long.* 103. E. *Lat.* 10. 8. N.

Pulo Way, an island about 30 miles in circumference, near the north coast of Sumatra. 27 miles N. Acheen. *Long.* 95. 33. E. *Lat.* 5. 33. N.

Pulo Way, one of the Spice Islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 130. 26. E. *Lat.* 4. 9. S.

Pulsater Bay, a bay on the south coast of Wales, and county of Pembroke. 2 miles N. St. Gowen's Head.

Pulsnitz, or *Polsniza*, a town of Lusatia, on a river of the same name, with a citadel. 15 miles NE. Dresden, 22 miles E. Meissen. *Long.* 13. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Pulst, a town of Bavaria, in the bishoprick of Bamberg. 2 miles SW. Mark Schorgast.

Pulteney's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 8 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 46. N.

Pultava, see *Poltava*.

Pultusk, a town of the duchy of Warsaw, late in Masovia, on the Narew. This town belonged to the Bishop of Plozko, who had a palace here: He was so completely sovereign, that no appeal lay to the king of Poland himself. In 1324, it was taken by the Lithuanians: In 1703, the Saxons were defeated near it by Charles XII. of Sweden. In December, 1806, a battle was fought here between the French under Marshal Lannes, and the Russians under Gen. Benigsen, in which both sides claimed the victory, but it seems to have belonged to the French. 25 miles NNE. Warsaw. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Pumplitz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 4 miles S. Berne.

Puna, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America, in the bay of Guayaquil, about 60 miles in circumference. It is very flat low land, and the tide runs very strong on every side of it, but in so many different directions, by reason of the many rivers running into the sea near it, that there are a great many dangerous sandbanks round it. Puna is the capital, and indeed the only place on the island; situated at the head of the harbour, in the north-east part of the island. It consists of about 50 houses, and a small church. The houses are all built upon posts 10 or 12 feet high, with ladders on the outside to go up to them, because of the inundation to which the river of Guayaquil is very subject. They are thatched with palmetto leaves, and their chambers well boarded. According to an ancient tradition, the inhabitants of this island amounted to between 12,000 and 14,000; whereas at present they do not exceed 300, and consist chiefly of Casts and Spaniards, the Indians being very few. Both a lieutenant and priest reside here; and the large ships which cannot lie at Guayaquil, by reason of the sandbanks, load and unload here; there being very good anchoring against the middle of the town, and five fathoms of water within a cable's length of the shore. *Long.* 79. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Puncateeah, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Hooringottah. *Long.* 90. E. *Lat.* 22. 4. N.

Punchnee, a town of Morung. 75 miles E. Amerpour.

Pundipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles SSW. Fyzabad.

Pundna, a town of Affam. 20 miles W. Gentiah.

Puncrack, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles NE. Bahar.

Pung, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 17 miles WSW. Han.

Pung-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 18 miles E. Pou-kiang.

Punganore, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 60 miles WNW. Arcot, 110 ENE. Seringapatam. Long. 78. 32. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Pungnan, a town of Meckley. 58 miles W. Munnypour.

Pungo Islands, a cluster of small islands at the mouth of the river Gabon, near the coast of Benin, the principal island is about six miles in circumference, and is governed by a king.

Punkete, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zézere with the Tagus. 8 miles WNW. Abrantes.

Punie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 5 miles N. Olita.

Punje, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 5 miles E. Akoat.

Punjeree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles NW. Palamow.

Punjo Bay, see *Chatham Bay*.

Puno, a town of Peru, and capital of the jurisdiction of Paucar-Colla, situated on the west side of Lake Titicaca. It is but a small place, and chiefly inhabited by Indians, who weave great quantities of coarse cloth, which they sell in the neighbouring countries. 80 miles ENE. Arequipa. Long. 70. 26. W. Lat. 16. 20. S.

Punta, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, and jurisdiction of Guayaquil.

Punta, (*La*), a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 40 miles NNE. Durango.

Punta delli Acciaroli, a cape on the west coast of Naples. Long. 16. 3. E. Lat. 40. 8. N.

Punta Agebarana, a cape on the coast of Brazil. Long. 37. 50. W. Lat. 4. 12. S.

Punta de la Aguada, the north-west cape of the island of Porto Rico.

Punta de la Aguja, a cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 5. 48. S.

Punta Aleschino, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Corfu. Long. 38. 2. E. Lat. 39. 33. N.

Punta de Amer, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. Long. 3. 21. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Punta de Angelos, a cape on the coast of Chili, forming the west point of Valparaíso Bay.

Punta de l' Anguilla, a cape on the south coast of the island of Formentera. Long. 1. 22. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Punta Anno Nuevo, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and the north-west

point of the bay of Monterrey. Long. 238. 11. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

Punta d' Asinella, a cape on the east coast of Naples. Long. 15. E. Lat. 42. 1. N.

Punta de Atalaya, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 80. 58. W. Lat. 23. 19. N.

Punta de Bajona, see *Cape Bajona*.

Punta de Bâirres, a cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 34. 14. N.

Punta de Baixos, a cape on the west coast of Portugal, in Estremadura. 10 miles SW. Setuval.

Punta de Balagonan, a cape on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. Long. 122. 21. E. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Punta Balanza, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cabrera. Long. 1. 43. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

Punta de la Ballena, a cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 30. 46. S.

Punta de Ballena, a cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Punta de la Bana, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Long. 1. 43. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

Punta de Banes, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 75. 15. W. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Punta de la Barbacoa, a cape on the north coast of South-America. Long. 75. 25. W. Lat. 10. 2. N.

Punta de Barlavento, the north cape of the island of Palmas.

Punta Barro de Arena, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in New Albion. Lat. 38. 56. N.

Punta das Baxas, a cape on the coast of Brazil. Long. 40. 10. W. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Punta das Baxas, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. Lat. 5. 32. N.

Punta das Baxas, a cape on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 17. S.

Punta el Baxos la Tigioca, a cape on the coast of Brazil. Long. 49. 10. W. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Punta Beca, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Majorca. Long. 2. 56. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Punta de Berracos, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 75. 11. W. Lat. 20. 2. N.

Punta Blanca, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Trinidad. Long. 61. 10. W. Lat. 9. 50. N.

Punta Blanca, a cape on the coast of Mexico, in the Spanish Main. Long. 82. 45. W. Lat. 9. 35. N.

Punta Blava, a cape on the north coast of the island of Stalimene. Long. 25. 26. E. Lat. 40. N.

Punta Boquerones, a cape on the coast of the isthmus of Darien, in the North Sea. Long. 77. 40. W. Lat. 9. 55. N.

Punta Bosquet, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Long. 2. 53. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

Punta Brasa, a cape on the north coast of Darien. Long. 80. 10. W. Lat. 9. 21. N.

Punta de Brea, a cape on the west coast of the island of Trinidad. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Punta de Buitre, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 9. 16. W. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Punta Bunola, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Majorca. Long. 2. 28. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Punta del Caballa, a cape on the north coast of Spain. Long. 5. 10. W. Lat. 43. 31. N.

Punta del Cabrafugo, a cape on the north coast of Spain. Long. 6. 13. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Punta de Calderon, a cape on the north coast of Spain. Long. 4. 5. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Punta de Calenduras, or *Rocky Point*, a cape on the coast of Yucatan. Long. 88. 50. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Punta de Calnepe, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Long. 1. 35. W. Lat. 37. 27. N.

Punta della Campanella, a cape on the west coast of Naples. Long. 14. 23. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

Punta de Candelaria, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 8. 2. W. Lat. 43. 42. N.

Punta de Cénova, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma. 5 m. N. Carthage. Long. 80. 6. W. Lat. 10. 36. N.

Punta del Cantal, a cape on the south coast of Spain. Long. 2. c. W. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Punta de los Cantales, a cape on the south coast of Spain in the Mediterranean. Long. 4. 25. W. Lat. 36. 43. N.

Punta de Capela, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. Long. 8. 7. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Punta di Caracca, a cape on the west coast of the island of Candy. Long. 23. 12. E. Lat. 35. 28. N.

Punta de Cayata, a cape on the coast of Mexico, in the Spanish Main. Long. 82. 35. W. Lat. 9. 25. N.

Punta Caravasal, a cape on the coast of Caraccas. Long. 75. 15. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Punta Caribana, a cape at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien. Long. 76. 46. W. Lat. 8. 24. N.

Punta de Carrero, a cape on the coast of Spain, at the entrance of Gibraltar Bay. Long. 4. 32. W. Lat. 36. 4. N.

Punta de Castro, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 9. 2. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Punta de Cayros, a cape of Spain, on the

coast of Galicia. Long. 7. 12. W. Lat. 43. 35. N.

Punta Chica, a cape of Mexico, on the Spanish Main. Long. 82. 30. W. Lat. 9. 22. N.

Punta de Cocotue, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Chiloe. Lat. 42. 10. S.

Punta de Coles, a cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 17. 40. S.

Punta Comisario, a cape on the coast of the Caraccas. Long. 75. 25. W. Lat. 9. 45. N.

Punta Conversion, a cape of North-America, on the coast of New-Albion. Long. 242. 9. E. Lat. 34. 9. N.

Punta de la Corbera, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 7. 10. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Punta la Costa, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Majorca. Long. 2. 45. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Punta Greco, a cape on the east coast of Naples. Long. 16. 14. E. Lat. 41. 54. N.

Punta Culebras, a cape on the coast of Darien, in the Spanish Main. Long. 78. 50. W. Lat. 9. 34. N.

Punta de Curaoma, a cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 33. 8. S.

Punta Delgada, a cape on the coast of America, in the gulf of Mexico. Long. 97. 40. W. Lat. 20. 25. N.

Punta Delgada, a cape on the south coast of Africa. Long. 23. 44. E. Lat. 33. 45. S.

Punta Derradeira, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. Lat. 30. 5. S.

Punta de los Desollados, a cape on the west coast of America, in the province of Nicaragua. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Punta Desuracada, a cape on the north coast of Spain. Long. 4. 51. W. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Punta de la Doncella, a cape on the south coast of Spain. Long. 5. 16. W. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Punta del Emperador, see *Cape Martin*.

Punta Entornada, a town on the north coast of Spain. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Punta de Escondido, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 74. 40. W. Lat. 20. 4. N.

Punta de Escribanos, a cape on the north coast of Darien. Long. 79. 10. W. Lat. 20. 4. N.

Punta Espada, see *Cape Spada*.

Punta del Esteros, a cape on the west coast of North-America. Long. 239. 22. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Punta de la Estaca, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 8. 44. W. Lat. 43. 47. N.

Punta de Europa, a cape on the south coast of Spain. Long. 4. 27. W. Lat. 36. 7. N.

Punta Falconera, a cape of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 55. *E. Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Punta Fallet, a cape of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 8. *E. Lat.* 40. 1. N.

Punta do Faro, a cape or point of land, on the west coast of Portugal, opposite Setúbal. 2 miles SSW. Lisbon.

Punta Ferradura, a cape of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 48. *E. Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Punta de Ferron, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver. *Long.* 234. 53. *E. Lat.* 48. 54. N.

Punta de los Frailes, a cape on the south coast of Spain. *Long.* 2. 15. *W. Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Punta Frouseira, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 10. *W. Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Punta de Galafran, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 43. *W. Lat.* 22. N.

Punta de la Galera, a cape on the west coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. 35. N.

Punta de Gelera, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 3. 2. *W. Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Punta Galera, a cape on the north-west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 52. *E. Lat.* 8. 13. N.

Punta de Galera, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 39. 40. S.

Punta de Galera, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma. 40 miles NNE. Carthagená. *Long.* 98. *W. Lat.* 11. 5. N.

Punta de Galera, a cape on the north-east point of the island of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 36. *W. Lat.* 10. 28. N.

Punta de Galera, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Punta de Gallo, the south-west point of the island of Trinidad. *Long.* 62. 16. *W. Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Punta Garfanta, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 3. 28. *W. Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Punta Garrigos, or *Punta Prima*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 25. *E. Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Punta Gavina, a cape on the west coast of the island of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 20. *E. Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Punta de Genoves, a cape on the south coast of Spain. *Long.* 2. 20. *W. Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Punta Godoy, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 41. 50. S.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the north coast of Darien. *Long.* 79. 52. *W. Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the coast of Mexico, on the Spanish Main. *Long.* 82. 25. *W. Lat.* 9. 22. N.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 52. *W. Lat.* 22. N.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the north-west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 39. *E. Lat.* 8. 5. N.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 16. 22. S.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 47. 8. S.

Punta Gorda, a cape on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 83. *W. Lat.* 10. 55. N.

Punta Grossa, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 2. 59. *E. Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Punta Grossa, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Ivica. *Long.* 1. 34. *E. Lat.* 39. 3. N.

Punta del Gual, or *Punta Ollandese*, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 15. *W. Lat.* 21. 55. N.

Punta del Guarico, a cape on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 22. *W. Lat.* 20. 48. N.

Punta del Guda, a seaport and capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a castle.

Punta de Humos, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 35. 50. S.

Punta de Isac, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 5. *W. Lat.* 38. 37. N.

Punta do Ilheo, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 24. S.

Punta de Jeab de Ourem, a cape on the south coast of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 32. *W. Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Punta de Juan Guya, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma. *Long.* 73. 36. *W. Lat.* 11. 36. N.

Punta de Lanzada, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 53. *W. Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Punta de Lacuit, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 42. 8. S.

Punta Larga, or *Punta de Asies*, a cape on the west coast of East Florida. *Long.* 82. 5. *W. Lat.* 25. 45. N.

Punta Limones, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 75. 50. *W. Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Punta de Lissas, a cape on the west coast of America, in the bay of Panama. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Punta de la Loma, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the south-west point of the entrance into the port of St. Diego, in New Albion. *Lat.* 33. 28. N.

Punta de Lucero, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 3. 5. *W. Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Punta de Luna, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 75. 8. *W. Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Punta Macalongo, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Lat.* 17. S.

Punta Mala, a cape on the west coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 8. 50. N.

Punta Mala, a cape on the west coast of America, at the entrance into the bay of Panama. *Long.* 8. 58. *W. Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Punta de Malagette, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 76. 7. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Punta Maladaye, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Long. 2. 48. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

Punta de Malanillas, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 76. 40. W. Lat. 20. 55. N.

Punta del Manglar, the most easterly point of the island of Cuba. Long. 85. 26. W. Lat. 22. 9. N.

Punta de Manglares, a cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 1. 38. S.

Punta Mariana, a cape on the coast of Popayan. Lat. 2. 10. N.

Punta de Mariel, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 82. 48. W. Lat. 20. 46. N.

Punta de los Marmalos, a cape on the south coast of Spain. Long. 5. 13. W. Lat. 36. 25. N.

Punta del Medio, a cape on the western extremity of the island of Cuba. Long. 85. 20. W. Lat. 22. N.

Punta Meriata, a cape on the west coast of Mexico, in the province of Veragua. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Punta de Mero, a cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 3. 48. S.

Punta del Messo, a cape on the coast of Genoa. 7 miles W. Spezza.

Punto do Met, a cape on the coast of Brasil. Long. 36. 30. W. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Punto do Meio, a cape on the south-east coast of Africa. Lat. 31. 10. S.

Punta di Milazze, a cape on the north coast of Sicily. Long. 15. 21. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Punta Miseno, see *Cape Miseno*.

Punta de Mocoripe, a cape on the coast of Brasil. Long. 39. 30. W. Lat. 3. 25. S.

Punta de la Mona, a cape on the south coast of Spain. Long. 3. 53. W. Lat. 36. 42. N.

Punta de Monte Seca, a cape on the coast of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Zaire.

Punta de Montcloria, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 9. 5. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Punta Morea, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. Long. 3. 22. E. Lat. 39. 33. N.

Punta de Mosquitos, a cape on the north coast of Darien. Long. 77. 38. W. Lat. 8. 45. N.

Punta del Mular, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Long. 3. 7. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Punta de Mulos, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 75. 20. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Punta Muntader, a cape of Spain, on the

coast of Galicia. Long. 8. 54. W. Lat. 42. 4. N.

Punta de Naga, a cape on the north coast of the island of Teneriffe. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Punta de Naos, a southern cape of the island of Lancerotta. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Punta de Naransas, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 75. 30. W. Lat. 21. 23. N.

Punta de Nariza, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 8. 54. W. Lat. 43. 20. N.

Punta Negra, a cape of the island of Minorca. Long. 3. 45. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Punta de Nois, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 43. 42. N.

Punta Negra, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. Long. 9. 55. E. Lat. 44. 24. N.

Punta de Nossa Senhora da Piedade, a cape on the south coast of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. 3 miles S. Lagos. Long. 8. 39. W. Lat. 37. 1. N.

Punta de las Nuevitas del Principe, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 76. 35. W. Lat. 21. 44. N.

Punta de Nunez, a cape on the southern extremity of an island, situated near the south coast of Prince of Wales's Archipelago, forming the south-east point of Puerto Cordova. Long. 227. 4. E. Lat. 54. 43. N.

Punta de Padernules, a cape of the island of Cuba. Long. 74. 35. W. Lat. 20. 4. N.

Punta del Padro, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 76. 3. W. Lat. 21. 29. N.

Punta de Palmeirinha, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Angola. Lat. 9. 3. S.

Punta de Pantin, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Long. 8. 5. W. Lat. 43. 41. N.

Punta de Pedras, a cape on the north-west coast of Yucatan.

Punta das Pedras, a cape on the coast of Brasil. Long. 35. 46. W. Lat. 5. 8.

Punta Penarubia, a cape on the N. coast of Spain. Long. 5. 33. W. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Punta de Penas, a cape on the west coast of the Isthmus of Darien. Lat. 7. 25. N.

Punta de Pendiles, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. Long. 82. 18. W. Lat. 21. 46. N.

Punta de Petatlan, a cape on the west coast of Mexico. Lat. 17. 38. N.

Punta Petelinga, a cape on the coast of Brasil. Long. 35. W. Lat. 5. 8. S.

Punta de Pescaria, a cape on the south-east coast of Africa. Lat. 29. 30. S.

Punta da Pesqueira, a cape on the west coast of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 12 miles S. Setuval. Long. 8. 53. W. Lat. 38. 14. N.

Punta de Pena, a cape on the coast of Brasil. Long. 38. 30. W. Lat. 3. 36. S.

Punta de Piedra, a cape on the north-west coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 91. 10. *W. Lat.* 21. 3. N.

Punta Piedras, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 46. *W. Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Punta de Piedras, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 84. *W. Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Punta Pigue, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma. *Long.* 75. 20. *W. Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Punta Pinal, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 0. *E. Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Punta de la Pollacra, a cape on the south coast of Spain. *Long.* 2. 16. *W. Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Punta Prima, see *Punta Garrigos*.

Punta de Promontorio, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 12. *W. Lat.* 43. 34. N.

Punta Pruna, a cape of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 17. *E. Lat.* 39. 49. N.

Punta del Quadro, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 57. *W. Lat.* 43. 44. N.

Punta del Quilan, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Chiloe. *Long.* 57. 15. *W. Lat.* 44. 3. S.

Punta del Ratx, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 22. *E. Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Punta Rebagada, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 16. *E. Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Punta Redonda, a cape on the south coast of the island of Trinidad. *Long.* 61. 20. *W. Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Punta de los Remedios, a cape on the west coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 13. 45. N.

Punta de los Reyes, a cape on the west coast of North-America. This is a very conspicuous promontory: when seen from north or south at the distance of five or six leagues, it appears insular, owing to its projecting into the sea, and the land behind, being lower than near the coast.

Punta de Ricabo, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 6. 23. *W. Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Punta Rio Doce, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 19. 25. S.

Punta Rocandaira, a cape on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 33. *W. Lat.* 43. 44. N.

Punta Romena, a cape on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the Labapi. *Long.* 37. 45. S.

Punta Roncudo, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 55. *W. Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Punta Rosso, a cape on the east coast of Naples. *Long.* 16. 5. *E. Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Punta de St. Felipe, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 54. *W. Lat.* 22. 4. N.

Punta de St. Adrian, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 50. *W. Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Punta di St. Andrea, a cape and island on the coast of Friuli, in the gulf of Venice. *Long.* 13. 7. *E. Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Punta de St. Gonzalo, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver; north of the entrance into the gulf of Georgia. *Long.* 237. 7. *E. Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Punta de St. Helena, a cape on the coast of Peru, forming the north boundary of the bay of Guayaquil. *Lat.* 2. S.

Punta de St. Joao de Ourem, a cape on the south coast of Portugal. 15 m. WSW. Cape Carvoeiro.

Punta de St. Juan, a cape on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 48. *W. Lat.* 10. 28. N.

Punta de St. Lucia, a cape on the south-east coast of Africa. *Lat.* 23. 40. S.

Punta de St. Marcella, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 41. 22. S.

Punta de St. Pedro, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 75. 45. *W. Lat.* 20. 3. N.

Punta de St. Pedro, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 28. *W. Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Punta de St. Rafael, a cape on the south-west coast of Quadra and Vancouver's Island. *Long.* 233. 53. *E. Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Punta de St. Vincene, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 57. *W. Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Punta del Sal, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 6. *W. Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Punta di Salbor, or *Salvore*, a cape on the coast of Istria, near which, the imperial fleet, commanded by Henry son of Frederick I. was defeated by the Venetians; and Henry himself taken prisoner in the year 1175. 4 miles N. Umago.

Punta de San Blas, a cape on the coast of Darien. *Long.* 78. 36. *W. Lat.* 9. 34. N.

Punta de Sara, a cape on the south coast of Spain. *Long.* 6. 0. *W. Lat.* 36. 9. N.

Punta de la Sarna, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 6. 21. *W. Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Punta de la Sciara, a cape of Sicily, near Lentini.

Punta de Scrra, the north point of the island of Ivica. *Long.* 1. 22. *E. Lat.* 38. 53. N.

Punta de la Sierra de Villaricos, a cape on the south coast of Spain. *Long.* 1. 55. *W. Lat.* 37. 14. N.

Punto Somocuevas, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 3. 52. *W. Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Punta de Sonavia, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 3. 18. *W. Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Punta di Sorello, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sicily. 3 m. S. Marfala.

Punta Talcaguana, a projection of land on the coast of Chili, which bounded the bay of Conception towards the west. *Lat.* 36. 35. S.

Punta Tangalam, a cape on the south-east coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeze. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

Punta de Tazones, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 5. 28. W. *Lat.* 43. 34. N.

Punta della Testa, a cape on the east coast of Naples. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 41. 59. N.

Punta de Tierra Llana, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 41. S.

Punta de Tordera, a town and cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 2. 37. E. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Punta Torrenolmes, a cape on the S. coast of Spain. *Long.* 4. 36. W. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Punta de Totoral, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 29. S.

Punta Tortuga, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 41. W. *Lat.* 3. S.

Punta Tubarao, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 4. 59. S.

Punta Tubarao, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 17. 40. S.

Punta del Turco, a cape on the east coast of Naples. *Long.* 16. 15. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Punta de Valencia, a cape on the coast of Mexico, on the Spanish Main. *Long.* 18. 40. W. *Lat.* 9. N.

Punta de Vao, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 5. W. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Punta Vidrias, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 6. 3. W. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Punta Villiva, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 40. 50. S.

Punta Viscardo, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cephalonia. *Long.* 20. 41. E. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Punta de Yeacos, or *Point Jacks*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 25. W. *Lat.* 23. 29. N.

Punta de Yeacos, a cape on the south of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 51. W. *Lat.* 10. 59. N.

Punta del Yoo, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 32. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Punto, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 33 m. NNE. Durango.

Punto di Anfora, a cape in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Ponto di Buso, a cape in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 11. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Punto del Monte, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 15 miles S. Cordova.

Punke, a town of Bootan, where the rajah resides during the winter. 18 miles NE. of Punke.

Punmagur, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Nattore.

Purwary, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 18 miles E. Raat.

Puolango, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 40 miles S. Cajana.

Puppola, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 45 miles S. Ulea.

Pupiglio, a town of Etruria. 10 miles N. Pistoia.

Pur, a river of Russia, which runs into the Tazovskaia Gulf, *Long.* 78. 34. E. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Puralla Bay, a bay on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 42. 10. S.

Purangurrah, a town of Bengal. 20 m. SE. Islamabad.

Purarya, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 miles N. Kairabad,

Purbeck Island, a tract in England, in the county of Dorset, celebrated for its stone, about ten miles long and six broad. It contains one town, (Corfe Castle,) and several parishes. Purbeck was a forest to the time of James I. who hunted here, in the year 1615. It is a peninsula, nearly oval, formed by the sea and the river Frome; the air healthy, the soil a deep clay, the east part stony. The chief trade is in the stone, which is in great demand both for paving and building.

Purbetty, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Chumbul, 7 miles W. Suipoour, in the country of Agimere.

Purcari, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Dneister. 4 m. SE. Bender.

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 66 miles W. Carthage-na, 60 E. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

Purcewar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles N. Bahraitich.

Puran, or *Purea*, a town of Chili. 80 miles SSE. La Conception.

Puresil, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 40 m. NW. Vizniagram.

Purfleet, a village of England, in the county of Essex, situated on the north side of the Thames, remarkable for extensive lime-works; here is likewise a large magazine of gun-powder, and barracks for 100 men. 4 miles W. Grays, 19 E. London.

Purg, or *Forg*, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 60 miles NE. Lar, 290 SSE. Isfahan. *Long.* 54. 40. E. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

Purglitz, or *Krziwoklad*, a citadel of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, in which the royal treasures were anciently kept, and state prisoners confined. 7 m. SE. Rakonitz.

Purgatty, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 40 m. NW. Vizniagram.

Purgot, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 35 miles W. Ardenelle.

Purgow, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 25 miles ENE. Basseen.

Purgstall, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Scheibs.

Purification, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco. 8 m. S. Compostella Nuova. Long. 105. 46. W. Lat. 19. 58. N.

Purki, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles N. Ramgur.

Purling, see *St. Barbe*.

Purmall, a town of Hindoostan. 15 m. WSW. Allahabad.

Purmerent, a town of North Holland, on a brook of the same name, governed by a council, bailey, and burgomasters. This town had a voice in the assembly of the states. 10 miles N. Amsterdam, 13 SE. Almacr. Long. 4. 46. E. Lat. 52. 33. N.

Purmerent Island, a small island near the coast of Java, on which is an hospital for the use of the diseased poor of Batavia.

Purmerent, a small island situated in a large bay on the north coast of New Guinea. Long. 135. 12. E. Lat. 2. 16. S.

Purnah, see *Pannah*.

Purneah, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Morung, on the east by Dinagepour, on the south by Rajemal, and on the west by Bahar; about 80 miles long from north-east to south-west, and 70 from north-west to south-east. The capital bears the same name.

Purneah, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar, on a river which runs into the Ganges. 122 miles E. Patna, 200 N. Calcutta. Long. 87. 40. E. Lat. 25. 48. N.

Purnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 7 miles SE. Iglau.

Purrungur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Billa. 20 miles SE. Billa.

Purroonah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles E. Gooracpour. Long. 84. 17. E. Lat. 26. 57. N.

Purruah, a small circar of Bengal, about 16 miles in circumference. North of Mauldah.

Purruah, a town of Bengal, and chief town of a circar of the same name. 26 m. ESE. Burdwan. Long. 88. 25. E. Lat. 25. 4. N.

Pursah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles NW. Chuprah.

Pursaummah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles E. Durbungah.

Pursottumpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles WSW. Arrah.

Pursoyah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles WSW. Gayah.

Pursur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 13 miles N. Mahomdy.

Puruz, a river which rises in the archbishopric of La Plata, about Lat. 17. 20. and is first called *Rio Beni*; it afterwards takes the name of *Anaru-Mayu* or *The Serpent*: from Lat. 12. its course is not determined

till it comes to Lat. 6. S.; after which it takes the name of *Puruz*, and runs into the Amazons. Long. 45. 6. W. Lat. 3. 44. S. Its whole course is northerly about 800 miles.

Purwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 14 miles S. Sealcot.

Purysburg, or *Purrysburg*, a town of South-Carolina, on the east side of the river Savannah. It has its name from Monsieur Purry, a gentleman of Neuchâtel, who being encouraged by the government both in England and Carolina, undertook to settle a colony of Switzers here. 64 miles WSW. Charlestown. Long. 81. 12. W. Lat. 32. 23. N.

Pusa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles E. Hajypour.

Pusback, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 12 miles S. Culmbach.

Puschenga, a river of Russia, which rises in Lake Urus, in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Pinega near Kevrol.

Puschiava, a town of the Helvetic Republic, in the Grisons, which gives name to one of the jurisdictions ceded by the duke of Milan, in the year 1436. The inhabitants are of both religions, but the greater number are Roman Catholics. The town is situated three miles north from a lake which abounds in fish, and to which it gives name. 17 miles WSW. Bormio, 20 E. Chiavenna.

Puschiao, a lake of Switzerland. 14 m. SW. Bormio.

Puschima, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 40 miles NNE. Bielozerfk.

Pusheng, see *Kooshinje*.

Pusting, a town of Hungary, on the Waag. 8 miles NNW. Leopoldstadt.

Pustomerz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 16 miles ENE. Brunn.

Pustozirsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the Petchora. Long. 51. 14. E. Lat. 67. 15. N.

Putcola, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Sea of Marmora, 16 miles W. Artaki, in the province of Natolia.

Pusula, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 37 m. NNW. Helsingfors.

Putala, see *Pateli*.

Patawatames, or *Poutootamies*, Indians of North-America, who inhabit a district between Joseph's River and Detroit.

Putange, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles NW. Argentan.

Putao, a town on the south coast of the island of Luzon. Long. 123. 28. E. Lat. 13. 6. S.

Putaux, a town of France. 3 m. W. Paris.

Putbus, a town and fort of the island of Rugen. 5 miles S. Bergen.

Pulcabary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 45 miles SE. Moorshedabad.

Putelam, or *Portabon*, a town on the west coast of the island of Ceylon. 45 miles NW. Candi.

Putemabry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 16 miles N. Kishenagur.

Putekaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Etmealand. 6 m. SW. Frawenburg.

Puti, or *Poti*, a town of the principality of Guriel, at the mouth of the Rione, on the Black Sea. 35 miles Gonieh, 80 WSW. Cotatis. *Long.* 41. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. N.

Putlose, or *Pullor*, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 4 miles NW. Oldenburg.

Putignano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 33 miles SE. Bari.

Putioli, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the Sem. 72 m. WSW. Kursk. *Long.* 34. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Putlach, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Wient, near Gossweinstein.

Putlach, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles E. Gossweinstein.

Putlitz, or *Pudlitz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Mark of Prenzitz. 10 miles N. Perleberg, 62 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Putna, a town of Moldavia. 32 miles W. Suczava.

Putna, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Milcow, at Focfani. In 1789, the Turks were defeated near this river by the Austrians and Russians.

Putney, a village of England, in Surry; on the right bank of the Thames, with a bridge across to Fulham. In 1647, Cromwell made it his head-quarters, when the councils were held round the communion-table. At this place was born Thomas Cromwell, the son of a blacksmith, who rose to the first offices in the kingdom, and was created Earl of Essex, by Henry VIII. and ended his life on a scaffold. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2428. 4 m. WSW. London.

Putney, a town of the state of Vermont, on the bank of the Connecticut.

Putnok, a town of Hungary. 36 miles WNW. Tokay.

Putt, or *Pitne*, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 8 miles SW. Stralsund.

Putrine, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 6 miles W. Paffenheim.

Puttan Sumnaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. Near this town was a famous pagoda, very much frequented by devotees from all parts of Hindoostan. This town and temple were taken in the year 1022, by Mahmood king of Ghizni, and plundered of immense riches. In the temple a large statue was found, which on being broken in pieces, was found filled with precious stones. The Hindoos believed that the souls of the deceased went to this place to be transferred to other bodies. 80 miles S.

Noanagur, 30 NW. Diu. *Long.* 69. 40. E. *Lat.* 21. 1. N.

Putten, a small island of Holland, in the Meuse, east of Voorn.

Putterabee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 27 miles ENE. Gohud.

Puttyram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 18 miles ESE. Dinagepour.

Putuay, a small island on the coast of Bengal. *Long.* 89. 28. E. *Lat.* 22. 41. N.

Putumayo, a river of South-America, which rises about 80 miles to the south of Popayan; runs easterly, a little inclining to the south, about 300 miles; when, being joined by a branch of the Caquet, it takes the name of Ica, and after a course of south-east about 200 miles it joins the river of the Amazons, in *Long.* 50. 40. W. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Putumayo, a town of South-America, in the government of Popayan, on a river of the same name. 50 miles E. Pasto.

Putujury, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SSW. Silhet.

Putzig, see *Pauzk*.

Puwiglio, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 9 miles NE. Parma.

Puxuanairo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 25 miles NW. Mechoacan.

Puy Belliard, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 18 miles NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Puy Casquier, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 9 miles NE. Auch, 12 SSE. Lectoure.

Puy de Dôme, a mountain of France, which gives name to a department, in which it is situated, near Clermont en Ferrand. 810 toises in height.

Puy de Dôme, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Allier, on the east by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the south by the departments of the Cantal and Upper Loire, and on the west by the departments of the Correze and the Creuse. About 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. This department is composed of the heretofore province of Auvergne. Clermont-en-Ferrand is the capital.

Puy l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 14 miles W. Cahors, 17 SSW. Gourdon.

Puy le Garde, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 15 miles NE. Montauban.

Puy Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 8 miles NE. Lezoux.

Puy Laurens, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 m. SE. Quillan.

Puy Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 m. SE. Lavaur.

Puy Marin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 17 m. N. St. Gaudens.

Puy Miellan, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles E. Marmande.

Puy Miral, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles E. Agen.

Puy Moisson, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 15 miles S. Digne.

Puy Notre Dame, or *Puy en Anjou*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 10 miles SW. Saumur, 12 ESE. Vihiers.

Puy de la Poix, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 18 miles E. Clermont.

Puy la Roque, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 17 miles NE. Montauban, 14 SSE. Cahors.

Puy St Martin, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles S. Crest, 11 NE. Motelimart.

Puy Val d'Or, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 10 miles NW. Montlouis.

Puy en Velay, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Loire, on a small river near the Loire. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop; it has a considerable trade, especially in lace: the number of inhabitants is about 14,000. 38 miles SW. Lyons, 40 NNE. Mende. *Long.* 3. 57. E. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

Puycerdà, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne, surrounded with walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. This town was taken by the French republicans in the year 1794. 19 miles ENE. Urgel, 45 NW. Gerona. *Long.* 1. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 30. N.

Puyo, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 9 miles SW. Aire.

Puzzalo, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, near the south coast of the island. 12 miles SW. Noto, 10 S. Modica.

Pwllhely, a seaport town of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 20 miles SSW. Caernarvon, 243 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 18. W. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Puzzling Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 74. 28. W. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Puzzuoli, see *Pozzuoli*.

Pyapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles E. Bahar.

Pybolowo, a town of Lithuania. 25 m. E. Minsk.

Pye's Islands, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west

coast of North-America. The southernmost of Pye's Islands, in several points of view, forms a very conspicuous peak, and although not remarkable for its great height, yet from its singular appearance, it is not easily to be mistaken in this neighbourhood, as it descends with great regularity from its summit to the water's edge; its south extremity is situated, *Long.* 210. 21. E. *Lat.* 59. 19. N.

Pyha, a large lake of Sweden, in the province of Savolax, situated to the north-east of Lake Saima, with which it communicates.

Pyha, a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at Brahestad.

Pyhajocki, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, near the sea coast. 10 miles SSW. Brahestad.

Pyhajarvi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 34 miles NW. Helsingfors.

Pyhamaa, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, on a peninsula of the coast of Finland. *Long.* 21. 12. E. *Lat.* 69. 59. N.

Pykehaus, a town of Bengal. 52 miles SE. Pucculoe.

Pyla, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 48 miles N. Posen.

Pyla, a river of England, in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Olwy, 2 miles NE. Ufk.

Pylau, a town of Prussia. 18 miles S. Königberg.

Pyle Rudhar, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 32 miles S. Reshid.

Pylstart, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 6 miles in circumference, discovered by Tasman, in 1643. This island is more conspicuous in height than circuit, having in it two lofty hills which seem separated from each other by a low valley. Mau-relle called this island *La Sola*. *Long.* 175. 59. W. *Lat.* 22. 22. S.

Pymatuning, a town of Pennsylvania. 23 miles WSW. Fort Franklin.

Pyng, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 18 miles S. Daraporum.

Pyramids, rocks in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of the island of Myfol. *Long.* 130. 59. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. S.

Pyrbau, a town of Bavaria, and capital of a lordship united to Salzburg. 13 miles SE. Nuremberg, 7 NW. Freyenstatt.

Pyrenées, mountains which form the boundaries between France and Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 200 miles in length, and, where widest, 100 in breadth, but under different names, and in a variety of branches. Over these mountains there are only five passages from one country to the other, the three principal of which are from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz; from Pamplona to St. Jean de Luz; and from Jonquira to Perpignan. These mountains yield great quap-

ties of timber for shipping, which is conveyed, by means of the Ebro and other streams, to the sea, with abundance of pitch and tar. The Pyrenées give name to three of the French departments.

Pyrenées, (Eastern, Department of,) one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Arriege and the Aude, on the east by the Mediterranean, on the south and west by Spain; about 58 miles from east to west, and from 18 to 25 from north to south. This tract was heretofore the province of Roussillon. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenées, (Lower, Department of,) one of the divisions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Landes and Gers, on the east by the department of the Upper Pyrenées, on the south by Spain, and on the west by the sea. 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It is composed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gascony. Pau is the capital.

Pyrenées, (Upper, Department of,) one of the divisions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Gers, on the east by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the south by Spain, and on the west by the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 53 miles in length, and from 25 to 38 in breadth; a small district towards the north is scarcely more than 7 miles in breadth. This department is composed chiefly of the province of Bigorre. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrgo, a seaport town on the south-east coast of the island of Santorin. *Long.* 25. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

Pyritz, see *Piritz*.

Pymont, a town of Germany, and capital of the county so called, situated near some celebrated mineral springs, of a vinous acid taste, well known all over Europe and America. The citadel of Pymont is fortified with a broad ditch, high ramparts, subterraneous passages and vaults. The old citadel, which was first founded in the year 1526, was pulled down in 1706, and a new one erected in its stead. The citadel was taken in the year 1630, by the bishop of Paderborn, after a siege of ten months; and in 1633, by the Swedes, after a siege of two months; as also again in 1636, by the Imperialists; and in 1646, by the Swedes. 12 miles SW. Hameln, 50 E. Munster. *Long.* 9. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Pymont, a county and principality of Germany, bounded on the north by the principality of Calenberg, on the east by Wolfenbüttele and Calenberg, on the south by Wolfenbüttele, and on the west by the county of Lippe; about 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The lower part of the county is a beautiful and pleasant valley, watered by the Emmer. This county came to the house of Waldeck, in the year 1625. The annual revenues are estimated at 30,000 rix-dollars, which principally arise from the springs and salt-works. The matricular assessment was 14 florins, and it was taxed to the Imperial chamber 17 rix-dollars, 78 kruitzers.

Pyrrstein, a town of Austria. 10 miles NW. Lintz, 22 E. Passau.

Pzinenin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 12 miles E. Jung Buntzel.

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QUACKENBRUCK, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck, on the river Hase, which runs through it in seven different channels, that unite in two below the town. 20 miles N. Osnabruck, 38 SW. Bremen. *Long.* 8. 1. E. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Quadendorf, a town of the territory of Dantzic. 3 miles E. Dantzic.

Quadra and Vancouver's Island, the island of Nootka, so called in compliment to Signor Quadra, the Spanish commander at Nootka Sound, and Captain Vancouver, who expected to have received possession of that settlement in 1792.

Quadrata, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 5 miles NW. Ruvo.

Quadrella, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 20 miles ENE. Naples.

Quaernes, a town of Norway. 55 miles N. Romsdal.

Quabu, a district of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the kingdom of Acambou.

Quakertown, a post-town of Pennsylvania: 20 miles NE. Philadelphia.

Quaicha, a town of Africa, in Senaar. 38 miles ESE. Giellim.

Quaku, or **Quaqua**, a district of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Qualatche, a town of the state of Georgia. 40 miles WNW. Tugelo.

Quabo, a town on the north-east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 40. E. *Lat.* 2. 45. N.

Quabuga, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 18 miles NW. Sabi.

Quam, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim. 68 miles N. Drontheim.

Quam-tom, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan. 15 m. NE. Tchéou-hiong.

Quan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 22 miles W. Tong-tchang.

Quanamora, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the banks of the Scherbro, said

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to contain 5000 families. *Long.* 10. 15. W. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Quang-ling, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 15 miles WSW. Ouei.

Quang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 35 miles N. Tchao-king.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li. 212 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 29. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Quang-pung, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 17 miles NW. Tay-ming.

Quang-si, a province of China, bounded on the north-west by Setchuen, on the north-east by Hou-quang, on the south and south-east by Quang-tong, on the south-west by Tonkin, and on the west by Yunnan; about 360 miles from east to west, and 230 from north to south. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces; however, it is so abundant in rice, that it supplies, for six months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which, without this assistance, could not subsist. As the mountains with which it is covered, especially towards the north, abound with mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin, the governor of one of the cities of the first class presented, some years ago, a memorial to the emperor, in which he proposed a plan for preventing the inconveniences that might result from the working of these mines. He mentioned, among other things, that the people of the country had offered to open them at their own charges, and to admit no one to work in them who had not a patent from his mandarin, and who could not procure four sureties to answer for his good behaviour. The emperor, having read this memorial, referred it for examination to the hou-pou, or court of finances. This sovereign tribunal, after mature deliberation,

approved of the plan, but insisted that, according to what had been practised formerly upon a like occasion, 40 per cent. should be given to the emperor, and five per cent. to the officers and soldiers who presided over the works; the prince afterwards reserved to himself the gold-mines, and caused them to be opened at his own expence. A very singular tree grows in this province: instead of pith it contains a soft pulp, which yields a kind of flour: the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Besides parrots, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. This province contains twelve towns of the first class, and eighty of the second and third. The number of inhabitants is by Sir George Staunton estimated at 10,000,000. Kouei-ling is the capital.

Quang-ichang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 28 miles S. Ouei.

Quang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, called by the Europeans *Canton*. See *Canton*.

Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China; it is bounded on the north-east by Fo-kien, on the north by Kiang-si, on the west by Quang-si and the kingdom of Tonquin; the rest is washed by the sea. The country is diversified with plains and mountains, and the land is so fertile that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fertility of the soil supply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleasures of life: it furnishes gold, precious stones, silk, pearls, eagle-wood, tin, quicksilver, sugar, copper, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great request. Besides a great many of the fruits of Europe, and of those which grow in the Indies, it produces several which are peculiar to itself. All the coasts abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of oysters, crabs, and tortoises of an immense size: of their shells the Chinese make several kinds of toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raised in this province: the particular care and industry employed by the Chinese in breeding them have multiplied them here exceedingly; they hatch their eggs in ovens or dung-hills; but it does not appear that they have received this custom from Egypt. They load a great number of small barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the sea-shore, where at low water these fowls find shrimps, oysters, and other kinds of shell-fish. These small fleets generally go in company, and the ducks soon mix together on the shore, but when night approaches, they are collected together by only beating on a basin: they immediately form themselves into different flocks, and

each returns to the vessel it belongs to. The Chinese have the secret of salting large quantities of their flesh in such a manner as to lose nothing of its original flavour; they are also acquainted with the art of salting their eggs by covering them with a coat of clay mixed with salt: were they steeped in brine it would not penetrate through the pores of the shell; but observation has taught the Chinese that clay alone, impregnated with salt, has this property. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure, and the people are robust and healthy. They are very industrious, and it must be allowed that they possess in an eminent degree the talent of imitation: if they are only shewn any of our European works, they execute others like them with the most surprising exactness. This province suffered much during the civil wars; but at present it is one of the most flourishing in the empire; and as it is at a great distance from court, its government is one of the most important. The viceroy of it has also the command of Quang-si, and resides at Chao-king, in order that he may more readily expedite his orders to either of these provinces. This governor always keeps a certain number of troops, properly posted, to check the incursions of robbers and pirates, who, without this precaution, might multiply so much as to hurt and interrupt trade: for this reason a great number of fortresses (the greater part of which are cities provided with numerous garrisons) have been built along the coasts, and in the interior parts of the country. This province is divided into ten districts, which contain 10 cities of the first class, and 84 of the second and third. The number of inhabitants is by Sir George Staunton estimated at 21,000,000. Canton, or Quang-tcheou, is the capital.

Quang-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-si. 30 miles S. Tfuén.

Quang-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Kialing. 50 m. N. Pao-king.

Quano, a town of Japan, on the island of Nippon, on the south coast. 70 miles E. Meaco. Long. 136. 14. E. Lat. 35. 18. N.

Quanneford, a bay on the west coast of West Greenland. Long. 48. 5. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Quantalla, an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaire, celebrated for a silver idol, to which the neighbouring kings send presents, and offer sacrifices.

Quan-tao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong. 25 miles WNW. Tong-tchang.

Quan-tchang, a town of China, in Chan-tong. 13 miles N. Po.

Quantock Hills, a ridge of hills of Eng-

land, in Somersetshire, about twelve miles in length, extending from four miles north of Taunton almost to the Bristol Channel.

Quan-tson, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 32 miles S. Chun-te.

Quannse, a town of United America, in the Tennessee government. *Long.* 84. 28. W. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Quapa, a town of Louisiana, at the conflux of the Akanfas with the Mississippi. *Long.* 91. 23. W. *Lat.* 33. 48. N.

Quarantaria, a mountain of Palestine, between Jerusalem and Jericho, which they say is the mountain on which our LORD was tempted by the devil, and is, according to Mr. Maundrel, as St. Matthew styles it, *an exceeding high mountain*, and in its ascent not only difficult but dangerous.

Quaritz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. 8 miles W. Gros-Glogaus, 22 E. Sagan.

Quarken, or *Querken*, a cluster of small islands, in the gulf of Bothnia, near the east coast. *Long.* 21. E. *Lat.* 63. 16. N.

Quarlesville, a town of Virginia. 60 miles SSW. Richmond.

Quarnero, or *Cornero*, (*Gulf of*), a part of the Adriatic, between Istria and Morlachia, anciently called *Sinus Flanaticus*. It is subject to sudden storms and hurricanes, which render its navigation dangerous.

Quarnamala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 23 miles S. Wexio.

Quarré les Tombes, a town of France, in department of the Yonne. 6 m. S. Avallon.

Quarto, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Elbro. 6 miles SE. Saragossa.

Quarto dell Torri, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 12 miles W. Salpe.

Quarto, he, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 12 miles W. Salpe.

Quarryhead, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Aberdeenshire. 6 m. W. Fraserburg. *Long.* 2. 4. W. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Quas, see *Keish*.

Quasse, a town of Africa, in Benin. *Long.* 3. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

Quatcheon, a town of Asia, in the country of Hami. 33 miles E. Tche-tcheou. *Long.* 94. 27. E. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

Quatre Facardins, Les, four small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Mons. Bougainville, in 1768. *Long.* 140. 30. W. *Lat.* 18. 40. S.

Quatro Case, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 17 m. SE. Mantua.

Quatrol, a small island in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Camboja. *Long.* 103. 25. E. *Lat.* 10. 13. N.

Quatros, Coronados, Los, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606. *Lat.* 18. 40. S.

Queaga, a town of Pegu, on the Ava. 18 miles S. Lundfey.

Queaux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 21 miles SE. Poitiers.

Quebec, a city of North-America, and capital of Canada, situated on the river St. Laurence, where it is joined by the river St. Charles, founded by the French, in the year 1608. The basin is very spacious, being sufficient to contain 100 sail of men of war of the line. The river St. Laurence, which is about twelve miles wide above the town, here shrinks itself at once to the breadth of a single mile, and on this account the city was called Quebec, which in the language of the Indians of that country signifies a shrinking or growing narrower. The harbour, which faces the town, is safe and commodious, and the water about 25 fathoms deep. At the time when the city was founded, the tide reached the foot of the rock; but since that time the river has sunk so far that a large spot of ground is left dry, and on this a large suburb is built, called the *Lower Town*, which stands at the foot of a rocky precipice, about forty-eight feet high. The houses in the Lower Town are of stone, strong, well-built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants for the convenience of their trade, which is very considerable. The fortifications are far from being regular; though the place, from its situation is capable of making a stout defence, if attacked by ships from the river, as their guns cannot injure the works of the Upper Town, while they themselves must suffer greatly from the cannon and bombs from these lofty ramparts. The Lower Town is defended by a platform, flanked with two bastions, which at high water and spring-tides are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery, and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these works are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the Upper from the Lower Town, extends itself and continues with a bold and steep front a considerable way to the westward, along the river St. Laurence. The Upper Town is also well built, and abounds with noble edifices, as churches and palaces. But the noblest structure of the whole is the palace, where the governor resides, where was the grand council of the colony, while Quebec was in the hands of the French, and where all the royal stores are deposited. Besides the Lower Town above-mentioned, there is another beyond the Upper Town, situated on the banks of the river St. Charles, and the environs are decorated with country seats, &c. The castle stands on the brow of a rugged hill, about forty fathoms above

the town; but is an irregular fortification, having only two bastions, and no ditch towards the city. Besides these there are also several other small fortifications scattered here and there. Though the principal structures are in the Upper Town, from its being originally the only place, yet the Lower Town has greatly the advantage, the former standing so very bleak that the cold is double to what it is in the latter. Besides this, the Lower Town has plenty of water, which is sometimes scarce in the Upper Town. In the year 1711, an attempt was made by the English and Americans, under the command of Brigadier Hill, to surprize Quebec, but it proved abortive; and it remained in possession of the French till the year 1759, when it was taken by the English, under the command of the brave General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763, it was ceded with the rest of Canada to the conquerors. In the year 1776, the Americans made an unsuccessful attempt against this city, with the loss of about 700 men, and their commander Mr. Montgomery. *Long.* 71. 10. *W. Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Queçala, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 105 miles SSE. St. Luis de Potofi.

Queda, a city and seaport on the west coast of the peninsula of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom, tributary to Siam, with a good harbour, situated at the mouth of a river that will admit a vessel of 12 or 14 feet water on the springs over the bar, which is gravel and mud. The town contains about 400 houses, inhabited by Chinese and Malays. The environs are agreeable and fertile, the woods abound in elephants and other animals, and in some places are mines of lead, which supply large quantities of those metals for exportation to Hindostan, Arabia, and Persia. The government is monarchical, under a Malay Mahomedan prince, who, like many other Malay princes, engrosses almost the whole foreign trade of the port, excepting that of an annual Chinese junk, which pays a certain sum only as duty, and then has leave to trade freely with the inhabitants. This junk imports immense quantities of coarse China-ware, thin iron pans, and many other articles from that country, and exports biche de mer, called swallow, shark's fins, edible bird's nests, rattans, tin, rice, dammer, tortoise-shell, deer's skins and sinews, bullocks and buffalo's hides and horns, jerked beef, and many other coarse articles. At Queda there is great plenty of rice, bullocks, buffaloes, and poultry; but not such abundance of fruit and vegetables as at Acheen. The territory of Queda is a flat country, favourable for the cultivation of rice; a hill north

of the town and inland, called the *Elephant*, favours the navigator's approach; also the small islands called *Peers*, 20 miles west of the bar, covered with trees, and good regular mud foundings, a great way off, even by night, indicate the distance to the mariner. 300 miles ENE. Acheen. *Long.* 100. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

Quede, see *Kede*.

Quedenau, a town of Prussia, in Samland. 3 miles N. Königsberg.

Quedlinburg, a princely abbey, situated on a hill, near the town of Quedlinburg. This abbey was founded betwixt the years 932 and 936, by King Henry I. and enriched with farther endowments by his consort Matilda; but in 937, and in the following years, it received other donations from the emperor Otho I. In 1539, it embraced Lutheranism, and by several formal acts and oaths is bound to the maintenance of that religion. It consisted lately of four dignitaries, viz. of the lady abbess and three others, who were distinguished by the title of provost, dean, and canon. The assentiment to a Roman month was 52 florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar, 81 rix-dollars 18 krutizers. Anciently the house of Ascania, or Anhalt, held the patronage or government of Quedlinburg as a fief from the abbey. On the failure of the electors of Saxony of this house, in the year 1420, the town of its own nomination committed itself to the patronage of the bishop of Halberstadt; but the Elector Ernest, and Duke Albert of Saxony, brothers to the abbess Hedwiga, in 1477, by force, reduced it again under the dominion of their sister, who, in return, conferred the patronage and upper jurisdiction on her brothers as a male fief. The government of the abbey continued hereditary in the house of Saxony, by which it was at length transferred to the house of Brandenburg, for the sum of 300,000 rix-dollars; and thus the hereditary or lower jurisdiction was all that remained to the abbess. By virtue of the agreement concluded in 1574, betwixt the elector Augustus and the abbess Elizabeth, no abbess nor any other dignity is to be chosen without the knowledge of the patron or against his consent. In 1802, the abbey and its revenues were voted to the King of Prussia, as an indemnity; and by the treaty of Tilsit transferred to the kingdom of Westphalia.

Quedlinburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the Bode, which divides it into Old and New Town. There are several churches, an hospital, and a college. King Henry I. began to build, and at the same time to fortify this town, in the year 920, on his being elected king of the Germans. In 937, the emperor Otho I. conferred the town and imperial

palace on the abbey. In 1326, the Old Town, of its own authority, put itself under the protection of the Bishop of Halberstadt, and contrary to the will of the abbess, acceded to the Hanse confederacy. But in 1477, being maltreated by the elector Ernest and duke Albert of Saxony, it was reduced to the subjection of the abbess, and its constitution changed. In 1583, a conference was held here betwixt the dukes of Saxony and the palatinate of Brandenburg. Most of the villages belonging to the abbey have been utterly destroyed by war. 20 miles W. Bernburg, 7 SSE. Halberstadt. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Quedlitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 4 miles S. Wartenburg.

Queechy, a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut at Hartland.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, on the river Patuxen. 13 miles SW. Annapolis.

Queen Ann, a county of Maryland, on the side of the Chesapeake, containing 14,857 inhabitants, including 6317 slaves.

Queenborough, a town of England, situated at the west end of the island of Sheppey, in the mouth of the Medway. This place was first made a borough by Edward III. who rebuilt a castle; this castle was standing in the year 1629, but has since been demolished. Queenborough sends two members to parliament. The principal support to Queenborough is the oyster fishery. 15 miles ENE. Rochester, 45 E. London. *Long.* 0. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

Queenborough, a town of South-Carolina, on the west side of the Great Pedee River. 76 miles NNE. Charlestown. *Long.* 79. 12. W. *Lat.* 33. 58. N.

Queen Camel, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, once a large town with two weekly markets; but a great part of it was destroyed by fire about two centuries past, since which it has never recovered itself. 5 miles NE. Ivelchester.

Queen Catherine's Foreland, the north-east point of Terra del Fuego, at the east entrance into the Straits of Magellan, discovered by Frobisher, in 1576.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the south-east extremity of New Caledonia. *Long.* 167. 14. E. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, the south-west point of New-Hanover, in the Eastern Indian Sea; so called by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767. It is a high bluff point, and the land about remarkable for a great number of little hummocks or hills. *Long.* 148. 27. E. *Lat.* 2. 29. S.

Queen Charlotte's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about six miles long and one broad, discovered in the year 1767, by Capt. Wallis; Mr. Furneaux, Capt. Wallis's

lieutenant, with a mate and 20 men, landed and staid some days to obtain water; he describes it as sandy and level, full of trees, without underwood, abounding with scurvygrafs. The canoes appeared to be about 30 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 3½ deep. Two of these being brought along side of each other, were fastened together at the distance of about three feet asunder by cross beams, passing from the larboard gunwhale of one, to the starboard gunwhale of the other, in the middle and near to each end. The inhabitants of this island were of a middle stature, and dark complexion, with long black hair, which hung loose over their shoulders. The men were well made, and the women handsome. Their clothes were a kind of coarse cloth or matting, which was fastened about their middle, and seemed capable of being brought up round their shoulders. The people who had resided on shore, saw no appearance of metal of any kind, but several tools which were made of shells and stones, sharpened and fitted into handles, like adzes, chisels, and awls. They saw several canoes building, which are formed of planks, sewed together, and fastened to several small timbers, that pass transversely along the bottom and up the sides. They saw several repositories of the dead, in which the body was left to putrify under a canopy, and not put into the ground. Captain Wallis, when he sailed, left an union jack flying upon the island, with the ship's name, the time of being here, and an account of taking possession of this place, and Whit Sunday Island, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, cut on a piece of wood, and in the bark of several trees. They also left some hatchets, nails, glass bottles, beads, shillings, sixpences, and halfpence, as presents to the natives, and an atonement for the disturbance they had given them. *Long.* 138. 4. W. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands discovered by Captain Carteret, in the year 1767, consisting of Egmont's Island or New Guernsey, Lord's Howe's Island or New Jersey, and several others. Captain Carteret sent a cutter with the master and a party of men on shore, to cultivate a friendship with the natives, but a quarrel ensued, in which many Indians were killed, and on the side of the English, the master and three of the seamen were wounded by the arrows of the Indians, and soon after died of their wounds. All this evidently arose from the misconduct of the master; for, according to the report of the survivors, the Indians behaved with the greatest confidence and friendship till he gave them just cause of offence, by ordering the people that were with him, who had been regaled in one of their houses, to cut down a cocoa-nut tree,

and insisting upon the execution of his order, notwithstanding the displeasure which the Indians strongly expressed upon the occasion; as soon as the tree fell, all of them except one, who seemed to be a person of authority, went away; and in a short time a great number of them were observed to draw together into a body among the trees, by a midshipman, who was one of the party that were on shore, and who immediately acquainted the master with what he had seen, and told him that from the behaviour of the people he imagined an attack was intended; that the master made light of the intelligence, and instead of repairing immediately to the boat, as he was urged to do, fired one of his pistols at a mark; that the Indian, who had till that time continued with them, then left them abruptly, and joined the body in the wood; that the master, even after this, by an insatiation that is altogether unaccountable, continued to trifle away his time on shore, and did not attempt to recover the boat till the attack was begun. Captain Carteret, being desirous to get in some water, veered the ship close to the shore, but was himself induced to order several shot to be fired, by which many of the Indians seem to have been killed before he could attain his purpose. This happened on the 15th of August. Captain Carteret, in the account of his voyage, says, "Hitherto, though I had been long ill of an inflammatory and bilious disorder, I had been able to keep the deck; but this evening, the symptoms became so much more threatening that I could keep up no longer, and I was for some time afterwards confined to my bed. The master was dying of the wounds he received in his quarrel with the Indians; the lieutenant also was very ill; the gunner and thirty of my men incapable of duty, among whom were seven of the most vigorous and healthy, that had been wounded with the master, and three of them mortally; and there was no hope of obtaining such refreshments as we most needed in this place. These were discouraging circumstances, and not only put an end to my hopes of prosecuting the voyage farther to the southward, but greatly dispirited the people. Except myself, the master, and the lieutenant, there was nobody on board capable of navigating the ship home; the master was known to be a dying man, and the recovery of myself and the lieutenant was very doubtful. I would, however, have made a farther effort to obtain refreshments here, if I had been furnished with any toys, iron, tools, or cutlery wares, which might have enabled me to recover the good-will of the natives, and establish a traffic with them for such necessaries as they could have furnished us with; but I had no such articles, and but very few others fit for an Indian trade, and

not being in a condition to risk the loss of any more of the few men who were capable of doing duty, I weighed anchor at break of day, on Monday the 17th, and stood along shore for that part of the island to which I had sent the cutter. To this island I had given the name of *Egmont Island*, in honour of the Earl; it certainly is the same to which the Spaniards have given the name of *Santa Cruz*, as appears by the accounts which their writers have given of it, and I called the place in which we had lain *Swallow Bay*. About 10 miles west from Swallow Bay is a small island, near the coast, called *Portland's Island*, and still farther west the bay where the cutter had been attacked by the Indians, to which, for that reason, we gave the name of *Bloody Bay*. In this bay is a small rivulet of fresh water, and here we saw many houses regularly built; close to the water-side stood one much longer than any of the rest, which seemed to be a kind of common hall, or council-house, and was neatly built and thatched. This was the building in which our people had been received, who were on shore here with the master, and they told me that both the sides and floor were lined with a kind of fine matting, and a great number of arrows, made up into bundles, were hung up in it ready for use. They told me also, that at this place there were many fine gardens or plantations, which they enclosed by a fence of stone, and planted with cocoa-nut trees, bananas, plantains, yams, and other vegetables; the cocoa-nut trees we saw from the ship, in great numbers among the houses of the village. About three miles to the westward of this town we saw another of considerable extent, in the front of which, next to the water-side, there was a breast-work of stone, about four feet six inches high, not in a straight line, but in angles like a fortification; and there is great reason to suppose, from the weapons of those people, and their military courage, which must in a great measure be the effect of habit, that they have frequent wars among themselves. As we proceeded westward from this place, we found, at the distance of two or three miles, a small bight, forming a kind of small bay, in which a river empties itself. This river we called *Granville's River*, and to the westward of it is a point, to which we gave the name of *Ferrars's Point*. From this point the land forms a large bay, and near it is a town of great extent, which seemed to swarm like a bee-hive; an incredible multitude came out of it as the ship passed by, holding something in their hands which looked like a wisp of green grass, with which they seemed to stroke each other, at the same time dancing or running in a ring. About seven miles to the westward of Point Ferrars, is another that was called *Carteret's Point*,

from which a reef of rocks, that appears above water, runs out to the distance of about a cable's length. Upon this point we saw a large canoe, with an awning or shade built over it, and a little to the westward another large town, fronted like the last; here also the people thronged to the beach as the ship was passing, and performed the same kind of circular dance. After a little time, they launched several canoes, and made towards us; upon which we lay to, that they might have time to come up, and we conceived great hopes that we should prevail upon them to come on board; but when they came near enough to have a more distinct view of us, they lay upon their paddles and gazed at us, but seemed to have no design of advancing farther, and therefore we made sail, and left them behind us. The inhabitants of Egmont island are extremely nimble, vigorous, and active, and seem to be as well qualified to live in the water as upon the land, for they were in and out of their canoes almost every minute. The canoes that came out against us from the west end of the island might probably, upon occasion, carry about a dozen men, though three or four manage them with amazing dexterity; we saw, however, others of a large size upon the beach with awnings or shades over them. We got two of their bows, and a bundle of their arrows, from a canoe; and with these weapons they do execution at an incredible distance. One of them went through the boat's washboard, and dangerously wounded a midshipman in the thigh. Their arrows were pointed with flint, and we saw among them no appearance of any metal. The country in general is woody and mountainous, with many vallies internixed; several small rivers flow from the interior part of the country into the sea, and there are many harbours upon the coast."

Long. 163. 30. to 165. 10. E. *Lat.* 9. 50. to 11. 20. S.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America, the largest 170 miles long, and from 10 to 60 broad. There are three principal, besides many smaller; the largest is of a triangular shape. Captain Cook, when he passed these islands, thought them to be a part of the continent. Capt. Dixon first discovered them to be islands in 1787, and called them *Queen-Charlotte's Islands*. Captain Gray, of the United States, visited them in 1789, and examined them with attention, and found several ports and harbours. He called them *Washington's Islands*. *Long.* 131. 10 to 133. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. to 54. 26. N.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at the north end of the southern island of New Zealand, where Captain Cook erected a post with an union flag, and took possession of

the country in the name and for the use of King George III. In sailing either in or out of the sound with little wind, attention must be had to the tides, which flow about nine or ten o'clock, at the full and change of the moon, and rise and fall between seven and eight feet perpendicularly. The flood comes in through the strait from the south-east, and sets strongly over the north-west head, and the reef that lies off it; the ebb sets with still greater rapidity to the south-east, over upon the rocks and islands that lie off the south-east head. The variation of the compass we found from good observation to be 13 degrees 5 minutes east. The land about this sound, which is of such a height that it may be seen at the distance of 60 miles, consists wholly of high hills and deep vallies, well stored with a variety of excellent timber, fit for all purposes except masts, for which it is too hard and heavy. The sea abounds with a variety of fish, so that without going out of the cove where they lay, the *Endeavour's* crew caught every day, with the seine and hooks and lines, a quantity sufficient to serve the whole ship's company; and along the shore were found plenty of shags, and a few other species of wild fowl, which those who have lived long upon salt provisions, will not think despicable food. The number of inhabitants scarcely exceeds 400; and they live dispersed along the shores, where the food consisting of fish and fern roots is most easily procured; for no cultivated ground was seen. Upon any appearance of danger, they retire to their Hippias, or forts. The little traffic we had with them was wholly for fish, and indeed they had scarcely any thing else to dispose of. They seemed, however, to have some knowledge of iron, which the inhabitants of some other parts had not; for they willingly took nails for their fish, and sometimes seemed to prefer it to any thing else that we could offer, which had not always been the case. They were at first very fond of paper; but when they found it was spoiled by being wet, they would not take it; neither did they set much value upon the cloth of Otaheite; but English broad cloth and red kersey were in high estimation; which shewed that they had sense enough to appreciate the commodities offered by their use, which is more than could be said of some of their neighbours, who made a much better appearance. Mr. Anderson, who was with Captain Cook, on board the *Resolution*, in his third voyage, in his account of *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, says, "The natives do not exceed the complexions of Europeans, and in general, are not so well made. Their colour is of different casts from a deep black to a yellowish or olive tinge; and their features are

also various, some resembling Europeans. But in general their faces are round, with their lips full, and also their noses towards the point; though the first are not uncommonly thick, nor the last flat. Their teeth are generally broad, white, and well set; and their eyes large, with a very free motion, which seems the effect of habit; their hair is black, straight, and strong; commonly cut short on the hind part, with the rest tied on the crown of the head: but some have it curling, and of a brown colour. In the young, the countenance is generally free or open; but in many of the men it has a serious cast, and sometimes a fullness or reserve, especially if they are strangers. The women are in general smaller than the men; but have few peculiar graces. The dress of both sexes is alike; and consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long, and four broad, and made of the silky flax before mentioned. This seems to be their most material and complex manufacture, and is executed by knotting; and their work is often ornamented with pieces of dog-skin, or chequered at the corners. They bring two corners of this garment over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast, with the other part which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle made of mat. Sometimes they cover it with large feathers of birds, (which seem to be wrought into the piece of cloth when it is made,) or with dog-skin; and that alone sometimes worn as a covering. Over this garment many of them wear mats, which reach from their shoulders to their heels. But the most common outer covering is a quantity of sedge plant, badly dressed, which they fasten on a string to a considerable length, and throwing it about the shoulders, let it fall down on all sides, as far as the middle of the thighs. By way of ornament, they fix in their heads feathers, or combs of bone or wood, adorned with pearl shell, or the thin inner skin of some leaf; and in the ears both of men and women, which are pierced or rather slit, are hung small pieces of jasper, bits of cloth, or beads when they can get them. A few also have the septum of the nose bored in the lower part. They wear long beards, but are fond of having them shaved. Some are punctured or stained in the face, with curious spiral and other figures, of a black or deep blue colour; but it is doubtful whether this be ornamental, or intended as a mark of peculiar distinction: and the women who are marked so, have the puncture only on their lips, or a small spot on their chins. Both sexes often besmear their faces and heads with a red paint, which seems to be a martial ochre, mixed with grease; and the women sometimes wear necklaces of shark's teeth, or bunches

of long beads, which seem to be made of the legbones of small birds, or a particular shell. They live in small coves in companies of 40 or 50, or more; and sometimes in single families, building their huts contiguous to each other; which are in general miserable lodging places. The best was about 30 feet long, 16 broad, and 6 high; built exactly in the manner of an English barn. They seemed to have no other furniture than a few small baskets or bags, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. They live chiefly by fishing, making use either of nets of different kinds, or of wooden fish-hooks pointed with bone; but so oddly made, that a stranger would be at a loss to know how they can answer such a purpose. Their boats are well built of planks, raised upon each other, and fastened with strong withes, which also bind a long narrow piece on the outside of the seams, to prevent their leaking. Some are 50 feet long, and so broad as to be able to sail without an outrigger; but the smaller sort commonly have one; and they often fasten two together by rafters, forming a double canoe. They carry from five to thirty men, or more; and often have a large head, ingeniously carved, and painted with a figure at the point, which seems intended to represent a man with his features distorted by rage. Their paddles are about four or five feet long, narrow, and pointed; with which when they keep time, the boat is pushed along pretty swiftly. Their sail, which is seldom used, is made of a mat of a triangular shape, having the broadest part above. Their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons, which often smell disagreeably from the quantity of grease about them, and their clothes never being washed. We have seen them eat the vermin with which their heads are plentifully stocked. They also used to devour with the greatest eagerness large quantities of stinking train oil, and blubber of seals, which we were melting at the tent, and had kept near two months; and on board the ships they were not satisfied with emptying the lamps, but actually swallowed the cotton and fragrant wick, with equal voracity. In the year 1770, Captain Cook left among the inhabitants a boat and two sows, with some vegetables for cultivation. In the year 1773, he saw one of the sows and understood the other and the boat were both of them living. The sheep and goats did not succeed, the latter were killed by one of the natives, and the ram was from a kind of fit, supposed to have run into the sea. Some officers visiting these people at their habitations saw among them some human bones, from which the flesh had been lately picked. Captain Cook had, after

wards convincing and ocular proof of their being cannibals. The entrance is situated *Long.* 184. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. S.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, between the continent of America and the island of Quadra and Vancouver, so called by Mr. Wedgeborough, in 1787. *Long.* 226. 40. to 228. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. to 51. 12. N.

Queen Elizabeth's Island, an island in the Straits of Magellan, about 36 miles in circumference, separated from the coast of Patagonia by a strait navigable for small vessels, discovered by Sir John Narborough. *Long.* 71. 13. W. *Lat.* 52. 54. S.

Queen's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by King's County, on the east by Kildare and Carlow, on the south by Kilkenny, and on the west by King's County and Tipperary, about 25 miles square. It contains 50 parishes, 15,048 houses, and 82,000 inhabitants. There are in this county extensive tracts of bog, and a good deal of cold wet ground, especially near the mountains; yet the greater part is well cultivated, and some places rich and beautiful. It is a very level country, except in the south-east and on the borders of King's County. Two members are returned to parliament, for the county, and one for Portarlington.

Queen's County, a county of Nova Scotia, on the south side of the bay of Fundy.

Queen's County, a county of New-York, in Long Island.

Queen's Creek, a river of North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 28. W. *Lat.* 34. 37. N.

Queensbury, a town in the state of New-York. 35 miles NE. Albany.

Queensferry, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the south side of the Forth; said to derive its name from the circumstance of Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm III. usually taking boat here in her passage to Dunfermline ferry. It is a royal burgh, and united with Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dunfermline, and Culrofs, sends one member to parliament. 8 miles WNW. Edinburgh, 7 E. Linlithgow. *Long.* 3. 23. W. *Lat.* 56. N.

Queen Fort, a fort of the island of Barbadoes: 1 mile N. Hole Town.

Queen's River, a river of the island of Dominica, which runs into the sea, near Roseau.

Queen's Town, a town of Maryland, on the east side of the Susquehanna. 6 miles SSW. Churchill. *Long.* 76. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Queenstadt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt. 3 miles NE. Halberstadt.

Queenstown, a town or village of Upper

Canada, on the side of the river Niagara, where are some extensive barracks. 5 miles Niagara.

Quegasca Harbour, a bay on the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 22. W. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Queich, a river of France, which passes by Landau, and runs into the Rhine, near Germersheim.

Quei-chun, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 44. E. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Queige, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 4 miles NE. Conflans.

Queigne, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

Quei-ling, or *Kouei-ling*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, situated on the banks of a river that runs into the Ta; and though this river is considerable, yet it is not navigable, on account of its narrowness and rapidity, and consequently unserviceable for trade. The name of this city, *Quei-ling*, signifies a forest of the flowers of *Que*, they being more numerous in this province than in any other, especially in the district of this city; it grows upon a great tree, whose leaves are like those of the laurel; the flowers are small and yellow, and grow in tufts; they soon fall off the tree, and then others succeed: in autumn this tree is full of flowers, whose smell is so agreeable that the whole country is perfumed therewith. 587 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 109. 51. E. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

Queios, a river of Spain, in Navarre, which runs into the Ebro, near Tudella.

Queira, a town of Africa, in Ludamar. 8 miles S. Benown.

Queis, a river of Silesia, which rises in the principality of Jauer, passes by Friedberg, Grieffenberg, &c. and joins the Bober, between Sprottau and Sagan.

Queis, see *Kds*.

Quei-te, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. 1125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 4. E. *Lat.* 23. 18. N.

Quelaines, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles NW. Château-Gontier, 8 S. Laval.

Quelines, mountains of Mexico, between the province of Guaxaca and Chiapa.

Quelpaert, an island in the Sea of Corea, known to Europeans by the wreck of a Dutch vessel called the Sparrow-hawk, in the year 1635, then subject to the King of Corea. Monf. La Perouse, in the year 1787, ran the whole south-east side at six miles distance, and for the space of twelve leagues took the most exact bearings. It is scarcely possible to find an island which affords a finer aspect: a peak of about 1000 toises, which is visible at about the distance of 18 or 20 leagues, occupies the middle of the island, of which it is doubtless the refer-

voir; the land gradually slopes towards the sea, whence the habitations appear as an amphitheatre. The soil appeared to be well cultivated to a very great height. Unfortunately it belongs to a people who are prohibited from all communication with strangers, and who detain in slavery those who have the misfortune to be wrecked on the coasts. Some of the Dutchmen of the ship Sparrow-hawk, after a captivity of eighteen years there, during which they received many bastinadoes, found means to take away a bark, and to cross to Japan, from which they arrived at Batavia. *Long.* of the south point 126. 35. E. *Lat.* 33. 14. N.

Quehary, a town of Bootan. 20 miles E. Beyhar.

Quemenes, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 4. 48. W. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Quemigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 m. SW. Dijon.

Quendal Bay, a bay at the south extremity of the island of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 40. W. *Lat.* 59. 49. N.

Queneg, or *Quenena*, a district of Africa, in the country of Sugulmessâ, near Mount Atlas.

Quenoy, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the North. 5 m. NNW. Lille.

Quepo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica, on the Estrella. 70 miles SSW. Carthage.

Quera, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 15 miles W. Ceneda.

Querabs, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 24 miles E. Urgel.

Querecto, a town of Etruria. 9 miles SSW. Volterra.

Quercy, before the revolution, a province of France, in the government of Guienne; bordered on the east by Rouergue and Auvergne, on the south by Upper Languedoc, on the west by Perigord and Agenois, and on the north by Limosin; it contained two bishoprics, Cahors and Montauban: the air is good, and the land fertile. Cahors was the capital. It now constitutes the department of the Lot.

Queretano, a town of Mexico. 80 miles NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 101. 36. W. *Lat.* 20. 25. N.

Querfurt, a town of Saxony, seated on the little river Weite, small in itself, but having large suburbs: the number of houses in all amounts to upwards of 500. The old castle belonging to it stands on a hill; and here is likewise a superintendancy. In the years 1619, 1640, and 1678, a considerable part of this town was destroyed by fire. Anciently, with its dependencies, it constituted a lordship, the proprietors of which, who were the lords of Querfurt, failing in 1426, in the person of Bruno X. the lord-

ship, on his decease, fell as a vacant fief to the archbishop of Magdeburg, the fief itself excepted, which belonged to Saxony, and which Duke Albert of that house assumed to himself. The origin of this principality is as follows: At the peace of Prague, concluded in 1635, betwixt the emperor Ferdinand II. and John George I. elector of Saxony, the latter obtained the four lordships, districts, and towns of Querfurt, Juterboek, Dahme, and Burg, which before had belonged to the archbishopric of Magdeburg; and these were confirmed to him and his house at the treaty of Osnabruck, in 1648: though with a clause, that he should pay in contributions to the empire and circle, and that an express article of this agreement should be registered in the matricula of each. The assessment of Querfurt to the chamber at Wetzlar was forty-two rix-dollars 7 krutzers. 16 miles SW. Halle, 83 WNW. Dresden. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Querigut, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 27 miles SE. Tarascon.

Querinba, a cluster of small islands, so called from the principal one, in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. They are fertile in dates, oranges, grapes, and other fruits and legumes. In the pastures are fed numbers of great and small cattle, and the coasts abound with fish. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were inhabited by Arabians; at present they are chiefly inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese. *Lat.* 12. 20. S.

Querinba, a country of Africa, bordering on the coast. *Lat.* 9. to 13. S.

Querinba, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 12. 20. S.

Querkeiness, or *Kerkeiner*, two islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli; one of them about ten miles long, and five wide, anciently called *Cercina*; the other, which is smaller, is united to the larger by a bridge. 15 miles SSE. Cape Oudja. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 34. 59. N.

Quero, a town of South-America, in the jurisdiction of Riobamba.

Querré, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 13 miles N. Angers, 6 W. Châteauneuf.

Querrien, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 6 miles N. Quimperlé, 5 S. Le Faouet.

Querrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. NE. Amiens.

Quers, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 13 miles SE. Luxeuil, 9 NW. Lure.

Querrada, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. 12 miles SE. Ubeda.

Quersan, a cluster of islands in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of China; the most southerly of which is by the English seamen call-

ed *Patchcock*, and situated *Long.* 130. 52. E. *Lat.* 29. 22. N.

Quesendorf, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles SE. Bretchen.

Quesne, (*Fort du*,) see *Pittsburg*.

Quesnoy, (*Le*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North. In the year 1711, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French the year following. In the year 1793, it was taken by Gen. Clairfait; a considerable detachment which had been sent to its relief having been previously repulsed by the Prince of Coburg. In the year 1794, it surrendered at discretion to the French general Scherer. 2 posts SE. Valenciennes, 26½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 43. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Questembert, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 5 miles WSW. Rochefort, 12 E. Vannes.

Quetebou, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles NE. Valognes, 18 N. Carentan.

Quetreville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 m. S. Coutances.

Quettenbrun, a town of Austria. 8 miles E. Laab.

Quetz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 2 miles SSE. Zorbig.

Quevaucillers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 8 miles SW. Amiens.

Quevilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 3 m. W. Rouen.

Queulen, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 39. 10. S.

Queypo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica, near the Pacific Ocean.

Queyras, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 12 miles SE. Briançon.

Queytor, a name sometimes given to the river Ava, at least to that part which runs between Ava and Prom.

Quiberon, or *Quibron*, a town and fortrefs of France, in the department of the Morbihan, situated at the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name, opposite the island of Belle Ile; remarkable for an unfortunate expedition against France of English troops and emigrants, in the year 1795. 17 miles SE. Port Louis, 20 SSE. Hennebon. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Quiaškoua, a town of Prussia, in the province of Bartenland. 9 miles SE. Allersburg.

Quibblestown, a town of New Jersey. 6 miles N. New Brunswick.

Quibo, a small island on the outer part of the bay of Panama.

Quibondo, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 8. 8. S.

Quibor, a town of South-America, in the

government of Caraccas. 15 miles SW. Segovia Nuova.

Quiburi, a town of New Navarre. 70 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Quicapoux, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 5. W. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Quicaro, a town of New Navarre. 150 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Quicaro, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 42. W. *Lat.* 7. 54. N.

Quick, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1802, the number of inhabitants amounted to 10,665.

Quickand Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 124. W. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Quickjock, a town of Sweden, in the Lappmark of Lulea. 150 miles NW. Lulea. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 67. 20. N.

Quiddeinen, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 6 miles SE. Holland.

Quickstad, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus. 42 m. N. Christiania.

Quiebou, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles SW. St. Lo.

Quiensford, a bay on the coast of Norway. 27 miles N. Christiansand.

Quiens, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, 18 miles N. Cape Lindesnes.

Quierzy, a village of France, in the department of the Aisne, near the Oise, where the kings of the second race had a palace. 3 miles SW. Chauny.

Quieto, a river of Istria, which runs into the Adriatic, 2 miles W. Bastia.

Quiforo, a district of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Quikne, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen. 105 miles N. Christiania.

Quilca, a seaport town of Peru, near the Pacific Ocean, which gives name to a fertile valley, in the jurisdiction of Arequipa. 40 miles WSW. Arequipa. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Quilmane, a town of Africa, in Mozambique. *Long.* 37. 30. E. *Lat.* 18. 15. S.

Quilimancy, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, 20 miles S. Melinda. *Long.* 40. 10. E. *Lat.* 3. 16. S.

Quilivancy, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda, at the mouth of a river of the same name, belonging to the Portuguese. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Quillala, a town of Chili, on the Aconcagua. 30 miles ENE. Valparayso.

Quillan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude. 10 miles S. Limoux, 21 S. Carcassonne. *Long.* 2. 16. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Quilla-Yacu, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 60 miles ENE. Guanuco.

Quille, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 23 miles N. Uddevalla.

Quillebeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Seine. 8 miles N. Pont. Audemer, 36 N. Evreux. *Long.* 0. 38. E. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

Quilliga, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the river Maqualbary.

Quillota, a town and jurisdiction of Chili. *Long.* 71. 13. W. *Lat.* 32. 45. S.

Quilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 7 m. N. Savenay.

Quilca, a country and kingdom of Africa, situated near the east coast, near the mouth of the Coavo; about 180 miles from north to south, but the extent inland towards the west is unknown. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in the year 1498. The king and his subjects are Mahometans; the latter partly black and partly tawny. They all speak the Arabic and several other languages, which they learn from the nations they traffic with. Their dress is that of the Arabian Turks; the women especially affect finery, with variety of ornaments about their necks, arms, wrists, and ancles; particularly bracelets made of ivory, curiously wrought, which, upon the death of a parent, husband, or near relation, they break in pieces, in token of sorrow, whilst the men express theirs by shaving their hair, and abstaining from food. The capital of the kingdom is situated on an island near the mouth of the Coavo, and is said to be large, rich, and well built. The houses are of stone and mortar, handsome, and after the Spanish manner. They are several stories high, and have each a pleasant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of springs of fresh water. The houses are finely furnished within, and terraces on the top, with a kind of hard clay, and the streets so narrow, that one may easily step from one side to the other. On one side of the town is the citadel, where resides the Mahometan prince. It is adorned with stately towers, and surrounded with a ditch, and other fortifications. It hath two gates, one towards the port, whence one may see the ships sailing in and out; the other looking towards the land. The country about Quilca, though low, is yet very pleasant and fertile in rice and millet, fruits, and good pasture; so that they breed abundance of cattle, besides poultry of all sorts, both wild and tame. They have fish likewise in great plenty, and very good. The climate is likewise affirmed by most travellers to be very temperate and healthy; Sanut being the only author we know of who hath ventured to assert the contrary in all these respects. *Lat.* 8. 35. S.

Quilca, a province of Africa, in the Kingdom of Sabia.

Quilca, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles SE. Holland.

Quilcaon, one of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 45. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Quilovia, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 13. S.

Quiminatin, a small island in the Sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 55. N.

Quimiri, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima. 40 miles NE. Nasca.

Quimo, a small island on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 52. E. *Lat.* 63. 17. N.

Quimper, or *Quimper Corentin*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Finisterre, on the river Oder: before the revolution it was the see of a bishop who was lord of the place, the seat of a governor, an admiralty, &c. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts SSE. Brest, 26 NW. Nantes. *Long.* 4. 1. W. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Quimperlé, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finisterre. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts E. Quimper, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. L'Orient. *Long.* 3. 9. W. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Quince Island, a small island near the south-west coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. 5 miles W. Gally Head.

Quinchac, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, between the island of Chiloe and the continent of Chili. *Lat.* 43. 30. S.

Quincy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 6 miles SW. Meaux.

Quincy, a town of Massachusetts. 10 miles S. Boston.

Quingey, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Doubs. 11 miles W. Ornans, 9 SW. Besançon. *Long.* 5. 57. E. *Lat.* 46. 6. N.

Quinsdal, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland. 35 miles WNW. Christianland.

Quinola, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 50 miles SE. Culiacan.

Quinquempoix, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles N. Rouen.

Quinsigamond, or *Long Pond*, a lake of Massachusetts, between Worcester and Shrewsbury.

Quinson, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 25 miles SSW. Digne, 20 SE. Forcalquier.

Quintanar, (*El*) a town of Spain, in New Castile. 37 miles S. Huete.

Quinti Bay, a bay and harbour in the north-east part of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Trent.

Quintin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 9 miles SW. St. Brieuc, 14 SE. Guingamp.

Quinto, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 20 miles SE. Saragossa.

Quinzano, a town of Italy. 18 miles SW. Brescia.

Quiroga, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 24 miles NE. Orense.

Quiricu, a town of France, in the depart. of the Hère. 12 miles E. Belley, 24 E. Lyons.

Quiriquing, an island on the coast of Chili, near the entrance into the bay of Concepcion. *Lat.* 36. 35. S.

Quirpon, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the north coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Quirswyck, a town of Norway. 60 miles NNE. Romfald.

Quisbro, a town of Sweden, in Nericia. 12 miles SW. Orebro.

Quisibi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. 180 miles W. Julfar.

Quisil Auen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 15 miles W. Cogni.

Quisonge Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. S.

Quisongala Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 40. S.

Quispicanchi, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco, beginning at the south gate of the city of Cusco, and extending about 60 miles from east to west. The lands belong, in general, to the richer inhabitants of Cusco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are also manufactures of baize, and coarse woollen stuffs. Part of this country borders on the forests inhabited by Indians, and produces great quantities of cacao, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce. The town lies 12 miles S. Cusco.

Quisquisana, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 32 miles SSE. Cusco.

Quistello, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. Near this place, the French and Sardinians, under the command of Marshal Broglio, were surprised by the Imperialists, in 1734, and driven from their entrenchments. 15 miles SSE. Mantua.

Quissac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard; with a mineral spring. 20 miles N. Montpelier, 15 NW. Nismes.

Quistrum, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland. In 1789, this town was taken by the Danes, but soon after evacuated. 9 miles NW. Uddevalla.

Quiterro, see *Sofala*.

Quteva, or *Kitea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah, defended by a castle. 75 miles SE. Morocco. *Long.* 5. 26. W. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

Quitangone, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, 15 miles N. Mozambique. *Lat.* 14. 40. S.

Quita el Suero, see *Guana Reef*.

Quitapora, a town of the state of Georgia. *Long.* 89. 58. W. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

Quito, a city of South-America, and capital of an audience, in the vicerealty of New Grenada, situated on a mountainous and uneven neck of land, between two plains, near the Andes, about 90 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The principal square in Quito has four sides, in one of which stands the cathedral, and in the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Four streets, terminating at the angles of the square, are straight, broad and handsome; but at the distance of three or four quadras, or stacks of buildings, each consisting of about 100 yards, begin the troublesome declivities. These inequalities deprive the inhabitants of the use of coaches, or any other wheel carriage. Persons of rank, however, to distinguish themselves, are attended by slaves, supporting a large umbrella, and ladies of quality are carried in sedan chairs. All the streets, except the four above mentioned, are crooked, and destitute both of symmetry and order. Some of them are crossed by breaches, and the houses stand on the sides of their winding course and irregular projections. Thus some parts of the city are situated in the bottom of those breaches, and others on their summits. The principal streets are paved, but the others not, by which means they are almost impassable after rain, which is here very common. Besides the principal square, there are two others in Quito, and both very spacious, together with several others that are smaller. In these the greatest part of the convents are situated, and make a handsome appearance, the fronts and portals being adorned with all the embellishments of architecture. The principal houses are very large, and some of them have spacious and well-contrived apartments, though none are above one story in height, though seldom without a balcony towards the street. The materials made use of in building at Quito, are adobes, or unburnt bricks, and clay; and to the making the former the earth is so well adapted that they last a long time, provided they are defended from the rain. They are cemented or joined together by a certain adhesive composition, called sangagua, a species of mortar, of uncommon hardness, used by the ancient Indians in building their houses. The city contains 7 parish churches, several convents, and an university. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 1545. Here is a treasury for the effects of persons deceased; an institution long since established in various parts of America, for receiving the effects of those whose lawful heirs were in Spain, that they may be secured from those

accidents to which they would, from dishonesty or negligence, be liable in private hands, and safely kept for the persons to whom they properly belong; an institution originally very excellent, but said to be often abused. Quito is very populous, and has among its inhabitants some families of high rank and distinction, though their number is but small, considering its extent, the poorer class bearing here too great a proportion. The former are the descendants either of the original conquerors, or of presidents, auditors, or other persons of character, who at different times came over from Spain, invested with some lucrative post, and have still preserved their lustre both of wealth and descent by intermarriages, without intermixing with meaner families, though famous for their riches. The commonalty may be divided into four classes: Spaniards or whites, Mestizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes; the last are not so numerous, in proportion, as in other parts of America; occasioned by the inconvenience of bringing them to Quito, and the different branches of agriculture being performed by Indians. The whites make up one-sixth part of the inhabitants; the Mestizoes a third part; the Indians one-sixth; and casts of different kinds one-third. These four classes, according to the most authentic accounts taken from the parish registers, amount to between 50,000 and 60,000 persons, of all ages, sexes, and ranks. The men, whether Creoles, Spaniards, or Mestizoes, are well made, of a proper stature, and of a lively agreeable countenance. The Indians, both men and women, are generally low, but well proportioned, and very strong. One of the common liquors drank in this country is mate, which answers to the tea of China, from an herb called Paraguay, from its growing in that country. Quito is so happily situated, that neither the heat nor cold are troublesome, though the extremes of both may be felt in the neighbourhood. But what renders this equality still more delightful is, that it is constant throughout the whole year, the difference between the seasons being scarce perceivable. The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence. Their usual situations are north and south, though they sometimes shift to other quarters, without any regard to the season of the year. Their incessant blowing, notwithstanding their frequent variations, preserves the country from any violent or even disagreeable impressions of the rays of the sun. So that were it not for some disagreeable circumstances, this country might be considered as the most happy spot on the whole earth. But when these are known, all its beauties seem concealed under the cloud of disappointment: for here are dreadful tempests of thunder and

lightning, and still more dreadful earthquakes, which often surprize the inhabitants in the midst of security. The whole morning, and generally till two in the afternoon, the weather is extremely delightful; a bright sun, with a serene and clear sky, are commonly seen; but afterwards the vapours begin to thicken, the whole atmosphere is filled with thick clouds, which bring on such shocking tempests of thunder and lightning, that all the neighbouring mountains tremble, and the city too often feels their dreadful effects. Lastly, the clouds discharge themselves in such impetuous torrents of rain, that in a very short time the streets appear like rivers, and the squares, though situated on a slope, like lakes. This dreadful scene generally continues till near sunset, when the weather clears up, and nature again appears as beautiful as in the morning. Sometimes, indeed, the rains continue all night, and they have been known to last three or four days successively; and on the contrary, three or four days of fine weather sometimes succeed one another. Earthquakes cannot be considered as less terrible than any of the former, and if not so common as in other cities of America, yet they are too frequent, and very often violent, hardly a year passing without one or two being felt, many houses thrown down, and their inhabitants buried under their ruins. The perennial beauty and pleasantness of the country round the city of Quito, can hardly be equalled in any other part of the known world. The remarkable fertility of the soil is naturally productive of a great plenty of fruits and corn of various kinds, and at the same time renders them perfectly good; and this is evident from the delicacy of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of Quito. Here is also wheat-bread in sufficient plenty; but the Indian women, who generally make it, being ignorant of the best methods, it is not equal to that of Europe. This, however, is not owing to the wheat, which is excellent, and the bread made in private houses equal to any in the known world. These various productions, together with its manufactures, are the sources of the commerce of Quito, which is principally carried on by Europeans, some of whom are settled here, and others come occasionally. The latter purchase the country goods, and sell those of Europe. The manufactures of this province are cottons, bays, and cloths, all of which find a good market at Lima, for supplying all the inland provinces of Peru. The returns are made partly in silver, and partly in wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead, and quicksilver. The masters of the manufactures either sell their goods to the traders, or employ them as factors to dispose of them. On the arrival of the gal-

leons at Carthagena, these traders resort thither, to purchase European goods, which at their return, they consign to their correspondents all over the province. *Long.* 79. 30. *W. Lat.* o. 14. 8.

Quito, (*Audience of*), a province of South-America, in the vice-royalty of New-Grenada, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the east by the Portuguese dominions in Brasil, on the south by the jurisdictions of Piura and Chacapoyas in Peru, and by countries unknown, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean; its extent is not well known; Don Ulloa gives it 600 leagues from east to west, and 200 from north to south; but this measurement includes a great space not known to the Spaniards. Quito was at one time governed by its own king, till it was annexed by conquest to Peru, a little before the Spaniards entered America. After the conquest by the Spaniards, it was annexed to Peru; but a new vice-royalty being erected at Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom of Grenada, it was dismembered from Peru, and annexed to Grenada. This province consists of nine jurisdictions, viz. San Miguel de Ibarra, Otavala, Quito, Latacunga, Riobamba, Chimbo or Guaranda, Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Loja. The jurisdiction of Quito consists of twenty-five parishes, besides those in the city; and though called *cinco leguas*, five leagues, extends, in some parts, a great deal farther, and the lands are as it were covered with plantations, some situated in the plains, some in the capacious breaches, and others on the summit of the mountains, and all producing according to the quality, situation, and exposure of the ground. Those on the temperate plains yield plentiful harvests of maize; those at the bottoms of deep breaches, being in a hot temperature, are planted with sugar-canes, from whence they extract great quantities of sugar and rum. From the fruits peculiar to such a temperature are made a variety of sweetmeats, here called *rayados*; and of which there is a great consumption among the inhabitants. The sugar-cane ripens very slowly in this jurisdiction; for though the plantations enjoy a hot air, yet it is not of that degree of heat requisite to its speedy maturity; so that it is three years after they are planted before they are fit to be cut. Nor are they ever cut but once, the second crop only producing the stock or germ, which serves for replanting. The plantations near the summits of the mountains, from their having a variety of temperatures, produce wheat, barley, legumes, and potatoes. Above these plantations are fed numerous flocks of sheep, producing that wool, which, from the several operations, affords employment for multitudes of people. This jurisdiction has no general temperature, the degree of

cold and heat depending on the situation; and to this difference is owing the delightful and even profitable variety of all kinds of fruits and grains, each finding here a temperature agreeable to its nature. Accordingly, in travelling only half-a-day, you pass from a climate where the heat sufficiently indicates that you are in the torrid zone, to another where you are feel horrors of winter. And what is still more singular, and may be esteemed an advantage, no change occurs during the whole year, the temperate parts never feeling the vicissitudes of cold and heat. This, however, must be allowed not to hold precisely with regard to the mountainous parts, the coldness of which is increased by the violence of the winds, or a change of weather, called *tiempo de paramos*, when the clouds involve the greatest part of these mountains, and precipitate themselves in a fleet; at which time the cold becomes intolerable; and on the other hand, when those freezing clouds are dispersed, and the wind allayed, so that the rays of the sun reach the earth, they feel the comfortable heat of its cheering beams. Most of these villages are built with very little regularity. The principal part of them is the church and parsonage, which they call the convent, from the priests being all formerly regulars. These structures have some appearance of decency; but the other parts of the village consist of a number of huts, with mud-walls, scattered all over the country, where every one has his spot of ground, which he tills for his subsistence. A great part, and, in some villages, the whole of the inhabitants are Indians, who live there when out of place; though in some parts, the inhabitants are *Mestizoes*, and here and there a Spanish family; but these are extremely poor.

Quitta, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* o. 8. *E. Lat.* 6. N.

Quivisa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SW. Bettyah.

Quixos, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the audience of Quito, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the south and west by the jurisdiction of Quito, and on the east by the river Aquarico. The inhabitants of this government are obliged to be continually on their guard against the wild Indians, who frequently commit depredations in their villages and plantations. These Indians are very numerous, consisting of many nations, and are so dispersed all over the country, that every village is under continual apprehensions. The temperature of this government is very hot and moist, the rains being almost continual. The country is covered with thick woods, and in some parts are trees of a prodigious magnitude. In the southern parts of the jurisdiction is the cannella, or cinnamon-tree, and great quanti-

ties of the bark are every year sent into the neighbouring provinces. It is not equal in flavour to that of Ceylon in the East-Indies, perhaps for want of knowing the true method of preparing it; but resembles it in every particular, the smell, colour, and appearance, both externally and internally, being the same. The leaf is also the same, and has all the delicate smell of the bark; but the flowers and seed surpass even those of Ceylon. The plains produce great quantities of fruits, roots, and corn.

Quizama, a province of Africa, in the southern part of Angola. The country is extensive, full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

Quiziba, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 30. S.

Quizimajugo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Quizina, or *Teusin*, a chain of mountains, in Fez, 90 miles in extent.

Quizumgo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Straits of Mozambique, *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

Quang, or *Koang-chien*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 49. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. 917 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 27. E. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Quoja, a country of Africa, situated about 100 miles from the coast of the Atlantic, between the 8th and 10th degrees of west longitude and between the 7th and 9th degrees of north latitude.

Quoin, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. 14. E. *Lat.* 14. S.

Quoin, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, north of the Nicobar Islands. *Long.* 93. 23. E. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Quondanga, a town of Birmah. 32 miles N. Prone.

Quorndon, a township of England, in Leicestershire. In 1801, it contained 1237 inhabitants. 3 miles S. Loughborough.

Quovedo, a town of Istria. 4 miles E. Capo d'Istria.

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RAA, a town of Norway. 10 miles NE. Frederichstadt.

Raab, or **Gyor**, or **Javarin**, a town and fortress of Hungary, situated in a pleasant level country, at the conflux of the Danube, the Raab, and Rabnitz, by which it is surrounded. Its houses are all of stone, the streets are large and straight. It is the see of a bishop. It is fortified with seven bastions, and has always a strong garrison, well provided with military stores. There are yet to be seen some Roman antiquities. The fortifications of the city and castle are chiefly the works of the emperors Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. In 1529, the garrison abandoned the city, out of fear of the Turks, having first set fire to the castle. In 1566, it was burnt down. In 1594, it was by agreement given up to the Turks; but in 1698, Count Adolphus of Schwartzberg recovered it again by stratagem. 35 m. SSE. Presburg, 56 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 18. 45. E. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Raab, a river of Stiria, which rises near Mount Rettelstein, and runs into the Danube, near the town of Raab, in Hungary.

Raagoe, a small island of Denmark, near the north coast of the island of Laland. *Long.* 11. 19. E. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Raajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country, near the river Nieunoudge. 74 miles NE. Ougein, 214 SSW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 56. E. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

Raalbrunn, a town of Austria. 7 miles SE. Meissau.

Raan, a town of Austria. 4 miles ESE. Hooren.

Raass, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles W. Marburg.

Raasay, see **Rasay**.

Raastorf, a town of Austria. 4 miles N. Eptzerstorff.

Raat, a town of Hindoostan, in the coun-

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try of Agra. 128 miles SSE. Agra, 90 E. Narwa. *Long.* 79. 58. E. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

Raba, see **Rabba**.

Raba, (*El*), see **Moab**.

Rabagal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles S. Coimbra.

Rabasteins, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. The principal trade is in wine. 18 m. NE. Toulouse, 21 WSW. Alby.

Rabastens, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 4 miles E. Vic, 10 NNE. Tarbe.

Rabat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river, opposite Salée. These two places are so near each other that they ought not to be separated. As they are united by the same interests, they for some time formed a kind of union, and were governed by the same magistrates; and it is only within these 40 years that the emperor has abolished this form of government. There has been formerly, and at intervals, a number of European factories at Rabat; but the difficulty of navigating the river, the obstacles arising from the arbitrary power of the sovereign, and the disposition and prejudices of the Moors, have disgusted the Europeans. Rabat, is, however, the most proper place for trade of any upon this coast, both for its vicinity to Europe, and the quantity of wool, leather, and wax it is capable of furnishing. At Rabat, near the mouth of the river, are to be seen the ruins of a castle, built by Jacob Almanfor, or Al-Manfor, in the 12th century. The walls are near two miles round, and fortified by square towers. They enclose the castle, the town of Rabat, and a large space of ground, where Jacob Almanfor, built beautiful palaces, and laid out delightful gardens, watered by plentiful streams, which he brought

from the neighbouring spring. These walls, as well as the palace and the town, were built by Spanish slaves, whom he took prisoners in his first campaign.

Rabat Assarmacan, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 120 miles E. Schiras.

Rabat Arveh, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 40 miles E. Kelveh.

Rabat al Cadi, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 40 m. E. Mastih.

Rabat Maabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 103 miles S. Kin, 60 N. Kabis.

Rabat al Nessi, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 60 m. NE. Mastih.

Rabat Sheharistan, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 170 miles W. Herat, 260 NE. Ispahan.

Rabba, see *Rahabeh*.

Rabben, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 14. E. *Lat.* 65. 14. N.

Rabbit Island, a small island at the mouth of the Dardanelles, near the coast of Natalia. 7 miles N. Tenedos.

Rabbit Island, a small island near the north coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 14. W. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Rabda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 30 miles NW. Sana.

Rabelhorst, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 5 miles WNW. Cismar.

Rabenau, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 4 miles N. Dippoldiswalda, 8 SSW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Rabeneck, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles SW. Weischenfeld.

Rabenspur, a town of Austria. 8 miles NE. Zistersdorf.

Rabenstain, a town of Austria, on the river Bielach. 8 miles S. St. Polten.

Rabenstain, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 20 miles S. Saatz, 40 E. Prague. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Rabenstein, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 11 miles NNW. Gratz.

Rabenstein, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 m. S. Weischenfeld.

Rabenstein, a citadel of Saxony. 9 miles N. Wittenberg.

Rabinel, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz. 40 miles SSW. Vera Paz.

Rabishi, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, forming a bay on the eastern coast, near the southern extremity. *Long.* 61. 11. W. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

Rablay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles N. Vihiers.

Rabbles, *Isles aux*, a number of small islands at the east end of Lake Superior.

Rabnabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Ben-

gal, at the mouth of the Ganges. 90 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

Rabnabad, a small island on the coast of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 90. 30. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Rabnabad, one of the mouths of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 90. 26. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Rabnitz, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube a little below Raab.

Rabogh, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near the coast of the Red Sea, where the Arabs live in tents. 78 m. N. Jidda, 105 SW. Medina.

Rabutab, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 35 miles SSW. Sennaar.

Raby, a township of New Hampshire. 47 miles NW. Boston.

Raby, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatz, containing a celebrated citadel, at the siege of which Zisca, general of the Hussites lost his only remaining eye. 4 miles S. Horazdiowitz.

Raby, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 7 miles N. Nykoping.

Racaisbone, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad. 30 miles S. Aurungabad.

Racam, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 60 m. SW. Riochico.

Racca, or *Racah*, or *Rika*, or *Racka Rica*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Beles and Euphrates, anciently called *Nicephorium*. Here the celebrated Calif Haroun Al Raschid had a palace. 215 miles ENE. Diarbekir, 115 E. Aleppo. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 36. 5. N.

Raccan, a river on the north coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 100. 15. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. N.

Raccanetto, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Raccoon, a town of the state of New Jersey. 12 miles SW. Gloucester.

Raccoon, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina, nine miles long, and one wide. *Long.* 79. 22. W. *Lat.* 33. 3. N.

Raccoon Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 25. W. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Raccoon Island, a small island in Ossabaw Sound, belonging to the state of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 12. W. *Lat.* 31. 47. N.

Raccoon Key, a small island or rock in the gulf of Mexico, near the south coast of West Florida. *Long.* 89. 21. W. *Lat.* 29. 46. N.

Raccoon Keys, a cluster of small islands near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 15. W. *Lat.* 24. 8. N.

Race Point, a cape on the coast of America, west of Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 12. W. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Racha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles E. Leitmeritz.

Rachelsdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 15 m. N. Bamberg.

Rachia, a town of Istria. 7 miles NE. Pedena.

Rachul, a town of Hindoostan, in Soonda. 26 miles SSE. Goa.

Rachonitz, see *Rakonitz*.

Rachore, a circar of Hindoostan, in Golconda, bounded on the north by the Kistnah, on the east by Canoul, on the south by Adoni, and on the west by Sanore.

Rachore, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province, in Golconda, on the south side of the Kistnah, belonging to the Nizam. 70 miles SW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. *Lat.* 16. 24. N.

Rachour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gurry Mundella. 20 miles SSW. Gurrah.

Rachoutre, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 20 miles S. Gurramconda.

Rachow, a town of Poland. 36 miles SSW. Lublin.

Racitza, a town of Bukovina. 7 miles N. Czernaucii.

Rack, a small island near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 51. W. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

Rack, Lower, a small island near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Rack, Upper, a small island near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 45. W. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

Rackeby, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 40 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Racket, a river of New-York, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 74. 42. W. *Lat.* 45. 13. N.

Rackibirn Island, a small island of the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 42. W. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Racknitz, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 3 miles S. Saxenburg.

Racklia, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. It is little better than a rock, and uninhabited except by two or three poor monks, who take care of a few sheep and goats. *Long.* 25. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Raclergunge, a town of Bengal. 50 m. NW. Burdwan.

Raconigi, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. It contains four gates, with as many faubourgs, well peopled. The king of Sardinia had a palace here. The affairs of the police are administered by fifteen counsellors, from whom two syndics are chosen every four months, who act as mayors of the town. It has two parishes, and several religious houses. The inhabitants are industrious, and much employed in making gauzes and silk stuffs. 6 miles N. Savigliano, 8 NE. Saluzzo.

Racson com-pou, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 86. 14. E. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 33 miles N. Carlstadt.

Rada, a town of Sweden, in Warmeland. 35 miles S E. Carlstadt.

Radu, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 5 miles W. Gothenburg.

Rada, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Ocker, 5 miles NE. Goslar.

Radanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles E. Ramgur.

Radane, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 16 miles N. Uddevalla.

Radar, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán. 48 miles N. Meshid.

Radasalmi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 20 miles NNW. Nysslot.

Radawitz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 22 miles ESE. Culm.

Radaun, a town of Austria. 6 miles WSW. Vienna.

Radautz, or *Radentz*, a town of Bukovina. 22 miles WSW. Suczava.

Radawair, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 14 miles SW. Burhanpour.

Radbuza, a river of Bohemia, which rises in the south-west part of the circle of Pilsen, and runs into the Miza, near the town of Pilsen.

Raddle, a town of Ceylon, on the east coast. 5 miles NE. Trincoli.

Raddinsdorp, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles ESE. Eutyn.

Radeburg, a town of Saxony, in the marggraviate of Meissen. 8 miles NW. Stolpen, 10 NE. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 53. E. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Radeburg, a town of Saxony, in the marggraviate of Meissen. 12 m. E. Meissen, 12 N. Dresden.

Radechau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 9 m. SE. Trautenau.

Radegatz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau. 13 m. SSW. Dessau.

Radegurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 24 m. SSE. Mangalore.

Radepont, a village of France, in the department of the Eure, formerly a place of consequence. In the reign of King John, the French took it from the English. 10 miles SE. Rouen.

Radenthal, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 13 miles E. Saxenburg.

Raderan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaütz. 3 miles NE. Kaurzim.

Roderberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 m. E. Bayreuth.

Radesche, or *Ratsbach*, a town of Lower Carniola, on the Save. 10 m. NW. Gurekfeld.

Rades, a town of Tunis, on the north-east coast. 5 miles SE. Tunis.

Radford, a manufacturing town of England, in Nottinghamshire, with 2269 inhabitants. 2 miles NW. Nottingham.

Radhost, a mountain of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 12 miles E. Meferitsch.

Radhua, a mountain of Arabia. 30 miles W. Medina.

Radicofani, a town of Etruria. Near it are two castles; one built by Didier, last king of the Lombards, the other by Cosmo I. 11 miles S. Monte Pulciano, 55 S. Florence.

Radicondoli, a town of Etruria. 24 miles NE. Florence.

Radl, a mountain of Stiria. 8 miles SSW. Landfperg.

Radler See, a lake of Carinthia. 6 miles N. Sackenbarg.

Radlstein, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 6 miles W. Landtrafs.

Radlthal, a town of Austria. 9 miles E. Krottau.

Radmanso, a small island in the Baltic. near the coast of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 44. E. *Lat.* 59. 45. N.

Radmore-Plain, see *Redmore-Plain*.

Radnagur, a town of Bengal. 32 miles S. Burdwan.

Radnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 10 miles NE. Pilsen.

Radnor, (*New*.) a town of South-Wales, in the county of Radnor. It is a very ancient borough-town, whose jurisdiction extends near 12 miles round about. The government of it is vested in a bailiff and 25 burgessees. Though it is the county town, it is a poor place; and the assizes are held at Prestfeign. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1921, of whom 1295 were employed in husbandry. It has one privilege, however, that is very extraordinary, besides that of sending one member to parliament, and that is, it keeps a court of pleas for all actions, without being limited to any particular sum. It was formerly fenced with a wall, and a strong castle, but both were in a great measure demolished by Owen Glendower, when he assumed the title of Prince of Wales, upon the deposition of Richard II. It has a weekly market on Saturday. About two miles to the east is Old Radnor, whose market was lost before Ieland's time. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 354, of whom 297 were employed in trade and agriculture. 55 miles NE. Caermarthen, 156 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Radnor, a town of South-Carolina. 34 miles WSW. Charlestown.

Radnor, a town of Pennsylvania, originally called *Amstel* by the Dutch, who first settled there.

Radnorshire, a county of South-Wales, bounded on the north by Montgomeryshire,

on the east by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the south-west by Brecknockshire from which it is separated by the Wye; and on the north-west by Cardiganshire; about 25 miles in length from east to west, and 22 in breadth from north to south. It is divided into six hundreds, which contain four towns and 52 parishes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 19,050; of whom 889 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 8820 in agriculture. The county of Radnor has proportionally more cultivated land than some of the other Welsh ones; its eastern and southern parts being tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The north-western angle is an absolute desert, almost impassable. This was the retreat of the British king Vortigern, after he had felt the fatal effects consequent on his imprudent act of calling in the Saxons to his assistance. The towns are Radnor, Prestfeign, Knighton, and Rhayadergovy. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county and town of Radnor one each.

Radnoth, a town of Transylvania, on the river Maros. 23 miles W. Scherburg.

Radöe, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Radoffin, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 21 miles E. Iglau.

Radolfzell, or *Ratolfzell*, or *Zell*, a town of Germany, in Austrian Swabia, situated on the Untersee, or lake of Zelle. 10 miles NW. Constance, 14 E. Schaffhausen.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 50 miles NNW. Sandomirz, 60 S. Warsaw.

Radomischl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 4 m. N. Strakonitz.

Radomisł, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 45 miles S. Lublin.

Radomisł, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 56 miles NW. Kiev.

Radomsk, or *Radomski*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. 32 miles SE. Siradia.

Radonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 13 miles WSW. Saatz.

Radoschitsch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 miles NE. Malogocz.

Radosku, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles W. Lautenburg.

Radstadt, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 36 miles SSE. Salzburg; 82 E. Innspruck. *Long.* 15. 38. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Radt vor dem Walde, a town of the dutchy of Berg, where the Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, have each a church. 25 miles E. Duffeldorp.

Radunpour, or *Radimpour*, a town of

Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, on the river Puddar. 250 miles SW. Agimere; 171 N. Suratt. Long. 71. 48. E. Lat. 23. 58. N.

Radzanow, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 30 miles NE. Plocko.

Radziejow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz. 24 miles W. Belcz.

Radziejow, or *Radschow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeftye. 25 miles W. Brzeftye.

Radzivilow, a town of Lithuania. 50 miles ENE. Minsk.

Radzimin, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw. 12 miles N. Warsaw.

Radsin, see *Reden*.

Raemdonck, or *Ramsdonck*, a small but strong place of Brabant. 3 miles E. Gertrudenberg.

Raepour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud, on the Jumnah. 38 miles ENE. Lahaar.

Raerdorp, a town of Holland. 5 miles NE. Amsterdum.

Rafah, a town of Egypt. 57 miles NE. Cah.

Raifso, a small island in the gulf of Finland. Long. 26. 12. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Rafsa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 3 miles S. Raca.

Rafunck, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 17 miles S. Christianstadt.

Rassund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland. 28 miles SE. Frofon.

Rasfo, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Long. 21. 12. E. Lat. 61. 37. N.

Ragal, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz. 10 miles E. Pludentz.

Ragaluto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 23 miles S. Cefalu.

Ragaluto, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 8 miles N. Naro.

Ragannec, a town of Ceylon, near the west coast. 58 miles S. Columbo.

Raganello, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia.

Ragapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, near the left bank of the Godavery. 5 miles SE. Badrachillum.

Ragatz, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Sargans. 5 miles SSE. Sargans.

Ragay, a town on the south coast of the island of Luzon. Long. 122. 40. E. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Ragged Helmet, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 9. N.

Ragged Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the island of Paraguay. Long. 119. 30. E. Lat. 11. 24. N.

Ragged Island, a small island among the Bahamas. Long. 77. 16. W. Lat. 22. 27. N.

Ragged Harbour, a bay on the east coast

of Newfoundland. Long. 53. 40. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

Ragged Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of Borneo. Long. 116. 40. E. Lat. 2. 13. S.

Ragged Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of St. Christopher. Long. 62. 42. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Raggiolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 19 miles S. Mantua.

Ragian, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlistan. 130 miles NW. Schiras. Long. 50. 8. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Ragland, a village of England, in Monmouthshire. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which, during the rebellion, was held for the king, and defended to the last extremity by the Marquis of Worcester. 8 miles W. Monmouth.

Ragnit, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the river Memel. It was endowed with the privileges of a town in 1722. The castle is one of the most ancient in the country, and was famous even in the times of Paganism. It was rebuilt in the year 1255, with additional works, by the knights of the Teutonic order; but being laid in ashes by the Pagans, it was rebuilt a second time in 1357, and called *Landsbuth*; but afterwards it had the name of Ragnit, which it still retains, from the river which runs close by it. In this castle is a very large royal magazine for provisions, &c. 56 miles ENE. Königsberg. Long. 22. 18. E. Lat. 55. 5. N.

Ragogna, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 16 miles NW. Udina.

Ragoogur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa county, and circar of Kitchwara. 256 miles S. Delhi, 116 NE. Ougein. Long. 77. 30. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Ragun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Dessau, on the Mulda. 9 miles S. Dessau, 22 ESE. Bernburg.

Ragunda, a river of Sweden, which rises in Lake Storlio, and in the province of Medelpadia, changes its name to Indal.

Ragusa, (*Republic of*) a small republic, or aristocratic state of Europe, containing a part of Dalmatia, the constitution of which is formed on the model of that of Venice. The government is in the hands of the nobility, who are at present greatly diminished; and the chief of the republic, who is styled rector, is changed every month, and elected by scrutiny or lot. During his administration he lives in the palace, wears a ducal habit, namely a long silk robe with white sleeves, and his salary is five ducats a month; but if he be one of the *pregadi*, and assist at appeals, he receives a ducat per diem. Next to him is *il consiglio de i dieci*, or the council of ten. In the *consiglio grande*, or great council, all noblemen above twenty years of age are admitted; and in

this council also are chosen the persons who constitute the board of the *pregadi*. These last superintend all affairs civil and military, dispose of all employments, and receive and send envoys. They continue a year in office. *Il consiglio*, or the little council, consists of thirty nobles, who look to the policy, trade, and revenues of the state, and decide appeals of small value. Five providers confirm by a majority of votes the proceedings of the administration. Civil causes, and those more particularly relating to debts, are first heard before six senators or consuls, from whom there lies an appeal to the college of thirty; and from them again, in particular cases, to the council. In criminal causes special judges are appointed. There are also three commissioners appointed for the woollen trade; a board of health, consisting of five nobles, whose care it is to preserve the city from all contagious distempers; and four patrons of eminence manage the taxes, excise, and mint. The revenues of the republic are said to have amounted formerly to about 120,000 francs; but being unable to defend themselves, they procured themselves several protectors, the chief of whom is the Grand Signior. It is said that they pay tribute to the Turks out of fear; to the Venetians out of hatred; to the pope, emperor, Spain, and Naples, out of respect and political views. The tribute to the Porte, with the expences of the annual embassy, is about 20,000 sequins. The Turks are very serviceable to them, bringing hither all kinds of necessaries, especially fire-arms and military stores. They keep so watchful an eye over their freedom, that the gates of the city of Ragusa are allowed to be open only a few hours in the day. They wholly profess the Roman Catholic religion, but the Greek, Armenian, and Turkish persuasions are tolerated for convenience. The language chiefly in use among the Ragusians is Slavonian, but the greater part of them speak also the Italian. The citizens are almost to a man all traders, and this place distinguishes itself by the fineness of its manufactures. Silk is allowed to be worn here only by the rector, the nobles, and the doctors. Its territory is but small, and contains only four towns, and a few small islands in the Adriatic. Ragusa is the capital. It has been lately annexed with Dalmatia to the kingdom of Italy.

Ragusa, a seaport town of Dalmatia, and capital of the state to which it gives name. The ancient Ragusa was built long before the birth of CHRIST. It became afterwards a Roman colony, and was demolished in the third century by the Scythians. It was anciently called *Epidaurus*. The new city was built, on the demolition of the old, in

the place where it now stands, being enlarged from time to time. In former days it was called *Rausis*, or *Rausa*, but at present is styled *Pabrovica* by the Turks, and *Dobronich* by the Slavonians. It is not very large in circumference, but is nevertheless well built, being the seat of a republic, and an archbishop's see. It extends towards the sea, and both the city and harbour are defended by Fort St. Lorenzo. Were the rock of Chiroma, which lies in the sea, and belonged to the Venetians, fortified, it might be considered as impregnable. The air is wholesome, but the soil so barren, that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessaries from the neighbouring Turkish provinces. The circumjacent islands are all fertile, pleasant, well inhabited, and embellished with fine towns, stately palaces, and beautiful gardens. The city is very much subject to earthquakes, from which it has more than once suffered incredible damages, especially in the years 1634 and 1667, in the latter of which six thousand men were destroyed. A great fire too breaking out at the same time, the place was so demolished that it did not thoroughly recover it for twenty years afterwards. 248 miles NW. Saloniki, 110 S. Serajo. Long. 18. 18. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, on the Mauli. 5 miles N. Modica, 28 SW. Syracuse. Long. 14. 52. E. Lat. 36. 17. N.

Raba, see *Jerico*.

Rakabeh, or *Rabba*, a town of Arabia Deserta, near the Euphrates, in the road which the caravans travel from Syria to the Arabian Irak. 110 miles SW. Mosul. Long. 40. 21. E. Lat. 35. 5. N.

Rakabeh Melik ben Tauk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 50 miles S. Kerkisieh.

Rahaly, a town of the desert of Syria, containing about 5 or 6000 inhabitants, situated in a plain surrounded with date trees. 70 miles NW. Melghid Ali.

Rakapa, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Borneo. Long. 119. 4. E. Lat. 4. 58. N.

Rakanpour, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NW. Nattore.

Rakeina, a bay on the west coast of Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands. Long. 203. 19. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

Rahemat, a large lake in the Arabian Irak, 90 miles in circumference, near Melghid Ali.

Rahenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 19 miles SW. Saatz, 40 W. Prague.

Rahmanieh, a town of Egypt; on the Nile. The canal of Alexandria commences at this place. In flood time it is filled with

water, at other times dry. In 1801, this place was garrisoned by the French, who surrendered to the British. 9 miles S. Faoua. 42 ESE. Alexandria.

Rabnetabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles NE. Confar.

Rabnis, or *Ranis*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 10 miles SW. Neustadt. 54 miles SSW. Leipzig. Long. 11. 40. E. Lat. 50. 33. N.

Rabny, a town of Bengal. 25 miles NW. Dinagepour.

Raben, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles S. Dôle.

Raboon, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Lahore. 108 m. SE. Lahore. Long. 75. 42. E. Lat. 31. 7. N.

Raboon, see *Rakova*.

Raboury, see *Ratwa*.

Rai, an ancient town of Persia, in the province of Irak; before Ispahan the capital of Persia. 75 miles SE. Casbin, 186 N. Ispahan. Long. 51. 40. E. Lat. 35. 25. N.

Rajabarry, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Dacca. Long. 90. 36. E. Lat. 23. 24. N.

Rajacotty, a town of Thibet. 60 miles NNW. Sirinagur.

Rajageunge, a town of Afiam. 16 miles S. Gentiah.

Rajagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles WSW. Gayah.

Rajagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles NE. Champaneer.

Rajahum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 12 miles W. Cicacole.

Rajakera, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. 30 miles S. Agra.

Rajamundry, a circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by the circar of Cicacole and Golconda, on the east by the bay of Bengal, on the south by the circar of Ellore, and on the west by Golconda. The Bain Gonga crosses it from north to south. Rajamundry is the capital.

Rajamundry, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, between Ellore and Cicacole, on the Godavery. The principal riches consist in forests of teekwood. Long. 81. 57. E. Lat. 17. N.

Rajanagur, a town of Bengal. 25 miles S. Dacca.

Rajanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 7 miles NE. Rajamundry.

Rajapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 16 miles NNE. Anantpour.

Rajaporam, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 35 miles S. Darempoury.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hissar. 48 miles W. Hissar.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles W. Janfi.

Rajapour, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Concan. The French and English had for-

merly factories here. The place has a good harbour, but is now not frequented. 6 miles N. Geriah.

Rajapour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Silhet.

Rajapour, a town of Bengal. 50 miles NW. Burdwan.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 27 miles W. Arrah.

Rajasee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles SW. Datteah.

Rajaserai, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. 17 miles ESE. Sirhind.

Raibach, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 7 m. S. Rothenburg.

Raibang, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissia-pour. 23 miles S. Merritch, 50 NW. Baddammy. Long. 74. 52. E. Lat. 16. 35. N.

Rajbulhaut, a town of Bengal. 30 m. S. Burdwan. Long. 88. 7. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Raicaen, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles NE. Hamadan.

Raizez, a town of Hungary. 6 miles SSE. Bolefko.

Raidurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles W. Tricolore.

Raidy, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SW. Doefa.

Raie, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 118 miles SW. Diarbekir.

Rajee Beduroo, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 27 miles E. Jummoo.

Rajeeata, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 78 miles W. Gogo.

Rajegaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 24 miles SSE. Islamabad.

Rajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 26 miles S. Burdwan.

Rajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gangpour. 23 m. SW. Gangpour.

Rajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in Me-wat. 20 miles E. Cotputly.

Rajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 27 miles SW. Narwa.

Rajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bundelcund. 22 miles SE. Chatterpour.

Rajegur, a town of Hindoostan. 20 miles ESE. Allahabad. Long. 80. 17. E. Lat. 24. 49. N.

Rajegusdar, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 35 miles ENE. Behnbur.

Rajehaut, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NW. Bissimpour. Long. 86. 40. E. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Rajemal, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Purneah; on the east by Purneah, Mauldah, Dinagepour, and Rajesethy; on the south by Sultanabad; and on the west by Hendooa and Boglipour. Rajemal is the capital.

Rajemal, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in Bengal, on the Ganges, for-

merly the residence of the governor of Bengal. Here are the remains of a palace, built by the emperor Acbar, but in a ruinous state, and the town itself decaying. 150 miles N. Calcutta, 142 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 56. E. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

Rajematchy, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 37 miles NW. Poonah.

Rajemungalum, a town of Hindoostan. 16 miles S. Tinevelly.

Rajetpour, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Rogonathpour.

Rajewice, a town of Lithuania. 42 miles SSE. Brzesc.

Rajgiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles SE. Beder.

Raigny, see *Erraiané*.

Raigur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbulpour. 15 miles N. Sumbulpour.

Rajik, a town of Syria, on the Euphrates. 18 miles S. Membig.

Raimalpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 15 miles E. Sattara.

Rainpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 30 miles S. Bereilly.

Rain, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cutch. 45 miles W. Noanagur.

Rain, or *Old Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a weekly market: near it are the remains of a palace of the bishops of Aberdeen. In 1801, the population was 1228. 8 miles SE. Inverary.

Rain, a town of Bavaria. This town, in the thirty years war, was taken by the Swedes; and in 1704, by the combined forces of the Imperialists and English. Not far from this place, at a fort on the Lech, the famous Count Tilly received a wound in the foot, of which wound he died at Ingolstadt. In 1745, it was again taken by the Imperialists. 24 miles W. Ingolstadt, 16 N. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Rainanghong, a town of the kingdom of Birmah; situated on the side of a river, in the neighbourhood of which are several wells of petroleum, from whence its name, which literally signifies the town through which flows a river of earth oil. *Long.* 94. 46. E. *Lat.* 20. 26. N.

Rainfelden, a town of Austria. 2 miles W. Hainfelden.

Rainford, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 1185 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Ormirkirk.

Rainham, a township of Upper Canada, near Lake Erie.

Rainown, a township of England, in Cheshire. 4 miles NE. Macclesfield.

Rainsbron, a town of Germany, in the marggraviate of Anspach. 3 miles N. Creglingen.

Rainy Lake, a lake of North-America, divided by an isthmus near the middle, into two parts; the west part is called the *Great Rainy Lake*, the east, the *Little Rainy Lake*, as being the least division. It is in general very shallow in its depth. The broadest part of it is not more than 20 miles; its length, including both, about 300 miles. In the west part, the water is very clear and good; and some excellent fish are taken in it. A great many fowl resort here at the fall of the year. Moose deer are to be found in great plenty, and likewise the Caraboo; whose skin for breeches or gloves, exceeds by far any other to be met with in North-America. The land on the borders of this lake is esteemed in some places very good, but rather too thickly covered with wood. Here reside a considerable band of the Chipeways.

Rajode, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 30 miles E. Tandla.

Rajora, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles WNW. Kondur.

Rajoora, a town of Bengal. 65 miles N. Dacca.

Rajounisance, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 87. 29. W. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Rajour, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 36 miles NW. Jummo.

Rajowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles ESE. Hajypour.

Rajowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles S. Bahar.

Rajpour, a town of Bengal, on the bank of the Ganges. 10 miles NNE. Curruckdeah.

Raiseen, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 15 miles S. Bilah, 20 E. Bopaltol. *Long.* 77. 49. E. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

Raisin, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 42. W. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Raisin, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Raisin Island, a small island in Lake St. Francis. *Long.* 74. 27. W. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

Raisin Market, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. In 1801, the population was 774. There are two villages adjoining of the same name, with about 403 inhabitants. 16 miles NNE. Lincoln, 171 N. London. *Long.* 11. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Raitapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 12 miles N. Rajamundry.

Rajupour, a town of Mocaumpour. 18 miles S. Batgaon.

Raitenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles ENE. Wonfriedel.

Raitenbach, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Aichstatt. 8 miles N. Aichstatt.

Raitenburg, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 3 miles N. Rudolfswerth.

Rajya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles ESE. Bahar.

Rakaporah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jushpour. 10 miles NE. Odeypour.

Rakas, a town of Transylvania, on the Alaut. 16 miles NW. Cronstadt.

Rakel, a town of Dobruzzu Tartary, on the Danube. 15 miles W. Isakzi.

Rakesburg, or *Rakelsburg*, a town of the dutchy of Sürin, situated on an island in the Muehr. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Hungary and Croatia. In the year 1418, the Turks were defeated near this town by the archduke Ernest; the neighbourhood is famous for its wine. 36 miles SE. Gratz, 90 S. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 36. E. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Rakokie, one of the smaller Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 153. E. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Rakonitz, or *Rakownitz*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. The circle is mountainous and covered with forests, but fertile in corn, with some excellent horses. Rakonitz was erected into a royal town in the year 1588. It is celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal article of its commerce. 22 miles W. Prague, 58 S. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Rakova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 40 miles SSE. Viddin.

Rakow, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, formerly a populous town; and the Socinians, or as they are called in Poland, Arians, had a college and printing-house here: but in 1643, they were expelled from this place. The Rakovian catechism takes its name from this town. 40 miles W. Sandomirz.

Rakoweena, a harbour on the coast of Kamtschatka, in Avatcha Bay; above three miles long and one and a half broad, with water from 13 to 3 fathoms, and a bar at its entrance. 3 miles S. St. Peter and St. Paul.

Rakulskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the Dwina. 20 miles N. Krasnoborsk.

Raleigh, or *Rayleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, it had once a market, now disused. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 897. 10 miles SE. Billerica, 33 E. London. *Long.* 0. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Ralemo, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 37. 55. S.

Raleigh, a township of Upper Canada, on the north coast of Lake Erie.

Raleigh, a town of North-Carolina, and

present seat of government. In 1791, the general assembly appropriated 10,000l. towards erecting public buildings; the state-house which is large and handsome, cost 6000l. 448 miles SW. Philadelphia.

Ralendorf, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 12 miles S. Saxenburg.

Ralestede, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles E. Hamburg.

Ralicotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Viapour. 30 miles N. Anamsagur.

Ram, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the south side of the Danube. 10 miles E. Passiarowitz.

Ram Head, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, and county of Waterford. 4 miles E. Youghal Bay. *Long.* 7. 44. W. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Ram Head, a cape on the south-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 149. 35. E. *Lat.* 36. 56. S.

Ram Head, or *Rame Head*, a cape of England, on the south coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel, between Whitesand Bay, and Plymouth Sound. *Long.* 4. 12. W. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Ram Hormuz, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 65 miles SE. Sufter.

Ram Island, a small island in Lough Neagh. 8 miles S. Antrim.

Rama, or *Ramla*, a town of Palestine, formerly a large town, and defended with strong walls. It is celebrated as the place where St. Paul cured Æneas. The Musselmén reverence here the tomb of Locman the wise, and the sepulchres of 70 prophets, said to have been buried here. The only thing at present worth notice, is the Church of St. George. Here is a kind of market for gall-nuts, fena, and gum Arabic, which the Arabs bring for sale. 20 miles NW. Jerusalem.

Rama, a town of Dalmatia. 20 miles NW. Mostar.

Ramada, or *New Salamanca*, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha, 90 miles E. St. Martha. *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Ramagurry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles W. Trichinopoly.

Ramah, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 120 m. NW. Jamama.

Ramalinga, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 16 miles SSW. Errood.

Ramar, a cape on the west coast of Hindoostan. 21 miles S. Goa.

Ramasseram, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 35 miles SSE. Rajamundry.

Rambang, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. 230 miles E. Batavia.

Ramberviller, see *Remberviller*.

Rambin, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 10 miles WSW. Bergen.

Rambla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 7 miles NW. Montilla.

Rambla, a town on the west coast of the island of Teneriffe. 3 m. W. Laguna.

Rambouillet, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Seine and Oise. At this place is a national farm, and the sheep particularly celebrated for the fineness of their wool. 12 miles NW. Dourdan, 27 SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

Rambure, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 m. W. Oisemont.

Ramburesles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles S. Abbeville.

Ramchandapour, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NE. Calcutta.

Ramchundra, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Mohurbunge. 23 miles SSE. Harriopour.

Ramchunpour, a town of Bengal. 60 miles N. Dacca.

Ramcotta, a town of Thibet. 18 miles SW. Sirinagur.

Ramcouly, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles NE. Goorackpour. *Long.* 24. 8. E. *Lat.* 26. 51. N.

Ramdiilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Nays. 25 miles NNW. Tellichery.

Ramedega, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gangpour. 15 m. SW. Pada.

Rameeapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles S. Ongole.

Ramee, a town of Bengal. 50 miles S. Islamabad.

Rameepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 35 miles ENE. Gazypour.

Ramelsbach, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Meissl.

Ramenapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 42 miles E. Rajamundry.

Rameru, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 miles E. Arcis sur Aube, 24 N. Bar sur Aube.

Rameseram, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 16 miles E. Gandicotta.

Rametta, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 6 miles W. Messina.

Ramgary, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of the Nays. 19 miles WNW. Palicaudchery.

Ramgad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles W. Bahar.

Ramganj, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 37 miles SE. Secundara.

Rangonga, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 10 miles N. Canoge, in the country of Oude.

Ramgoi, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 25 miles N. Goa.

Ramgur, a circar of Bengal, bounded on

the north by Bahar, on the north-east by Curruckdeah; on the south-east by Pachere, on the south by Nagpour, and on the west by Koonda and Tóree, about 90 miles in length and 60 in breadth. Ramgur is the capital.

Ramgur, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in Bengal. 175 m. WNW. Calcutta, 120 S. Patna. *Long.* 85. 42. E. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Ramgur, or *Ramurch*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles S. Neermul, 76 N. Hyderabad. *Long.* 79. 11. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Ramgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 8 miles S. Ragoogur.

Ramgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 5 miles N. Coel.

Ramgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 50 miles ESE. Surat.

Ramgur, a town of Bengal. 23 miles NW. Midnapour.

Ramgur, see *Sesvah*.

Ramgurra, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mylore. In the year 1791, this town was taken by the British, under Capt. Welch. 42 miles NE. Seringapatam.

Ramhytte, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 36 miles Stroomholm.

Ramjivenpour, a fort of Bengal. 27 miles SSW. Burdwan.

Ramillies, a village of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, situated at the source of the river Geete; memorable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, between the allies commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and the French under Marechal Villeroy. The confederates took the whole of the enemy's baggage and artillery, and about 120 standards; 600 officers, and 6000 private foldiers: about 8000 were killed or wounded. The loss of the allies did not exceed 3000 men. 13 miles N. Namur.

Raming, a town of Austria. 11 miles S. Steyr.

Raming, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles E. Consar.

Ramingani, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 10 miles N. Oudighir.

Raminsdorf, a town of Austria. 2 m. E. Steyr.

Ramioul, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 7 m. SSW. Liege.

Ramisseram, an island in the Indian Sea, between the island of Ceylon and the coast of Madura; about 30 miles in circumference. The soil is sandy, but produces some beautiful trees. On it are a few villages, and a celebrated pagoda. *Long.* 79. 22. E. *Lat.* 9. 18. N.

Ramla, a town of Palestine, anciently called *Arimathea*, at present little better than a heap of ruins; it is, however, the residence

of a Turkish aga, who has about 200 troops under him. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. 15 miles NW. Jerusalem, 10 E. Jaffa.

Ramleah, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, extending from south-west to north-east, about 250 miles; the south-west extremity 80 miles E. Kalaat el Mojlah.

Ramlisa, a village of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, celebrated for a medicinal spring. 3 miles N. Helsingborg.

Ramme, a river of the dutchy of Bremen, which joins the Ofte, near its source.

Rammekens, a seaport town of Holland, in the Isle of Walcheren, formerly one of the best harbours in Zealand. It was built as a fortress, in the year 1547, by Mary queen of Hungary, governess of the Netherlands, and sister to Charles V., and at first called *Zeebourg*. In the year 1573, this fortress was taken by Charles de Boillot, governor of Flushing. Rammekens was one of the towns pledged to Queen Elizabeth by the States General, for the succours she lent them against Spain, in the year 1585. 3 miles E. Flushing.

Rammelberg, a large and lofty mountain of Westphalia, celebrated for its mines. The ores found in it are of a very solid texture, and of such resistance against the hammer and wedges, that for the easier dissolution of them the workmen find it necessary to apply fire to the several passages through which they are to come. The Rammelberg mine-works yield lead, copper, silver, some gold, borax, lapis calaminaris, zinc, sulphur, jet, vitriol, and yellow ochre. This mountain lies near Goslar.

Rammelberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mansfeld. 3 miles NE. Wippra.

Ramna, a mountain of Bosnia. 16 miles N. Orach.

Ramnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 42 miles NE. Durbungah.

Ramnagur, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NE. Kishenagur.

Ramnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 27 miles NE. Lucknow.

Ramos, or *Lamos*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 60 m. NNW. Cape Formosa. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Ramos, Dos, an island in the river of the Amazons, about 70 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. 60 miles above Pauxis.

Ramos, a town of Aracan. 60 miles NNW. Aracan.

Ramquch, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Dewa, *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Ramury, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hindia. 20 miles E. Hurdah.

Rampah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 40 miles N. Rajamundry.

Rampara, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 20 miles N. Ghieriah.

Ramparts, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SE. Rungpour.

Rampfersgrube, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 6 miles W. Meiningen.

Rampicherla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 12 m. NE. Junaconda.

Rampour, a town of Bengal. 13 miles N. Curruckpour.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles NW. Bettiah.

Rampour, a town of Almora. 30 miles NNW. Bereilly, 90 E. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 22. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the Ganges. 34 miles NW. Manickpour.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on an island formed by the divided stream of the Dewah. 35 m. NE. Lucknow.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles ESE. Goorackpour.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles NE. Goorackpour.

Ramporu, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles SW. Nellore.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Boggilcund. 20 miles W. Rewah.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 20 miles NW. Bidzigur.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Schaurunpour. 23 miles SSW. Schaurunpour.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Oudipour. 40 m. ENE. Oudipour.

Ranquilla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 5 mile NW. Calmar.

Ramsay, a seaport of the Isle of Man, situated in a large bay, on the north-east coast, in which the greatest fleet may ride at anchor with safety enough from all winds but the north-east, and in that case they need not be embayed. This town standing upon a beach of loose sand or shingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being washed away by the sea. 10 miles N. Douglas. *Long.* 4. 26. W. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Ramsay Island, an island in the Irish Channel, near the coast of Wales, separated from the coast of Pembroke by a narrow channel called *Ramsay Sound*; it is on the north side of St. Bride's Bay, about 6 miles in circumference. *Long.* 5. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Ramsay, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, once called *Ramsay the Rich*, from a celebrated abbey, whose abbots were mitred and sat in parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1894. North of the town is a lake called *Ramlay Mere*, abounding in fish. 10 miles N. Huntingdon, 69 N. London. *Long.* 0. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Ramsay Point, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 36. *W. Lat.* 57. 44. N.

Ramsdal, see *Rimsdal*.

Ramsdorf, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 3 miles NE. Zeitz.

Ramsbury, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, anciently a city of note; and in 909 erected into a bishopric, which in 1050 was united to Salisbury. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1965, and 500 of these employed in manufactures. 4 miles NE. Marlborough, 70 W. London.

Ramsell, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 10 m. N. Nassuck.

Ramsle, a town of Sweden, in Angermaland. 70 m. NW. Hernosand.

Ramsthal, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles N. Bayreuth.

Ramsgate, a seaport of England, in the county of Kent, between the North and South Foreland. The harbour has within a few years been much improved by virtue of an Act of Parliament, whereby it is capable of receiving 200 sail of ships; a new pier has also been erected, which is capable of resisting the strongest winds, or the most raging sea that can happen from the Downs. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has within these few years been much resorted to for sea-bathing. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4178. 6 miles S. Margate, 73 E. London. *Long.* 1. 24 E. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Ramshagur, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Dinagepour.

Ramshyda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia. 28 m. N. Orebro.

Ramsin, a town of Saxony. 3 miles W. Bitterfeld.

Ramstadt, a town of the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 3 miles SE. Darmstadt.

Ramteak, or *Ramtegh*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Goondwana, held sacred by the Hindoos, who pretend that Ram collected his army here prior to his expedition against Rawun at Lenka, or Ceylon. The Hindoos believe all the Europeans to be descendants from Rawun, and Ceylon to be an immense mountain of gold invisible to them. Near the town is a temple where they offer up their sacrifices and devotion. 15 miles NE. Nagpour, 110 S. Gurrh. *Long.* 79. 57. E. *Lat.* 21. 23. N.

Ramunda, or *Romla Boda*, a town of Sweden, in Nericia.

Ramurgh, see *Ramgur*.

Rana, a town of Austria. 12 miles S. Aigen.

Rana, a town of Austria. 13 miles SSW. Zwettl.

Rana, or *Orana*, one of the Sandwich

islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about nine miles west from Mowee. The country to the south is high and craggy; but the other parts of the island had a better aspect, and appeared to be well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but it abounds in roots, such as yams, sweet potatoes, and tarrow. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,400. *Long.* 185. 23. E. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

Ranaridl, a town of Austria. 11 miles S. Aigen.

Ranas, see *Morant Keys*.

Ranasagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles W. Arrah. *Long.* 84. 31. E. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

Rancagua, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Chili. It owes its name to the inhabitants living in single houses, without the appearance of a village, every family in their lonely cottage, twelve, eighteen, or more miles from each other. It is not, however, without a kind of capital, consisting of about fifty houses, and between fifty and sixty families, most of them Mestizoes, though their cast is not at all perceivable by their complexion. The whole jurisdiction is supposed to contain about 1000 families, Spaniards, Mestizoes, and Indians.

Rance, a river of France, which runs into the sea, near St. Malo.

Rancheno, a small island near the coast of Darien, in the Pacific Ocean.

Rancheria, a town of South-America, in the new kingdom of Grenada; and province of St. Martha. 20 miles NE. Nacha. *Long.* 72. 36. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

Rancheria, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 16. W. *Lat.* 7. 50. N.

Rançon, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Seine, at Caudebec.

Rançon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 8 m. E. Bellac.

Rangonnières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 9 miles W. Bourbonne.

Randalstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which, before the union, sent two members to the Irish parliament. 4 m. WNW. Antrim, 38 SE. Londonderry.

Randan, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 12 miles NE. Riom, 9 SE. Gannat.

Randasalmi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 52 miles S. Kuopio.

Randazzo, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 25 miles W. Taormina, 20 N. Catania. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Randeer, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the Taptec, opposite Surat.

Randegg, a town of Austria. 8 miles NNE. Bavarian Waidhoyen.

Randeralt, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles NW. Juliers. *Long.* 6. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gulden. This town had formerly four churches and two convents; but at present it has only one parish church, a grammar-school, a hospital, and a chapel, which stands a little way without the town. The castle of Dronningborg, which stood here is frequently mentioned in history. The chief trade is in leather gloves, falmon, earthen ware, and strong beer. It was formerly extremely well fortified. 20 miles E. Viborg, 28 NNW. Aarhus. *Long.* 10. 3. E. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Randersacker, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Maine. 2 miles S. Wurzburg.

Randnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 12 miles NNE. Schlan, 20 N. Prague. *Long.* 14. 24. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Randolph, a post town of Massachusetts. 15 miles SE. Boston.

Randolph, a town of Vermont. 27 miles N. Windsor.

Randolph, a county of N. Carolina; containing 9234 inhabitants, including 667 slaves. The greater part of the people are Quakers.

Randolph, a county of Virginia, near the Allegany mountains; with 1741 inhabitants.

Randolph, a county of the Indiana territory; containing 1103 inhabitants, amongst whom are 107 slaves.

Random Island, a small island in Trinity Bay, near the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Randow, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Ucker, 3 m. S. Uckermunde.

Rands, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, 35 miles long, and 2 broad. 20 miles N. Christiania.

Randsberg, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 76 miles E. Uddevalla.

Random, a township of Vermont. 27 m. N. Windsor.

Randyhoar, a town of Bootan. 18 miles N. Beyhar.

Ranea, a town of West Bothnia. 60 miles W. Tornea.

Ranes, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles SW. Argentan, 18 NW. Alençon.

Ranestad, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 50 miles NNE. Hernofand.

Rang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sköten. 11 miles SSW. Lund.

Rangalore, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 38 miles W. Cicacole.

Rangamatty, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Bootan and Affam, on the east and south by Affam, and on the west by Baharbund, Bittrebund, and Goollah;

about 40 miles long, and from 10 to 40 broad. Rangamatty is the capital.

Rangematty, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Behgal, with a celebrated pagoda. 120 miles NNE. Moorshedabad, 260 E. Patna. *Long.* 90. 6. E. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Ranganja, a town of Hindoostan, in Behgal. 15 miles NE. Chitugong.

Rangapaleum, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 8 miles NNE. Daraporum.

Rangapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 6 miles NE. Pondichery.

Rangasundrum, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles W. Tinevelly.

Rangoon, or *Rangon*, a seaport of the kingdom of Birmah, situated on a branch of the Irawaddy, or Ava, called the Rangoon River, and founded in the year 1755, by Alampra king of Birmah, who had taken the country from the King of Pegu. It contains about 5000 taxable houses in the city and suburbs; and the inhabitants, which consist of a mixture of many nations, Malabars, Moguls, Persians, Parfecs, Armenians, Portuguese, French, and English, are estimated at 30,000. The river is very commodious for building ships, and the forests of Birmah and Pegu yield plenty of teak wood, the most durable wood that is known, and the best adapted for the construction of ships. The spring tide rises 20 feet in perpendicular height: the banks are soft, and so flat that but little trouble is required in the formation of docks; and the Birmah shipwrights are excellent workmen. Nature seems to have done enough to render Rangoon one of the most flourishing seaports in the East. *Long.* 96. 9. E. *Lat.* 16. 47. N.

Ranguana, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 52. W. *Lat.* 16. 25. N.

Rangria, a town of Sweden, in Helplingland. 15 miles WNW. Soderhamn.

Ranbados, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 18 m. NW. Castel Rodrigo.

Ranis, see *Rahnis*.

Ranish, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Rankah, a town of Bengal. 25 miles WNW. Palamow.

Rankerah, a town of Hindoostan, in Candish. 25 miles S. Burhanpour.

Rankpore, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 45 miles NE. Radunpour.

Rankweil, an ancient imperial village of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch, where, from times of old, a free Imperial land-court had been held, which exercised its judicial power, not only over the Austrian subjects in Feldkirch, Bregenz, &c. but also over the ancient immediate subjects of the empire, as in Hohenembs, &c. 1 mile N. Feldkirch.

Rancee, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 30 miles SSW. Balafore.

Rannigunge, a town of Bengal. 76 miles NNE. Dacca.

Rauning, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles N. Schweinfurt.

Rannutsch, a town of Thibet. 36 miles E. Jemilah. *Long.* 82. 15. E. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Ranny Bednore, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Sanore. 20 miles W. Bishnagar, 100 NNE. Bednore. *Long.* 75. 37. E. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

Rannycotta, a town of Thibet. 35 miles S. Gangotri.

Rannydee, a town of Bengal. 11 miles S. Curruckdeah.

Rannygong, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles SSW. Amednagar.

Rannygunge, a town of Bengal. 35 miles N. Dinagepour.

Rannypookra, a town of Bengal. 30 miles WNW. Rogonatpour.

Ranniserai, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 35 miles NW. Gazypour.

Rano, a small island in the north part of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 52. E. *Lat.* 65. 43. N.

Ranran, a town of Cochinchina, and capital of a province. *Long.* 108. 56. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Ransacker, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles S. Wurzburg.

Ranstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Stolberg. 3 miles NW. Ortenburg, 17 NE. Francfort on the Maine.

Ranstadt, Alt, or *Old*, a village of Saxony, in the territory of Merseburg, remarkable for a treaty here in 1706, between Charles XII. king of Sweden, and Augustus king of Poland. 2 miles W. Mark Ranstadt.

Ranstadt, or *Mark Ranstadt*, a town of Saxony, in the territory of Merseburg. 10 miles SSE. Merseburg, 7 SW. Leipzig. *Long.* 12. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Rantampour, a circar of Hindooftan, in the country of Agimere, bounded on the north by Jyenagur, on the east by Agra, on the south by Kottah, and on the west by Oudipour; and Sirowy. Rantampour is the chief town.

Rantampour, a town and fortrefs of Hindooftan, and capital of a district or circar of the same name, in the Agimere country. 86 miles E. Agimere, 90 SE. Agra. *Long.* 76. 58. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Rantzau, a county of Germany, situated in the dutchy of Holstein, about ten miles long and six broad. It paid to the chamber of Wetzlar 24 rix-dollars 76½ kruitzers, it takes its name from *rautzau*, a feat, 7 miles N. Eutyn.

Rantzenbach, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSW. St. Polten.

Rantzen, a town of the dutchy of Sibiria. 6 miles NW. Muehran.

Ranville, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Calvados. 5 miles NE. Caen, 19 WNW. Lisieux.

Raqoulou, a town of Hindooftan, in Colconda, near which are some diamond mines. 60 miles NW. Rachore.

Rapn l'Etape, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, on the Meurte. 7 miles N. St. Diey, 9 E. Remberviller.

Razuda, an island of Egypt, in the river Nile, in which is a mekias, or nilometer, to mark the rising of the waters of the Nile. Near Cairo.

Rasutty, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 20 miles NNE. Tandla.

Rapaapo, a town of New Jersey. 10 miles S. Woodbury.

Rapallo, a town of the Ligurian Republic, situated in a bay to which it gives name. 12 miles ESE. Genoa.

Rapel, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 34. 8. S.

Rapel, a town of Chili, on a river of the same name. 70 miles S. Valparayso.

Raperlah, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles NE. Ongole.

Raphoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Armagh; the cathedral serves as parish church. 21 miles NE. Donegal, 11 SW. Londonderry.

Raphoe, a township of Pennsylvania. 50 miles W. Philadelphia.

Rapid Ann, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Rappahannock, *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Rapid Plat, a small island in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. 12. W. *Lat.* 44. 56. N.

Rapid River, a river of North-America, which runs into Hudson Bay.

Rapino, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles S. Civita di Chieti.

Rapolla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata; the see of a bishop, united to Melli. 6 miles W. Venosa, 22 NE. Conza. *Long.* 15. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Rapone, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 9 miles E. Conza.

Rapollenstein, a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Zwentl.

Raposo, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan.

Raposo, a river of Popayan, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 3. 48. N. and 1.

Raposo, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Popayan. *Lat.* 4. N.

Rappahannock, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, about 125 miles S. from the mouth of the Potomack. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Rapperschweil, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a district to which it gives name, situated on the north side of the lake of Zurich, over which there is a bridge 1850

paces in length, built in the year 1358 by the counts of Habsburg. This town was founded in 1091, and anciently had counts of its own. On their failure, in 1283, Rapperschweil devolved to Elizabeth daughter of Rodolphus, the last count, and her second husband, Rodolphus VII. count of Habsburg. In 1358, John Rodolphus, and Godfrey, brothers and counts of Habsburg, sold it, together with the county, to the sons of Albert archduke of Austria. In 1464, it put itself under the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, and Glarus, with a reserve, however, of its liberties; which submission, so early as the year 1458, was confirmed by the majority of the burghers, but the cantons gradually made themselves lords of it. At the peace of Arau, however, in 1712, its liberties were restored to it, though the country remains under the sovereignty of Zurich and Berne. The former rights of Glarus in this country were also secured. In 1350, it was burnt by the Zurichers; and in 1443, by the Schwitzers. 15 miles SE. Zurich, 31 SW. St. Gal.

Rappin, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 7 miles N. Bergen.

Rappe Rappe, a bay on the coast of Mowee, one of the Sandwich Islands.

Rappelskirchen, a town of Austria. 5 miles S. Tulln.

Rapps, a town of Austria, on the river Taya. 4 miles SW. Drosendorf.

Rapsa, a town of Istria. 52 miles SE. Capo d'Istria.

Raptee, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Dewah, 5 miles SW. Sellenpouir.

Rarakit, a town of the island of Ceram, at the foot of a mountain covered with trees, which serves as a harbour for pirates.

Rarécourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles SE. Clermont en Argonne, 10 SW. Verdun.

Raree, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 20 miles NNW. Goa.

Raree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles NNW. Durbungah.

Raren, or *Raron*, a town of the Valais, and capital of a tithing. 21 miles E. Sion.

Rargiara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles SW. Bahar.

Rariton, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the sea, forming a bay at its mouth, a little to the south of Staten Island, 4 miles SE. Woodbury.

Rariton, a town of the state of Jersey. 21 miles N. Trenton, 30 WSW. Newark.

Raro, a town of Hungary. 8 miles ESE. Akenburg.

Raronghakon, a large lake of Thibet. Long. 85. 52. E. Lat. 31. 4. N.

Ras, a town of Syria, anciently called *Conna*. It is situated near the source of the

Orontes. 50 miles N. Damascus, 24 N. Balbec.

Ras Abad, or *Ras Badea*, a cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red Sea. 10 miles SSW. Jiddah.

Ras Acon-natter, see *Cape Cuxines*.

Ras Adær, see *Cape Bon*.

Ras Abekaz, a cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red Sea. Long. 37. 48. E. Lat. 18. 19. N.

Ras-ain, or *Ain Verdeh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 80 miles S. Diarbekir, 100 miles W. Mosul. Long. 39. 48. E. Lat. 36. 34. N.

Ras el Amoushe, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Algiers. 42 miles E. Cape Tennes. Long. 2. 48. E. Lat. 36. 41. N.

Ras al Anf, see *Ras el Enf*.

Ras Asab, a cape on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red Sea. Long. 43. 10. E. Lat. 13. 8. N.

Ras Badea, see *Ras Abad*.

Ras Badaud, see *Cape Kuriat*.

Ras Berdistan, see *Cape Bardiston*.

Ras Calhat, see *Cape Kalhat*.

Ras el Cansir, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, near a cape on the sea coast. 16 miles W. Alexandretta.

Ras el Chan, see *Cape Sarta*.

Ras Curiat, see *Cape Kuriat*.

Ras el Doar, a cape on the coast of Nubia, in the Red Sea. Long. 36. 19. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Ras el Enf, or *Ras el Anf*, a cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red Sea: the meaning of *Ras el Enf* is the Cape of the Nose. Here is no high land, but a large plain without tree or herb: in the front of the point stand the remains of a large temple. Lat. 23. 57. N.

Ras Fartach, see *Cape Fartach*.

Ras Fillam, a cape on the east coast of Arabia. 18 miles SSE. Cape Mozendum. Lat. 29. 59. N.

Ras el Gat, see *Cape Rasalgate*.

Ras Hadeed, see *Cape of Iron*.

Ras el Hamrah, see *Cape Hamrah*.

Ras el Harsh, see *Cape Falcon*.

Ras al Hhad, see *Cape Rasalgate*.

Ras Hunneine, see *Cape Honé*.

Ras Ibrahim, a cape of Arabia, in the Red Sea. 6 miles S. Ghunfude.

Ras Iggidd, or *Ras el-Jidd*, a cape of Nubia, in the Red Sea: near it is a harbour, formed like a caldron, and round as the arch of a circle: the entrance is formed by two points, north and south of each other; the depth of water at the entrance is 13 fathoms: in the harbour 13, and the bottom clean: the port is subjected to no inconvenience except from the east. Half a league inland is a well of brackish water. Long. 36. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Ras Kalkat, see *Cape Kalhat*.

Ras al Mabbes, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 11. 49. E. *Lat.* 32. 18. N.

Ras Mohammedi, a cape on the coast of Arabia, in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 27. 54. N.

Ras al Mar, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 200 miles SSW. Zareng.

Ras Mussendom, see *Cape Mozendum*.

Ras Nabend, see *Cape Nabend*.

Ras al-Nashef, a cape of Egypt, in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

Ras Rouzé, a cape on the east coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

Ras Vire, a cape on the coast of Arabia, forming the fourth point of the gulf of Curia Muria. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

Ras Zafrane, a cape on the coast of Egypt, in the Red Sea. 32 miles SSE. Suez. *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

Rasa, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 17. 8. S.

Rasain, a town of Persia, in the province of Fariftan. 110 miles NW. Schiras.

Rasalema, a river of Africa, which waters the city of Fez.

Rasay, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 11 miles long, and two broad; rough, rocky, and barren. 4 miles E. Skye. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Rasca, a river of Servia, which joins the Ibar, 16 miles NE. Jenibafar.

Rasch, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 2 miles SSE. Altorf.

Raschach, see *Radesche*.

Raschna, or *Rezena*, a town of Servia. 8 miles S. Parakin, 24 NNW. Niffa.

Raschorwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles E. Aufche.

Rascia, a part of Servia, watered by the Rasca. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

Rascines, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay. 21 miles SE. Santander.

Raseb, (Al,) a fortified pass in the mountains of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles N. Vashgherd, 165 E. Samarcand.

Raseborg, a seaport town of Sweden, in the gulf of Finland. 30 miles SE. Abo.

Rasec, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 60 miles SW. Zareng.

Rasec, see *Dizec*.

Rasgrad, see *Hrasgrad*.

Rashaua, one of the Kurile Islands. *Long.* 154. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Rasbed, a town of Nubia, in Sennaar. 15 miles N. Gieslim.

Rasilita, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 26 miles SSE. Friuli.

Rasin, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlatabad. 18 miles WSW. Carmullah.

Rasiuta, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles N. Udina.

Raskow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 54 miles S. Braclaw.

Rasman, an island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

Rasniend, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 miles NE. Nehavend.

Rasne, an island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 25. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Raspach, a town of Austria. 8 miles E. Zwetl.

Raspenburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar; near it are some medicinal springs. 12 miles N. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Raspugly, a town of Bengal. 4 miles S. Calcutta.

Rassades, a cluster of small islands, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 68. 48. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Rassoolpour, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Nagore. 22 m. NW. Didwana.

Rassoolpour, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gohud, on the Jumnah. 40 miles E. Gohud.

Rassovat, or *Axiopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 24 miles NE. Driftra. *Long.* 27. 37. E. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Rastadt, a town of the duchy of Baden, situated on a large plain on the river Merg, new and regularly built; the principal street is broad and handsome. In the year 1424, the town was burned by the inhabitants of Strasburg, who were at war with the Marquis of Baden; and in 1707, it was taken by the French. In the year 1724, a peace was concluded here between the emperor and the king of France. In 1796, it was again taken by the French. 16 miles SW. Durlach, 38 miles WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Rastadt, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 miles NW. Bamberg.

Rastadt, a town of the duchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles SE. Melrichstadt.

Rastagara, a town of Egypt. 90 miles E. Cairo.

Rastede, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 11 m. N. Oldenburg.

Rastenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, founded in the year 1329; and though it was destroyed by the Lithuanians in 1348, it was soon rebuilt, together with its castle, and put in a more defensible state than before. It is inclosed with a wall: and in the year 1669, it was also surrounded with a rampart. The burghers, most of whom are Lutherans, are about 200. The inhabitants of this town are supported by some little commerce, brewing, agriculture, and mechanic trades. In 1531, a conference was held here betwixt the Lutherans and the Anabaptists. 46 miles SE. Königsberg, 30 E. Heilsberg. *Long.* 21. 27. E. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Rastico Harbour, (Grand,) a bay in the gulf of St. Laurence, on the north coast of

the island of St. John. *Long.* 62. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Rastorff, a town of Austria. 7 miles E. Ehrnsprunn.

Rastowica, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, on the borders of Russia.

Rastrick, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2053, of whom 573 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles SE. Halifax.

Raszna, a town of Servia. 24 miles N. Nissa.

Rat Island, a small island in Milford Haven.

Rat Island, an island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Rat Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 55. E. *Lat.* 3. 57. S.

Rat Island, a small island in the Mergui Archipelago, south-west of Olive Island.

Ratabon, see *Massacre River*.

Ratan, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 39. E. *Lat.* 63. 58. N.

Ratchin Lopa, a large lake of Thibet. *Long.* 82. 27. E. *Lat.* 30. 43. N.

Ratcliff, a town of Maryland. 22 miles S. Salisbury.

Rate, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 25 miles E. Rettinghery.

Ratensadt, a town of Hungary. 16 miles SE. Bacs.

Ratesponte de Mulher, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 15 miles NE. Villa de Conde.

Rathcormuck, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which, before the union, sent two members to the Irish parliament. 12 miles E. Mallow, 14 N. Cork.

Rathenow, or *Ratema*, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel. 38 miles W. Berlin, 14 NNW. Brandenburg. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Rather, or *Neither*, a river of England, which runs into the Lune, 4 miles N. Kirkby Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland.

Rathlin Island, an island about seven miles from the north coast of Ireland, six miles long, and scarcely in any part a mile wide, with a considerable bend to the south-west, forming a large bay, called *Church Bay*, which affords an excellent and safe harbour, with good anchorage. 15 miles W. from the Mull of Kintyre, 13 S. from the island of Illa. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Rathmandorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 miles NNW. Weidenau.

Rathmines, a village of Ireland, near the city of Dublin, where the royalists, under the command of the Duke of Ormond, were surprised by the troops of the parliament,

and entirely routed, with the loss of their tents, baggage, and ammunition, 4000 men killed, and 2500 taken prisoners.

Rathsbach, or *Radezsch*, a town of the duchy of Carniola, on the Save. 9 miles WNW. Gurckfeld.

Rati, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the south coast of Nicaria.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, in a principality of the same name, situated on the Oder, which here becomes navigable. In the year 1574 it was entirely burnt down; and in the year 1745 the Prussians took it by storm from the Hungarians. 70 miles SE. Breslau, 36 SSE. Oppeln. *Long.* 18. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Ratibor, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oppeln, on the east by Poland, on the south by Teschen, and on the west by the principality of Jagendorf. Its soil is better than that in the principality of Oppeln, as producing a sufficiency of wheat, rye, and barley, with fruits; besides which, here are also good pasture grounds. The Oder runs through the western quarter of it, and is the only river in the whole country. It is abundantly watered, however, in all parts with streams, ponds, and lakes. It contains only three cities, and the inhabitants are universally Polish. Ratibor was erected into a principality in the year 1288, about 200 years after which it was united to Oppeln, from which it has never been separated.

Ratingen, or *Rattingen*, a town of the duchy of Berg. 4 miles NE. Dusseldorp. *Long.* 6. 47. E. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Ratino, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 6 miles SE. Molise.

Ratisbon, or *Regensperg*, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, situated at the conflux of the Regen and the Danube. The town is fortified, large, and populous; and was anciently the capital of Bavaria, and the seat of the dukes. The emperor Frederick I. set it free from the dominion of the latter, annexing it immediately to the empire; in which annexation, Wenceslaus, the emperor, in the year 1387, promised to maintain it. In 1486 Duke Albrecht of Bavaria managed matters so skillfully, that this town, being fallen greatly in debt, voluntarily paid homage to him; but the emperor Frederick III. reclaimed it in 1489 to the empire; and accordingly the duke was obliged in the year 1492 to return it. Its imperial matricular evaluation was fixed, in 1692, at 150 florins, and to each chamber term 148 rix-dollars 67½ kruitzers. From the year 1662, a constant diet of the empire was held here without interruption, excepting in 1713, when it was transferred for some time, on account of the plague, to Augsбург; and in 1742, for a few years to

Frankfort. The states of the empire met at the council-house. It is a staple, but the trade and manufactures are not very considerable; large quantities of corn, wood, and provisions, are sent by the Danube to Vienna. The number of inhabitants is about 24,000. In the years 1546, and 1601, some solemn conferences were fruitlessly appointed at this place, on religion, betwixt the Protestant and Roman Catholic divines. In 1703, the elector of Bavaria made himself master of it. 62 miles NE. Augsb. 56 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

Ratisbon, (*Bishopric of*), comprehends about 1583 parishes, and was founded, as is supposed, by St. Boniface in the year 736. The bishop's seat is at Ratisbon, in which place, however, he has no jurisdiction.

Ratisha, a town of Imiretta. 35 miles NE. Cotatis.

Ratmansdorf, see *Retmansdorf*.

Ratno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 50 miles SE. Brzesc.

Ratnath, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath. Before the union, it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 12 miles E. Trim, 12 NW. Dublin.

Ratolfzell, see *Radolfzell*.

Ratoly, a town of Hindooistan, in the circar of Gohud. 25 miles SE. Raat.

Ratones, a small island in the river La Plata, near Monte Video.

Ratschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles NE. Brunn.

Ratscha, or *Ratzka*, a fortress of Slavonia, on the north side of the Save, opposite the mouth of the Drin. 35 miles SW. Peterwardcin.

Ratsur, a town of Hindooistan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 65 m. E. Aurungabad.

Rattab, a town of Bengal. 14 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

Rattan, see *Ruatan*.

Rattelsdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 9 miles N. Bamberg.

Rattenberg, a town of the county of Tyrol, with a citadel, on the Inn. 26 miles ENE. Innsbruck, 44 SW. Salzburg. *Long.* 11. 56. E. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Rattkow, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles NNE. Lubeck.

Rattlesnake Islands, a cluster of small islands at the western extremity of Lake Erie.

Rattlesnake Mountains, mountains of New Hampshire. 38 miles N. Concord.

Rattonneau, a small island at the entrance of the harbour of Marseilles, on which is a fortress, erected in the 17th century by the Duke of Guise.

Ratray Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-east coast of the county of Aberdeen. 7 miles N. Peterhead. *Long.* 1. 44. W. *Lat.* 57. 32. N.

Ratulak, a town of Hindooistan, in Oude. 15 miles NE. Fyzabad.

Ratwal, a town of Hindooistan, in the circar of Gohud. 27 miles E. Gwalior.

Ratzebur, a town of Hinder Pomerania. In the year 1758, this town was burnt by the Russians. 14 miles S. New Stettin, 65 E. Stargard. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Ratzeburg, a town of Germany, which gives name to a principality, situated on an island in a large lake. This lake is 30 miles in length, and 9 broad, on it boats go to Lubeck with goods and passengers. In 1693, this place was laid in ashes by a bombardment from the Danes. Since that time the streets have been regularly laid out. The greatest part of the houses are built after the Dutch manner. In the market-place stand the regency office, where also is held the chief court of justice, and the consistory. The garrison is quartered in barracks. 30 miles NE. Lauenburg, 20 S. Lubeck. *Long.* 10. 46. E. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Ratzeburg, a principality, situated between Mecklenburg, and Saxe Lauenburg. It extends about ten miles each way. The soil is fertile, and produces a good deal of wheat, besides feeding a number of cattle. It was at first a bishopric, founded at Ratzeburg, and converted into a principality by the peace of Westphalia. It belongs to Mecklenburg Strelitz, and was assessed 24 florins for a Roman month, and to the Imperial chamber 67 rix-dollars, 54 kruitzers.

Ratzenstein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles S. Windisch Gratz.

Ratzkanitscha, a town of Hungary. 10 miles NNW. Csakathurn.

Rava, see *Rawa*.

Ravalshe, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 24 miles NW. Uddevalla.

Ravanak, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 16 m. ESE. Saloniki.

Rauand, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 105 miles E. Sirgian, 350 ESE. Ispahan.

Rauch, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Schwarzenberg. 10 miles SW. Schainfeld.

Rauchenegg, a town of Austria. 2 miles W. Baden.

Raucht, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, near Lake Ladoga. 44 miles SE. Viborg.

Raudanagur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Ramgur.

Rauden, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles NE. Culm.

Rauden, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor. 12 miles NE. Ratibor.

Raudniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 12 miles NNE. Schlan.

Raudniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 16 miles NNW. Chrudim.

Raudten, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wohlau. 18 miles NW. Wohlau, 12 SSE. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 16. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Racel Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mayne, 5 miles N. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

Ravella, a seaport town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, united to Scala. 11 miles WSW. Salerno. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 10. 39. N.

Rauenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 4 miles SSW. Anspach.

Ravenglass, a seaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the conflux of three rivers, which form a good harbour in the Irish Sea. The principal trade is in fishing. 21 miles SE. Whitehaven, 284 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 16. W. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, in the department of the Amonc, situated on the river Montone, near the Adriatic. It is a very ancient city, and is said by Strabo and Zosimus to have been built by the Thessalians, who were driven out by the Tuscans. However that may be, Livy and most of the ancient authors mention it as being a city of very great antiquity. It was made a Roman colony by Augustus, according to Strabo; and Dion tells us, that that prince kept there a fleet of 250 vessels. He stationed, says Suetonius, a fleet at Misenum, and another at Ravenna, for guarding the upper and lower sea. Tiberius, who succeeded Augustus, repaired its walls, and erected some new gates, according to an inscription still remaining. The emperor Honorius made this place the seat of his residence, both before and after Alaric had taken and burned Rome. Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, having made himself master of Italy, fixed the seat of his empire here, and adorned it with magnificent churches and palaces, as likewise did his daughter Amalazontha; and his grandson Athalaric. The Goths being afterwards driven from Italy, by Narfes, general of the Emperor Justinian, he was made governor of Ravenna, and continued so for 16 years; but being recalled by Justin II. successor to Justinian, that prince, in the year 567, sent one Longinus to succeed him, who took up his residence at Ravenna, under the title of exarch. The German historians pretend that this dignity of exarch was much the same as that of archduke, whom in their language they call *ershersogh*; and there were 15 exarchs sent by the eastern emperors to govern Italy. All these exarchs resided at Ravenna for 175 years, till Pepin king of France, being called into Italy by the Bishop of Rome, took Ravenna, which he gave to the church,

with several other cities depending on it, and put a final period to the exarchate. It was near Ravenna, that the young Gaston de Foix, duke of Nemours, and nephew of Louis XII. gained the famous battle, which has since gone by the name of that city, against the army of Pope Julius II. Ferdinand king of Spain, and the Venetians. This young general, who was no more than twenty-four years old, killed between 16 and 18,000 of the enemy, in the field of battle, but was killed himself, by following the pursuit with too much ardour. This happened on Easter-day, 1512. Upon this, the French, enraged at losing their brave general, took Ravenna by storm, pillaged and plundered it in so cruel a manner, that it has never recovered. They shew, three miles from this city, upon the road to Forli, by the banks of the little river Ronco, a pretty high cross, upon the very spot where Gaston de Foix was killed. Fresh water has always been so scarce at Ravenna, that it gave occasion to a pleasant epigram of Martial. This city was late the capital of the Romagna, with the title of an archbishopric. It boasts of having produced Faustinus, who is so often mentioned by Martial; the sophist Aspasius, who lived under the reign of Alexander Severus; the famous Cassiodorus, chancellor to Theodoric king of the Goths in Italy; Pope John XVII.; Peter Damien, cardinal of Ostia; and some other eminent men. Several councils have been held here; one, in the year 904, where the acts of the council, which Stephen VII. held against the memory of Pope Formosus, were burnt; one in 967, and another in 997, for ecclesiastic discipline; one in 1128, which deposed the Archbishops of Aquileia, and Venice; one in 1286, for reforming ecclesiastical discipline; one in 1310, for examining into the business of the Templars, where it was concluded that the order should be kept up, but that such particulars amongst them be punished, as were guilty of the crimes alleged against them. The three last councils were summoned in 1311, 1314, and 1317, all three of them for reforming the corrupted manners of the ecclesiastics, which were in those days, very debauched. Ravenna is now mean and inconsiderable. The houses are old and ruinous, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. The number of inhabitants scarcely amounts to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it stood on a kind of bay formed by the Adriatic, and had a celebrated harbour. At present it is three miles from the sea, which is owing to great quantities of mud thrown up by the tide, and since formed into a tract of land, and cultivated, on which also the city has been enlarged towards the sea. The air is unwholesome, but has been somewhat amend-

ed by conveying along the sides of the city the rivers Montone and Ronco, which carry off the fetid water from the adjoining marshy grounds. It contains several churches, and 24 convents. It was taken by the French in the late war, but soon after retaken by the Austrians. 42 miles E. Bologna, 155 N. Rome. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Ravenpoint, a headland, at the north side of the entrance into Wexford haven. 4 m. E. Wexford. *Long.* 46. 38. W. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Ravensburg, a county of Germany, situated between the bishoprics of Munster, Osnaburg, and Paderborn, the principality of Minden, and the counties of Schauenberg and Lippe. The soil is in some parts sandy, but in others, especially towards the principality of Minden, it produces corn, flax, and hemp; coal is found in some of the mountains, and good stone for building. It takes its name from an ancient castle, and had formerly counts of its own. It lately belonged to the King of Prussia, dependent on the regency of Minden; but by the peace of Tilsit, was transferred to the kingdom of Westphalia.

Ravensburg, a town of Bavaria. This place anciently belonged to the Guelphs, counts of Altorf; but was an imperial town before the time of King Rodolphus, as appears from its charters of 1276 and 1286. The emperor Charles IV. and Wenceslaus, engaged to maintain its immediate dependency on the empire; and it continued imperial, till in 1802, it was given among the indemnities to the Elector of Bavaria. Its assessment in the matricula was 100 florins. Its contribution to the chamber of Wetzlar was 60 rix-dollars 77½ kruitzers. The Roman Catholics and Lutherans, both with respect to spiritual and temporal affairs, are on the same footing here with each other, and the magistracy is shared betwixt them. One church is common to the two sects; but the Lutherans are exclusively possessed of another, and the Roman Catholics also of two parish churches. The castle, which stood on a hill near the town, and which, in the year 1647, was burnt by the Swedes, the government in the Upper and Lower Swabia assumed to themselves. 21 miles NE. Constance, 38 ENE. Schaffhausen. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Ravenburn, a river of England, which runs into the Thames between Greenwich and Deptford.

Ravensburg, a town of the Rhenish palatinate, on the Elsass. 16 m. W. Heilbronn, 15 S. Heidelberg.

Ravenspur, a small seaport of England, in the county of York, situated at the mouth of the Humber. Here Henry IV. landed in 1399, and Edward IV. in 1470.

Ravenstein, a town of Saxony, in the

circle of Erzgebürg. 7 8 miles NNW. Wolkenstein.

Ravenstein, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 7 miles ESE. Zachan.

Ravestein, a town of Brabant, situated on the south side of the Meuse, the capital of a signiory, which includes 14 towns and villages. It had an ancient château, situated on the bank of the Meuse, which was formerly considered as a good fortress. 15 miles NE. Bois le Duc, 5 WNW. Grave.

Ravieres, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 27 miles E. Auxerre, 12 SE. Tonnerre.

Raujeshi, a circar of Bengal; bounded on the north by Rajmahal, on the east by Berthoorah, on the south by Mahmudshih, Shahjole, and Kithenagur, and on the west by Birboon and Hendooa; about 55 miles long and 18 broad. Moorshedabad is the capital.

Raville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 5 miles S. Boulay, 11 NNW. Morhange.

Ravina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 52 miles E. Valona.

Ravitz, or *Rarwisch*, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. Most of the inhabitants are Lutherans; here is a considerable manufacture of cloth. 24 miles S. Posen.

Raumo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the east coast of the gulf of Bothnia. 50 miles N. Abo, 30 S. Björneborg.

Raurah, a town of Thibet. 26 miles N. Jemlah. *Long.* 81. 40. E. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Rauris, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 32 miles S. Salzburg, 20 W. Radstadt.

Rauschenberg, a town of the principality of Hesse. 4 miles N. Marburg, 32 SSW. Cassel. *Long.* 8. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles NNE. Neustadt.

Rausnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles E. Brunn.

Rauta Lambi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 27 miles SW. Kuopio.

Rautenburg, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 27 miles W. Tilsit.

Rautenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 36 m. NE. Königsberg.

Rautern, a town of Austria. 6 miles WNW. Drosendorf.

Rautio, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 36 miles S. Brahestad.

Rautpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 18 miles NNW. Corah.

Rauty Dunganee, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the coast. 50 miles SW. Noanagur.

Rauvee, a river of Asia, which rises on the borders of Thibet, and joins the Chunaub

in the country of Lahore, 28 miles NE. Moulton.

Reuzan, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles SSE. Libourne, 20 ESE. Bourdeaux.

Rawa, or *Rawa*, a town of the duchy of Warlaw, late capital of a palatinate of the same name. The castle of Rawa is appropriated for the confinement of state-prisoners. 132 miles S. Dantzic, 45 SW. Warlaw. *Long.* 20. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Rawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz. 18 miles SW. Belz.

Rawa, see *Rava*.

Ravak, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of the island of Waygoo, with which it forms a harbour. *Long.* 131. 15. E. *Lat.* 0. 3. N.

Rāway, or *Bridge Town*, a town of New Jersey. 7 miles N. New Brunswick.

Rawcliffe, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with 920 inhabitants. 7 miles N. Thorne.

Rawdon, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with 1115 inhabitants, mostly employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles NW. Leeds.

Rawdon, a town of Nova Scotia. 40 miles Halifax.

Rawdon, a township of Upper Canada, near Lake Erie.

Rawlshaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnau. 27 miles WSW. Timerycottia.

Ray, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles E. Champlitte, 12 NNE. Gray.

Raya, a river on the west coast of Java, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 107. 30. E. *Lat.* 7. 27. S.

Rayen, a town of the Rhenish palatinate. 11 m. NW. Heilbronn, 15 SSE. Heidelberg.

Raygern, or *Rayhrad*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 miles S. Brunn.

Rayleigh, see *Raleigh*.

Raymangur, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. In 1791, it was taken by the British. 15 miles E. Nundydroog.

Raymatla, a river of Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 88. 49. E. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

Raymon, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 14 miles SE. Bourges.

Raymond, a township of New Hampshire. 12 miles W. Exeter.

Raymond, or *Raymondstown*, a town of the province of Maine. 142 miles NNE. Boston.

Raynham, a township of Massachusetts, taken from Taunton, and incorporated in 1721; situated on the river Taunton. Here are some manufactures of bar-iron, nails, &c.

Raynangong, see *Rainangbong*.

Raynpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles NW. Chuprah.

Raynullah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 32 miles E. Bahar.

Raypour, a town of Bengal. 55 miles WSW. Berdwan. *Long.* 87. 5. E. *Lat.* 22. 48. N.

Raypour, a large and commercial town of Hindoostan, in the country of Ruttunpour. 55 miles S. Ruttunpour, 156 E. Nagpour. *Long.* 82. 28. E. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Razboinikova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 56 miles NW. Balaganskoi.

Razboinui, a fort of Russia, on the Ural. 92 miles E. Orenburg.

Raze, see *Tumb*.

Raziculms, a cape on the north coast of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 45. E. *Lat.* 38. 19. N.

Razimierz, a town of the duchy of Warlaw, situated between Slepceka and Posen, where the unfortunate Count Patkul was broken alive on the wheel and impaled, by order of Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1708.

Raznipnaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. 56 miles W. Orenburg.

Razor Island, a small island on the coast of Brasil. 12 miles S. Rio Janeiro.

Razula, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles ESE. Chitpour.

Ré, an island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of France, about 16 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, separated from the coast of Vendée by the Straits of Breton, about 7 miles wide. The principal town is St. Martin de Ré. In 1388, this island was ravaged by the English; and in 1627, the same enemy made a most disgraceful attempt on it under the Duke of Buckingham. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

Rea, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, 3 miles NE. Birmingham, in Warwickshire.

Read, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, 10 miles N. Hexham.

Read Head, a cape on the east coast of Scotland. *Long.* 2. 28. W. *Lat.* 56. 35. N.

Readfield, a town of Massachusetts, in the province of Maine. 8 miles W. Hallowell.

Reading, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the river Kennet, near its union with the Thames. This is a town of great antiquity, and is supposed to have taken its name from the British word *Rheden*, fern, or from *Rhea*, the Saxon term for river. The Danes are said to have been in possession of an ancient castle here, to which they retired after being defeated by King Ethelwolf. This castle was destroyed by Henry II. Henry I. pulled down a small nunnery, founded by Queen Elfrida, and founded a magnificent abbey for monks, in which himself and his daughter Matilda were said to be interred. This abbey was

destroyed soon after the Reformation, and the last abbot, with two of his monks, put to death, for refusing to surrender it. A new county gaol has been lately erected on the spot. In 1263, Henry III. held a parliament here, and another was adjourned hither in 1453. In 1415, Henry V. published here a proclamation, setting forth, that the money granted by parliament was insufficient for his expedition against France, and inviting the people to lend him a sum on security. In 1642, this town was garrisoned by the troops of the parliament; but Harry Martin, who commanded the garrison, withdrew with precipitation on the approach of the King; and it was held by the royal party till 1643, when it was besieged by the Earl of Essex. The garrison was commanded by Sir Arthur Ashton; but he being wounded in the beginning of the siege, the command devolved upon Col. Fielding. A small reinforcement of 300 men, with a supply of powder, was thrown into the place by Lieut.-Gen. Wilmot; notwithstanding which, the town was not thought to be in a defensible condition, and Fielding demanded a capitulation: meanwhile hostages were mutually given for a cessation of arms. The king began his march from Oxford to relieve the place, but after an unsuccessful attempt, was compelled to retire; so that Fielding surrendered the town on condition of being permitted to march out with all the honours of war. He had, however, neglected to stipulate for the safety of the deserters, who were executed by order of Essex, whose soldiers insulted the garrison as they marched out, and plundered the waggons in contempt of the capitulation; Fielding was tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death for having surrendered upon such conditions; but he was pardoned in consideration of his former services, and lived to signalize his courage and fidelity on many different occasions. The same year, after the battle of Newbury, the Earl of Essex quitted Reading, and it was immediately secured for the king, with a strong garrison, commanded by Sir Jacob Ashley. In 1644, the king withdrew the garrison to defend Oxford. Reading is the most considerable trading town in the county, and contains three parish-churches, about 2000 houses, within the town. Some years since, an act of parliament was obtained to new pave the streets, an improvement which was much wanted; and a new market has been built on the west side of the market-place, for the accommodation of butchers, poulterers, &c. in the most convenient manner, and first opened for public use in December 1800. The Kennet, in passing through the town, besides the main stream, which is navigable for barges, throws off two branches, on which there are some con-

siderable flour-mills. Great quantities of corn, flour, and timber, are sent to London by barges, which bring back coals, iron, grocery, &c. The principal manufactures are facking, sailcloth, blankets, ribbands, and pins. There are three markets, one for corn, one for cattle, particularly pigs, and one for butcher's meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. The two first are held on Saturday: the last on Wednesday and Saturday. The nomination of county members is appointed at this town, but the election is at Abingdon. The Lent assizes and Epiphany sessions are held here, and two members returned by the town to parliament. The corporation maintain their own prisoners in the Bridewell, and hold a sessions quarterly for the trial of offences committed within their jurisdiction, except capital crimes, which are referred to the assizes. At Cat's-Grove, adjoining to Reading, is a small hill called Bob's-mount, where on digging are found great quantities of oyster-shells, some of a very large size, with the valves closed, and numbers of small bones, like the teeth of fish; these are found in a bed of sand of one foot six inches to two feet thick; this is a green sand, much the appearance of sea-sand, and lies upon chalk; the next stratum over this sand is a soft loamy earth, of 18 or 20 inches thick; over this another stratum of green sand, five feet to five feet six inches thick; and over this is another stratum of fuller's-earth, two feet nine inches to three feet one inch thick; and to the top of the hill, clay of about 70 or 80 feet thick, from which they make bricks. The oyster-shells are only found in a direction from north to south, and it is supposed this stratum does not extend more than half a mile in length. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 9742, of whom 2496 are employed in trade and manufactures. 68 miles E. Bath, 39 W. London. Long. o. 54. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

Reading, a township of Connecticut, with 1492 inhabitants; a little to the south of Danbury.

Reading, a township of Massachusetts, with 2025 inhabitants. The chief employment making shoes, of which between 2 and 300,000 pair are exported yearly. 12 miles N. Boston.

Reading, a township of Vermont, with 1120 inhabitants; a little to the west of Windsor.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans, in number about 2500; consisting, says the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, chiefly of lawyers and innkeepers. A German newspaper is printed here weekly. There are three places of public worship, one for Roman Catholics, one for Lutherans, and another for Quakers. There are two

markets weekly, well supplied with provisions. 41 miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 55. W. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Readingtown, or *Riddentown*, a town of New Jersey. 17 miles WNW. New Brunswick.

Read's Bay, a bay on the west coast of Barbadoes, between Old Town and Speights Town.

Readsbrough, a town of Vermont, near Bennington.

Reah, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; situated in a country abounding in olives, considerable quantities of which are prepared, and sent to Persia and other parts. It is the residence of an aga. 36 miles SSW. Aleppo.

Real el Novita, see *Novita*.

Real, see *Sergipo*, see *Calabar*.

Real Nuevo, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 130 miles NW. Parral. *Long.* 107. 20. W. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

Real del Rosario, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan, on the Spiritu Santo. 24 miles N. Chiametlan.

Real de Frayles, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 60 miles Santa Cruz. *Long.* 110. 22. W. *Lat.* 27. 44. N.

Real de Minas, a town of New Navarre. 180 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Real de St. Juan, a town of New Navarre. 195 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Real de la Jara, (*El*) a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 25 miles NW. Carmona.

Realejo, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a river, both of the same name. The river at this town is deep and capacious, capable of receiving 200 sail of ships; and the ships intended for the South Seas were some years ago built here. There are large entrenchments for defending the town, and very fine docks for building and repairing ships; but the place suffered considerably from the Buccaneers. It is a pretty large town, has three churches, and an hospital, surrounded by a very fine garden; but the place is sickly, from the creeks and stinking swamps in its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. At the mouth of the harbour is an island, which breaks off the sea, and renders it safe and commodious. This island, by lying in the mouth of the harbour, forms two channels; but that on the north-west side is much the best. 18 miles NW. Leon. *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 12. 45. N.

Realijo, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Popayan. *Lat.* 4. 16. N.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles S. Alby, 10 N. Castres.

Realville, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lot. 8 miles NE. Montauban, 20 S. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Reamla, a town of the Arabian Irak. 50 miles W. Baffora.

Reamo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 6 miles WNW. Teramo.

Reamur, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 18 miles N. Fontenay le Comte.

Reang, a town of Bengal. 45 miles S. Silhet.

Reau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 miles SE. Hof.

Reay, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. 6 miles W. Thurso.

Rebach, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, nearly opposite to Manheim.

Rebais, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 6 miles ENE. Coulommiers, 8 miles SE. La Ferté sous Jouarre.

Rebat, see *Rabat*.

Rebecco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 19 m. SW. Modena.

Rebnitz, see *Ribnitz*, and *Ribnick*.

Rebensoe, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 70. N.

Kebordas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 2 miles S. Bragança.

Reboux, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 m. NW. Chambéry.

Rebtorf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 3 miles W. Aichstatt.

Rec, a river of France, which runs into Sarre, at Sarre Alb.

Recardains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 m. E. Bragança Nova.

Recanati, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. Between Recanati and Macerata are still seen the ruins of Helvia Ricina, a town built by the emperor Septimus Severus, and destroyed by the Goths; but the inhabitants of Recanati and Macerata have made use of the chief building materials. 3 miles W. Loreto, 8 NNE. Macerata. *Long.* 13. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Reccan, see *Aracan*.

Recco, a town of the Ligurian Republic, near the sea coast. In 1799, the Austrians under Gen. Klenau, in attempting to take this place as a post of importance, were defeated by the French. 11 miles SE. Genoa.

Recey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles SE. Châtillon sur Seine, 21 NW. Is sur Tille.

Receif, a fort and harbour on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 8. 10. S.

Reckberg, a town of Austria. 8 miles NW. Grein.

Reche, a river of France which runs into the Ambleve, near Malmedy.

Reche, a town of England, in the county Cambridge, on the river Cam, formerly a

place of great trade, and before the draining of the fens a port for vessels of considerable burthen. 5 miles W. Newmarket, 66 NNE. London.

Rechenburg, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 miles SE. Frauenstein, 14 SSE. Freyberg.

Rechia, a town of Servia. 100 miles W. Nissa. *Long.* 19. 3. E. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Rechicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles N. Blamont, 9 SW. Sarburg.

Rechnitz, a town of Hungary. 6 miles SSW. Guntz.

Rechperg, a town of Austria. 2 miles N. Stain.

Recicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles NE. Clermont, 8 W. Verdun.

Recife, a rock near the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 44. 40. W. *Lat.* 2. 26. S.

Recina, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 3 miles NW. Macerata.

Reciv, (*La*), a town of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Pernambuco; well fortified.

Reckenitz, a river which separates the dutchy of Mecklenburg from Pomerania, and runs into a lake, which communicates with the Baltic near Ribnitz.

Reckheim, or *Rekum*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, which lately gave name to a county. The territory is situated on the west side of the Meuse, and surrounded by the bishopric of Liege. It was erected into a county, in the year 1623. The Roman month was six florins, and every three months it paid to the chamber of Wetzlar 52 rixdollars 45 kruiters. 7 miles N. Maestricht.

Recklinghausen, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. The county is situated between the bishopric of Munster, the dutchy of Cleves, and county of Mark. The town is defended with a fortified castle. 26 miles SSW. Munster, 44 N. Cologne.

Reckson, a town of Bengal. 6 miles E. Calcutta.

Recoara, a village of Italy, in the Vicentin; celebrated for its medicinal springs. 24 m. W. Vicenza.

Recologne, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 8 miles W. Besançon, 14 SE. Gray.

Recreation Island, a fertile island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722. Some of the ship's company obtained a quantity of antiscorbutic herbs; but adventuring into the country they were assaulted by the natives, who, by casting stones at them, killed some and wounded almost all. Many of the islanders were killed by the fire-arms in return. The

soil is elevated and fertile, producing sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, Indian figs, &c. The inhabitants were straight, well made, robust, and full of vivacity; their bodies were painted, and they were armed. *Long.* 148. W. *Lat.* 16. S.

Reculver, a village of England, on the north coast of the county of Kent, called by the Romans *Regulbium*, and by the Saxons *Reaculo*. The tribune of the first cohort of Vespasian is said to have been placed here under the Count of the Saxon Shore, the name given to the whole of this coast; and its antiquity is manifest from the number of Roman antiquities and coins found here. Ethelbert king of Kent had a palace here. Basso, a noble Saxon, built a monastery. It is now a mean village, and the two spires of the church serve as a sea mark. 10 miles NE. Canterbury. *Long.* 1. 11. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Recumpado, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajamundry. 23 miles NW. Rajamundry.

Red Bank, a fort of United America, on the river Delaware, taken by the British troops in the year 1777. 7 miles S. Philadelphia.

Red Bay, a bay on the north coast of Spitzbergen. *Long.* 10. 42. E. *Lat.* 79. 44. N.

Red Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Red Bay, a bay on the north part of Rufaloe's Bay, on the south coast of Massachusetts, in America.

Red Crab Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Aracan. *Long.* 91. 50. E. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Red Deer Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 112. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Red Flaggy Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little to the east of Ragged Point.

Red Haven, a bay of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Banff. 3 miles E. Cullen. *Long.* 2. 38. W. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Angus. 6 miles S. Montrose. *Long.* 2. 26. W. *Lat.* 56. 33. N.

Red Head, the northern point of the island of Eda. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 59. 6. N.

Red Hook, a town of New-York, in Dutchess's county. 82 miles N. New York, 15 S. Hudson.

Red Hills, rocks in the German Sea, near the coast of Northumberland. *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Red Horse, Vale of, a district of England, in the county of Warwick, which takes its name from a horse cut in a hill of a red-dish soil.

Red Island, an island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 50. W. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Red Island, an island near the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Red Lake, a lake of North-America. This is a comparatively small lake, at the head of a branch of the Courbon river, which is called by some *Red River*; its form is nearly round, and about 60 miles in circumference. On one side of it is a tolerable large island, close by which a small river enters. It is almost south-east both from Lake Winnepeck, and from the Lake of the Woods. *Long.* 94. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Red Lake, a lake of North-America, situated *Long.* 95. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Red Lick, a salt spring of the state of Kentucky. 32 miles E. Stamford.

Red Point, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 208. 45. W. *Lat.* 34. 29. N.

Red River, a river of Louisiana, which rises about *Long.* 96. W. *Lat.* 35. N. and runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 48. W. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Red River, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into Lake Superiour, *Long.* 85. 48. W. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Red River, a river of the Tennesse government, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 87. 46. W. *Lat.* 36. 18. N.

Red River, or *Warrior's Branch*, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the river Kentucky, *Long.* 84. 18. W. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Red River, a river of North-America, which rises from Red Lake, in *Lat.* 47. 40. and runs into the Winnipeg Lake.

Red River, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, 60 miles W. Montreal.

Red River, see *Natchitoches*.

Red Sea, a large gulf, or sea, between the coast of Arabia eastward, and the coast of Africa, including Egypt and Abyssinia, westward. The ancients seem to have applied this appellation to the Indian Sea likewise.

Reda, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 36 miles N. Ispira.

Redarides, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 16 miles SSE. Orange, 7 N. Avignon.

Redbridge, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the Test or Tese, anciently, by Bede, called *Vadum Arundinis*, i. e. *Reedford*, or *Redford*, which changed its name on the erection of a bridge. Here was a monastery, of which Cymberth was abbot, who baptised the two brothers of Arvandus king of the Isle of Wight, just before they were murdered by Ceadwalla. Here is a considerable timber-wharf. 3 miles W. Southampton, 80 SW. London.

Redburn, a town of England, in the county of Herts, consisting of one street nearly a mile in length. 26 miles N. London.

Redear Rocks, rocks in the German Ocean,

near the north coast of the county of York, east of the mouth of the Tees.

Reden, or *Radzyn*, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 20 miles NE. Culm, 25 NNE. Thorn.

Redford, or *Retford*, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, situated on the east side of the river Idle, with a weekly market on Saturday, and 1948 inhabitants. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament. It is usually called *East Redford*, to distinguish it from *West Redford*, which is situated on the opposite side of the river. 22 miles N. Nottingham, 144 NNW. London. *Long.* 0. 58. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Redigoodam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 25 miles W. Ellore.

Redipatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 18 miles N. Ramanadporum.

Redegaste, a river of Mecklenburg, which runs into the Stepenitz, 3 miles W. Gravesmuhlen.

Redes, a river of South-America, which runs into the Gulf of Darien, *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 7. 57. N.

Redinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 14 miles S. Coimbra.

Redinore Plain, a field of England, in the county of Leicester, in which the decisive battle was fought between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which the former lost his life. 3 miles from Bosworth.

Rednitz, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Upper and Unter Reistat, about 5 miles S. Roth, in Franconia. It meets with several considerable streams in its course, and loses itself in the Maine, a little below Bamberg.

Redolesco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 miles WSW. Mantua.

Redon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 32 miles SSW. Rennes, 3 N. Rieux. *Long.* 2. 0. W. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Redonda, an island in the West-Indies, about ten miles in circumference, without ports, rivers, or towns. *Long.* 62. 20. W. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

Redondela, or *Redondillo*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the west coast, defended by a strong castle. 32 miles WSW. Orense, 15 N. Tuy.

Redondo, a rock in the West-Indies, between the islands of Montserrat and Nevis, about 3 miles in circumference. *Long.* 61. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 6. N.

Redondo Novo, a town of Benguela. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 11. 22. S.

Redondo, (O), a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles ENE. Evora, 12 S. Estremoz. *Long.* 7. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

Redondos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 17 miles S. Coimbra.

Redoute de Tourlaville, a fortress of France, in the department of the Channel. 2 miles E. Cherbourg.

Redruth, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated in the midst of extensive tin works, with two markets weekly. 8 miles W. Truro, 262 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Redstone River, see *Alempigon*.

Redstone, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. 55 miles NW. Pittsburg.

Reducto da Mangaveira, a fort on the coast of Brazil. *Lat.* 32. 40. S.

Redwitz, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 4 miles NNW. Kunitadt.

Redwaeth Bay, or *Traeth Coch*, a bay on the north coast of the island of Anglesey. *Long.* 4. 25. W. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Redwitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles N. Bayreuth.

Redwood River, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, *Long.* 87. 5. W. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

Reed Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 36. W. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Reedham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, on the Yare. Here Logbrog, a Danish nobleman landed, when driven from the coast of Denmark, while hawking. He lived sometime in King Edward's court at Caistor, where he was murdered in a fit of jealousy by the king's huntsman. His two sons Hunguar and Hubba, as soon as they were informed of his death, resolved to revenge it, and soon after landed with 20,000 men, in the year 870, ravaged the country, and murdered the King. 6 miles SW. Yarmouth.

Reedsborough, see *Readsborough*.

Reedstown, see *Strong*.

Reedy Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 74. 16. W. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Reedy Island, an island in the river Delaware, 3 miles long but narrow, 50 miles below Philadelphia.

Reedy River, see *Saluda*.

Reedy River Shoal, a post-town of South-Carolina.

Reek Foot, a river of the state of Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 8. W. *Lat.* 35. 58. N.

Reef Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 50 miles from the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 3. E. *Lat.* 4. S.

Reef Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 48. E. *Lat.* 0. 8. N.

Reemstown, or *Reamstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, on a river which runs into the Susquehanna. 16 miles N. Lancaster, 62 NW. Philadelphia.

Reen, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Glomme, 20 miles N. Opfal.

Reenkløsser, a town of Norway. 12 miles NNW. Drontheim.

Reersøe, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coast of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 7. E. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Rees, a town of the duchy of Cleves. In the year 1328, this town was taken by the Spaniards; and in 1614, by Prince Maurice of Orange. 8 miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Rees ul Ain, or *Resaina*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 80 miles S. Diarbekir.

Rees, see *Rens*.

Reetz, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg. 50 miles NE. Custrin, 100 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 36. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Refah, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, anciently called Raphia; and memorable for a bloody battle fought about 217 years before the Christian era, between Antiochus king of Syria and Ptolemy Philopater king of Egypt, in which the latter was victorious. 18 miles NE. El Arish, 57 ENE. Catieh.

Refirth Voe, a bay on the east coast of the island of Yell. *Long.* 1. 25. W. *Lat.* 60. 58. N.

Refugio, *El*, a harbour in one of the islands of Mayorga, where Don F. A. Maurella took in water in 1781. He says, the safest shelter is to be found there from the most furious winds, and that not even a hurricane would be felt. *Long.* 177. 32. E. *Lat.* 18. 36. S.

Refvinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 9 m. NNW. Halmstad.

Rega, a river of Pomerania, which rises three miles north-west Dramburg, passes by Regenwalde, Plate, Grieffenberg, Treptow, &c. and runs into the sea, 12 miles SW. Colberg.

Regah, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 6 miles N. Atsieh.

Regau, a town of Austria. 12 miles W. Steyr.

Regelsbrun, a town of Austria. 7 miles N. Brugg.

Regen, a river which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, near Ratibon.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name. 40 miles E. Ratibon, 12 NNE. Deckendorf.

Regensberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a mountain; surrounded with walls in 1687. It is the

principal place of a baliwick, which was formerly subject to the dukes of Austria. 6 miles E. Baden, 7 NNW. Zurich.

Regensburg, see *Ratisbon*.

Regensburg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 7 miles N. Ratisbon, 21 E. Dietfurt.

Regenwalde, a town of Hinder Pomerania, on the Rega. 36 miles NNE. Starogard, 44 W. New Stettin. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Regenstein, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Halberstadt. 7 m. W. Quedlinburg, 6 S. Halberstadt.

Regenstorf, or *Old Regensburg*, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, which owes its name to an ancient castle, destroyed in the year 1443.

Regetz, a town of Hungary. 18 miles S. Caischau.

Regge, a river of Holland, which rises near Enschede, and after passing by Ghoer, Rysen, &c. joins the Vecht near Ommens.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Crostolo, and lately of the dutchy of Modena, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna. This city was founded by the Tuscans, and became a Roman colony under Lepidus the triumvir. It was destroyed by Alaric, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. It contains 16 convents, and about 18,000 inhabitants. The cathedral contains a number of capital pictures and sculptures. In the year 1706, the fortified citadel was taken by the Austrians from the French. On the 26th of August 1796, its inhabitants were the first of all the Italians, to renounce their allegiance to their sovereign, Hercules III. who had fled to Venice. They took up arms on the 28th of August, drove away the ducal functionaries and soldiers, and solicited the protection of General Buonaparte, who caused a body of French troops to march into the town on the 3d of September, proclaimed the liberty of the inhabitants, and instituted a legislative committee, who took the oath of allegiance to the French republic; and immediately after established a national guard, and invited an assembly of the people of Reggio, Modena, Bologna, and Ferrara, to meet at Modena; where, in consequence of the Cispadan alliance, on the 10th of December 1796, it declared itself one and indivisible; which laid the foundation of the Cisalpine Republic, into which this alliance was afterwards incorporated. Reggio is the native place of the poet Ariosto. 14 miles WNW. Modena, 15 ESE. Parma. *Long.* 10. 38. E. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

Reggio, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated on the Straits of Messina. Here are some manufactures of stockings, gloves, waistcoats of thread or

filk. It is the see of an archbishop, founded by the patriarch of Constantinople, and contains two colleges and seven convents. The environs abound in oranges, citrons, mulberries, and grapes, with some sugar-canes. This town was called by the Greeks *Rhegion*, which, according to Diodorus, was derived from the Greek word *ρῆγμα* to break or tear, because Sicily was torn from Italy, which some ascribe to the sea and others to an earthquake. Reggio is very ancient, and its foundation is by some ascribed to Jocastus, son of Æolus king of Lipari, who entertained Ulysses: others with more probability consider the Chalcidians, who came from Eubœa, as its founders. The territory of the Rhegini was free and powerful, though sometimes governed by tyrants. In the Peloponnesian war they suffered much from their neighbours the Epizephyrian Locri, and were distracted by internal contentions. In the time of Dionysius the Elder, they were very powerful, and refused an alliance with that tyrant who demanded a daughter of the city. When Pyrrhus waged war against the Romans, the latter sent a legion for the protection of Rhegium; but the soldiers murdered the citizens, and seized on the city. After the war the insurgents were taken by the Romans, and put to death for their treachery and cruelty. The Apostle St. Paul, on his journey to Rome, passed through this city. In the year 1783, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. 10 miles SE. Messina. *Long.* 16. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

Reggiolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 6 miles E. Guastalla.

Regheville, a town of Africa, in the country of Wangara, situated on a lake. *Long.* 18. 19. E. *Lat.* 12. 47. N.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 12 m. N. Cosenza, 7 SW. Bisignano.

Regis, a town of Saxony, in the bishopric of Naumburg. 13 miles ENE. Zeitz, 14 S. Leipzig.

Registan, a name given to the great sandy desert which forms the western boundary of Hindoostan, between the country of Agimere, and the Indus.

Regmalard, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles ENE. Bellesme, 9 SE. Mortagne.

Regno, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 28 miles N. Nordkiöping.

Regnano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 16 miles Manfredonia.

Regnavadsee, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 69. 50. N.

Regny, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 7 miles E. Roanne, 27 NW. Lyons.

Regoletri, a passage from the Gulf of Mex-

ico into Lake Pontchartrain, about 10 miles long and 3 or 400 yards wide.

Reguiny, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 5 m. NW. Josselin.

Regusse, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 miles NE. Barjols.

Regya, a river of Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean, 16 miles E. Algiers.

Rehau, see *Resau*.

Rehburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Calenberg. 18 miles WNW. Hanover.

Rehoboth, a town of Massachusetts, on a branch of Providence river, with 4743 inhabitants. 40 miles S. Boston.

Rehut, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 20 miles SSW. Gwalior.

Reich, a town of Austria. 7 miles NW. Schwanastadt.

Reichelsberg, a lordship of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which takes its name from a mountain citadel, near the town of Aube, in the dutchy of Wurzburg.

Reichelsburg, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 20 miles SE. Wurzburg, 12 NW. Rothenburg.

Reichelsdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 7 m. S. Nuremberg.

Reichelsheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles W. Arnstein.

Reichelsheim, a town of the principality of Nassau Weilburg, insituated in the bishopric of Fulda. 30 miles S. Marburg, 24 ESE. Weilburg.

Reichelswand, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 m. E. Lauf.

Reichenau, an island in the Lake of Constance, about two miles long, abounding with vines, and other fruit-trees, with a celebrated abbey, and the villages of Upper and Lower Zell. In this abbey lies interred Charles the Fat, emperor and king of France, who being deposed, was reduced almost to the want of necessaries. Among other curiosities preserved here is said to be an emerald, sent by Irene mother of the emperor Constantine VII. to Charlemagne. This true or pretended stone was two feet broad, thirteen inches high, and three inches thick. They pretend that the French kings lapidary, after carefully examining it, offered 20,000 pistoles for a half a pound, if they would allow him to cut it. The abbacy of Reichenau was anciently opulent and powerful, and had its own abbot in particular, who resided here. It was founded in 724, by St. Firmin. Charlemagne made rich presents to it; among others, of the town and territory of Ulm, which afterwards purchased its liberty by a vast sum; so that this monastery was one of the richest which the Benedictines possessed in Germany. History tells us that the last of its residential abbots led a very scandalous life, and his

monks followed his example; inasmuch that the bishop of Constance, in whose diocese it is, deposed the abbot, reformed the abbacy, made himself abbot, and appropriated the greater part of the revenue to himself. This was done without long informations and a formal process. 4 miles W. Constance.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 9 m. WNW. Politzka.

Reichenau, a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Freystatt.

Reichenau, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, near Paulsa.

Reichenau, a town of the Helvetic Republic, situated at the union of the two branches of the Rhine. 6 miles SW. Coire.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 6 miles E. Rosenberg.

Reichenau, *New*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 8 miles ESE. Pilgram.

Reichenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles SE. Osterrod.

Reichenau, a town of Prussia, on the Ostia. 22 miles ENE. Culm.

Reichenbach, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, containing in it near 700 houses, together with two churches, and a Latin school, in which are five teachers. Formerly there was also at this place a commandery of the Teutonic order. In the year 1697, a spiritual inspection was erected here, but in 1720 again suppressed. The greatest part of the inhabitants are clothiers, and dealers in cloth; their method of dying here is held in great esteem; the most beautiful scarlet in the whole electorate being made at this place. In 1681, a fire consumed about one-fourth of this town; and in 1720, about 500 houses, together with all the public buildings were destroyed. 10 miles SW. Zwickau, 58 WSW. Dresden. Long. 12. 16. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, containing two churches and an hospital. In 1632, Reichenbach was pillaged by the Saxons; in 1633, by the Imperialists; and in 1634, suffered still greater calamities from the Croats. In 1642, it was sacked by the Swedes; and in 1643, the Imperial garrison here demolished upwards of 1500 houses for fuel. In this town are some considerable manufactures of linen, canvass, and fustian. 9 miles SE. Schweidnitz. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 50. 35. N.

Reichenbach, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 8 m. S. Lauterack.

Reichenbach, a town of Lusatia. 4 miles SW. Camenz.

Reichenbach, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 7 miles SSW. Holland, 21 E. Marienburg.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany; in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. N. Smalkalden.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 12 miles ENE. Neustadt.

Reichenbach, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 2 miles NW. Schwabach.

Reichenberg, a mountain of Swabia. 6 miles NW. Huißingen.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. Twenty thousand pieces of cloth are ſuppoſed to have been made in this town in one year. On the 21ſt of April, 1757, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians, in which the former were defeated. 25 miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Reichenberg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Erneland. 3 miles SW. Heilsberg.

Riechenberg, a citadel of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 7 m. NW. Erbach.

Reichenberg, a town and caſtle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Catzenelnbogen. 5 miles E. St. Goar.

Reichenburg, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles SSE. Cilley.

Reicheneck, a citadel of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 4 miles SE. Hersbruck.

Reicheneck, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 5 miles ESE. Cilley.

Reichenfels, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Reuſſen, with a caſtle. 8 miles NW. Greitz.

Reichenfels, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 24 miles NE. Clagenfurt, 24 E. Muhrau.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich ſalt-ſpring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here, and partly, by means of a large wheel 36 feet in diameter, thrown up to the higher parts of a lofty houſe, and from thence conveyed by means of leaden pipes to the diſtance of 12 miles over mountains, towards Traunſtein, and there boiled; the latter of theſe two places abounding more in wood, and having alſo greater conveniences for exportation. On the mountains over which theſe pipes run, are little houſes, and water works at proper diſtances, in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance too of a ſtrong freſh ſpring, uſed in turning the wheels and other engines, and likewiſe for carrying off any ſuperfluous ſalt water, a moſt aſtoniſhing and durable aqueduct of ſquared flints, two miles in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was at a vaſt expence made ſome centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardeſt reſin, which, after running to a depth of twelve fathoms under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at laſt emits the water in a ſtrong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and

four feet in depth, and the current ſo ſwift that, a boat with torches may ſail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed on this ſubterraneous voyage, it is neceſſary to deſcend to a conſiderable depth down certain ſteps made in a tower, to the ſalt ſpring, whoſe ſuperfluous waters run about fifty paces farther, till they empty themſelves into this little ſtream of freſh water. In the aqueduct are five apertures, in the form of towers, and through ſome of theſe a perſon may ſpeak from the ramparts of the town with thoſe who ſail upon the canal. 9 miles SW Salzberg, 64 SW. Munich. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Reichenſtein, a town of Auſtria. 10 miles NE. Steyregg.

Reichenſtein, a town of Sileſia, belonging to the principality of Brieg, but inſulated in the principality of Munſterberg, 16 miles W. Neiſſe. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Reichenſtein, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 21 miles S. Juliers.

Reichenſtein, *Unter*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 3 miles WSW. Berg Reichenſtein.

Reichenſtein Berg, ſee *Berg Reichenſtein*.

Reichental, a town of Auſtria. 3 miles E. Haderſdorf.

Reicherswald, or *Reicherswalde*, a town of Pruſſia, in Oberland. 4 miles NW. Liebſtat.

Reichersdorf, a town of Tranſylvania. 4 miles E. Medies.

Reichmanshausen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 10 miles ENE. Schweinfurt.

Reichnaw, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigſgratz. 17 miles ESE. Konigſgratz.

Reichenaw, a town of Luſatia. 6 miles W. Gorkitz.

Reichnich, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 6 miles NE. Windiſch Gatz.

Reicholdsgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles S. Kirch Lamitz.

Reichshofen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles E. Geroltzhofen.

Reichsburg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 9 miles N. Hagenau.

Reichstadt, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meiſſen. 2 miles SW. Dippoldſwalda.

Reichthal, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau. 32 miles S. Breſlau, 30 N. Oppeln. *Long.* 17. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Reiden, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne. 18 miles NNW. Lucerne.

Reiff, ſee *Riva*.

Reiſſerscheid, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moſelle, late capital of a county in the archbiſhopric of

Cologne. This county belonged to a branch of the house of Salm, and stood in the matricula of the empire as an immediate Imperial county, and state of the electoral Rhenish circle, with an evaluation to it; and Ernest Valentine, count of Salm and Reifferscheid, even subscribed to the recess of the empire at Ratisbon, in the year 1654, on account of Reifferscheid; but it was executed by the elector of Cologne. 42 miles W. Coblenz, 32 SW. Cologne. *Long.* 6. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Reiffling, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Enns. 28 miles NW. Pruck, 20 N. Judenburg.

Reifnitz, a town of Middle Carniola. 4 miles NW. Gottschee.

Reiftenberg, a town of Austria. 9 m. SE. Goritz.

Reigelsberg, a lordship of the dutchy of Wurzburg.

Reignac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles NE. Blaye.

Reikenes, a cape on the south coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 63. 43. N.

Reillanne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 miles S. Forcalquier, 6 NW. Manosque.

Reims, or *Rheims*, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Marne, one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of France, situated on the Vesle. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, who was the first duke and peer of France, and always crowned the king. The abbey of Benedictines of St. Remy here was one of the noblest belonging to that order in all France, and on the altar of its church, under which St. Remigius lies buried, was kept the holy vial, which, according to the story, in the year 496, at the baptism of Clovis by bishop Remigius, was brought from heaven by a dove at the prayer of that saint; the crowd hindering him from being able to come to the font with the usual oil. The university here was founded in the year 1547, and in 1548 authorized by the parliament of Paris. This city carries on also a considerable trade in wine, woollen and silk stuffs, and gingerbread. In it are several remarkable remains of Roman antiquities, particularly three gates of the city, which to this day bear the names of so many pagan deities, viz. of the Sun, Mars, and Ceres. It was taken by the English in the reign of Henry V. The number of inhabitants is said to be 30,226. 23 posts W. Metz, 19 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Rein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 9 miles NW. Gratz.

Rein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Save. 20 miles SE. Cilley.

Reindorff, a town of Bavaria. 4 miles SSW. Bamberg.

Reineck, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles NW. Gemunden.

Reineck, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, late capital of a burgraviate, to which it gave name. The burgraviate was situated between the dutchy of Juliers and electorate of Cologne, on the borders of the Rhine. Its matricular evaluation was twelve florins. 14 miles NNW. Coblenz.

Reinen, see *Rheine*.

Reinertz, a town of Silesia, in the comté of Glatz, on the borders of Bohemia. Here are manufactures of beautiful cloth and plush, and of excellent paper equal to the best in Holland. Adjoining to the town is a medicinal spring. 11 miles W. Glatz, 28 S. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Reinsfeldt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 12 miles SW. Dantzic.

Reingers, a town of Austria. 12 miles NNW. Waidhoven.

Reinhartsbrunn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 10 miles SSW. Gotha.

Reinhartz, a town of Saxony. 2 miles W. Schmiedelberg.

Reinheim, a town of the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. 5 miles SE. Darmstadt.

Reinischdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 5 miles N. Neisse.

Reinosa, see *Reynosa*.

Reinsberg, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 10 miles NNE. New Ruppin, 35 NNW. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Reinsbron, a citadel in the marggravate of Anspach, near Creglingen.

Reinschnick, (*Der*), a mountain of Stiria. 12 miles SE. Landsperg.

Reinsdorf, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 2 miles ESE. Zwickau.

Reinspurg, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 6 miles SSW. Rothenburg.

Reinstein, see *Regenstein*.

Reintal, a town of Austria. 4 miles ESE. Feldsburg.

Reipoltzheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles NE. Schwarzbach.

Reipoltzkirchen, a castle of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, which gave name to a lordship, situated in the Hunsruck. The Roman month was 28 florins; the tax to the Imperial chamber was 32 rix-dollars 21 kruiters, every three months. 5 miles E. Lautereck, 23 N. Deux Ponts.

Reisbach, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Vils. 4 miles SE. Dingelfingen, 35 W. Passau.

Reisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 18 miles S. Iglau.

Reischstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 2 miles NW. Nimes.

Reisenberg, a town of Austria, on the Reispach river. 12 miles SE. Vienna, 11 WSW. Brugg.

Reisenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, built in the year 1169, and anciently the residence of the bishops of Pomersania. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by brewing and agriculture; near it is an ancient castle. 78 miles SW. Königsberg.

Reisengeberg, a mountain of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. Long. 15. 30. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Reispach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 12 miles below Vienna.

Reishoffen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 21 miles N. Strasburg, 7 NNW. Haguenau.

Reisjovi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 47 m. E. Gamla Karleby.

Reisnitz, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 4 miles NW. Gottschee.

Reisenburg, or *Prabutha*, see *Reisenburg*.

Reissendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 4 m. N. Patzchkau.

Reisten, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 6 miles NNE. Arnstein.

Reisterstown, a town of Maryland. 16 miles N. Baltimore.

Reith, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with 1128 inhabitants. 8 miles W. Richmond.

Reitlingen, see *Reutlingen*.

Reittereck, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 7 miles E. Voitsberg.

Reittnau, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 2 miles N. Hardeberg.

Reitz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 3 miles N. Viseu.

Rekek, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Sea. Long. 128. 40. E. Lat. 1. 33. S.

Reling, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, on the Sarre. 5 miles below Sar Louis.

Relling, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 2 miles SSE. Pinnenberg.

Rellinghausen, a town of Germany, late belonging to the abbey of Corvey. 16 miles NNE. Duffeldorf.

Rellinghusen, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 9 miles E. Itzehoa.

Remaighian, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 10 miles NW. Tarem.

Remal, a town of Hindoostan. 18 miles NW. Agimere.

Remanso, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 170 miles N. Cordova.

Rembang, a town on the north coast of the island of Java, where the Dutch have a resident to purchase salt and timber. 45 m. NE. Samarang.

Remberviller, or *Ramberviller*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vosges. 19 miles E. Mirecourt, 13 WSW. St. Diey. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Remda, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach. 11 m. SSW. Jena, 18 SE. Erfurt. Long. 11. 19. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Remedios, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 70 miles S. Santa Fé de Antioquia, 210 N. Popayan.

Remedios, or *Nostra Señora de los Remedios de Pueblo Nuevo*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua. 90 miles WNW. St. Yago. Long. 82. 16. W. Lat. 8. 44. N.

Remedios, or *Payasal*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan, in Lake Pué. Long. 91. 46. W. Lat. 17. 3. N.

Remedios, a town of New Navarre. 120 miles S. Casa Grande.

Remee, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Koonda.

Remich, or *Remigen*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, which has often experienced the calamities of war, situated on the Moselle. 12 miles E. Luxembourg, 12 NNE. Thionville.

Remilly, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 7 m. W. Charleville.

Remiremont, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vosges. 10 miles SSE. Epinal, 21 SW. St. Diey. Long. 6. 40. E. Lat. 48. 1. N.

Remissau, see *Remsa*.

Remlingen, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 9 miles E. Wertheim, 12 SW. Wurzburg.

Remney, or *Rumpney*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and after separating the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the mouth of the Severn, a little below Cardiff.

Remollon, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance. 15 miles SW. Embrun.

Remomilo, see *Antimilo*.

Remou, a township of Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Removille, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 5 miles E. Neufchâteau, 4 W. Vichery.

Remoulins, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 7 miles SE. Uzès, 12 W. Avignon.

Remoretty, a town of Hindoostan. 30 miles NE. Travancore.

Rems, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 4 miles NW. Waiblingen.

Remsa, or *Remissau*, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg. 2 m. NNE. Glauchau.

Remscheidt, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 2 miles SW. Lennep.

Remungol, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 7 m. S. Pontivy.

Remusat, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles NE. Nions.

Remy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 miles N. Clermont.

Ren, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. 16 miles SE. Ustiuzna.

Renaion, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 miles W. Roanne.

Renapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 124 miles NW. Hydrabad, 76 E. Perinda. *Long.* 77. 10. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Renathia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 10 miles SW. Satalia.

Renay, or *Ronse*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, with a magnificent château, lately belonging to the family of Nassau Siegen. 7 miles S. Oudewarde, 10 NNE. Tournay.

Renchen, a town of the duchy of Baden. Near this town the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. 4 miles NNW. Oberkirch, 10 E. Straßburg.

Renchen, a river of Baden, which rises in the Ortenau, and runs into the Rhine, ten miles N. Oberkirch.

Rendall, a town of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Pomona. 5 miles NNW. Kirkwall. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

Rende, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles NNW. Cosenza.

Rendezvous Bay, a bay on the south coast of Antigua, west of Falmouth harbour.

Rendezvous, (*Island of*), an island or rock in the Southern Indian Ocean, discovered in the year 1773, by Monf. de Kerguelen, near the north coast of Kerguelen's land, and called by Captain Cook, Bligh's Night-cap.

Rendezvous Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 40. W. *Lat.* 16. 59. N.

Rendsborg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, situated on a canal which communicates with the Baltic, on the borders of Sleswick, supposed to be one of the strongest towns in the Danish dominions, and generally well garrisoned. In 1627, Rendsborg was taken by the Imperialists; and in 1643, by the Swedes, who evacuating it, the Danes again took possession of it, and in 1645, defended it against the Swedes with great bravery. In 1675, a convention was concluded at this place between Christian V. and Duke Christian Albert. The number of inhabitants is about 3600. 15 miles W. Kiel, 46 N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 52. E. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

René, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 15 miles N. Le Mans.

Renegado Reef, a rocky shoal in the bay of

Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 50. W. *Lat.* 16. 16. N.

Renelle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Reneshoua, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 55. W. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Renfrew, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, on the south side of the Clyde. It was made a royal burgh by Robert III. and had formerly a castle which belonged to the family of Stuart, from whence sprung the royal family of that name; it consists of one principal street, a market-place, and handsome town-house. The magistracy is composed of a provost, two bailies, and 16 counsellors. The manufactures are trifling, chiefly of thread, with a bleach-field, and a few looms, belonging to the merchants of Paisley. United with Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton, Renfrew sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2031, of whom 292 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles W. Glasgow, 51 W. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 21. W. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-east by Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire, from the former of which it is separated by the Clyde, on the east by Lanarkshire, on the south-west by the county of Ayr, and on the west by the Frith of Clyde; about thirty miles in length from north-west to south-east, and from five to ten in breadth. This county was formerly a part of Lanarkshire, and a barony belonging to the Stuarts before they were raised to the throne of Scotland, and at present gives title of baron to the eldest son of the king of England. It is watered by several streams, which chiefly run into the Clyde. In the north part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile; the southern parts are mountainous, and more barren. The air is esteemed healthy, and the inhabitants in general industrious. The principal towns are Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. In 1801, the population was 78,056; of which 21,746 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 3894 in agriculture.

Rengab, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 30 miles NNW. Umea.

Rengo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 8 miles SSW. Tavasthus.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Danube. 40 miles W. Ismail. *Long.* 28. 44. E. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

Rennebank, a river of America, in the province of Maine, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 70. 27. W. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Rennebo, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. 36 m. S. Drontheim,

Rœmel's Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's island. *Long* 133. *W. Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Renmersdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 8 miles E. Neisse.

Rennes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, and capital of Bretagne. It is situated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts; large and populous, containing eight parish churches, besides the cathedral and several convents. There are many good houses, but the streets are in general narrow and dark. In 1357, Rennes was besieged by the Duke of Lancaster; and the inhabitants were compelled to pay him 100,000 crowns for the expence of the siege, and receive a governor of his appointment. In 1491, Charles le Blois laid siege to it, and compromised the business by marrying the Dutchess of Bretagne, which united that state to France. 8 posts S. St. Malo, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Paris. *Long* 1. 36. *W. Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Renno, a town of the island of Corsica. 3 miles NE. Vico.

Reno, a river of Italy, which rises a little to the north of Pistoia, and runs into the Po, 4 miles above Ferrara.

Reno, a department of Italy, so named from the river Reno. It is composed of part of the Bolognese, and contains 199,300 inhabitants, who elect fifteen deputies. Bologna is the capital.

Renogrund, a small island on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long* 23. 3. E. *Lat.* 63. 59. N.

Renouse Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long* 55. 25. *W. Lat.* 47. N.

Renrith, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. S. Schleusingen.

Rens, *Rense*, or *Rees*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be seen the *Königstuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, consisting of a round vault, built of free-stone, and resting upon nine stone pillars, one of which stands in the middle. This vault is eighty feet in circumference, furnished above with seven seats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time. The ascent to it is by stairs of stone, consisting of twenty-eight steps, and it has two stout doors. On this regal chair the electors formerly held previous consultations for some time, concerning the election of a king and emperor, conferring with each other about the solemn election day at Franckfort; and whenever the election on account of any impediments could not be performed in that city, it was done at this place, and the solemn notification of the

new-elected and his elevation performed: the electors likewise consulting here concerning the weighty matters of the empire, and the emperors also solemnly confirming their privileges. After this manner the emperor Henry VII. was elected at this place, in the year 1308; but historians say that the electors were at the time assembled here in conformity to an ancient custom. At this place also, in the year 1338, was established the electoral league. Maximilian I. as far as is known, was the last emperor who was brought hither. 5 miles S. Coblenz, 46 SSE. Cologne. *Long* 7. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Rennen, a lake of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 10 miles NNE. Culm.

Reusselaer, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Washington county, on the east by the states of Vermont and Massachusetts, on the south by the county of Columbia, and on the west by the river Hudson, which separates it from the counties of Albany and Saratoga. The population was 30,442.

Reusselaerville, or *Reusselaerwick*, a township of New-York, on the east of the Hudson. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 2771. Nearly opposite Albany.

Renta, a lake of Albania, near Scutari.

Renterbach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Renteria, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa. 3 miles SE. St. Sebastian.

Rentershausen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 7 miles E. Lauringen.

Rentown, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, considerable for its manufactures. 5 m. W. Dumbartoe.

Renty, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the Aa, near which a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1554. 9 miles SSW. St. Omer, 18 ENE. Boulogne.

Rentz, a town of the island of Rugen. 11 miles SSW. Bergen.

Remvez, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 7 miles NW. Mezieres, 6 SE. Rocroy.

Reulle, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde. In 1345, this town was taken by the English. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts SE. Bourdeaux, 9 NW. Agen. *Long* 0. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Reorthe, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 13 miles W. Châtaigneraye, 10 NNW. Luçon.

Reparo, a small island near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 29. 23. S.

Repeham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday. 14 miles NW. Norwich, 109 NNE. London. *Long* 1. 6. E. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Repentigny, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. 15. W. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

Reperndorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 7 miles SE. Wurzburg.

Repin, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

Repitz, or *Ropitz*, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 2 miles N. Torgau.

Replot, one of the Quarken Islands, in the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 7. E. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

Repolovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 171 miles N. Tobolsk.

Reposo, a small island near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 19. 36. S.

Reppeli, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 7 miles WSW. Zachan.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the Eylang. 6 miles SSW. Drossen, 16 SSE. Custrin. *Long.* 15. 2. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Reps, a town of Transilvania. 16 miles N. Fogaras.

Repulse Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 33. W. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Repulse Bay, a bay on the coast of Kerguelen's Land.

Repulse Bay, a bay on the west coast of America. *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the top of a hill, near the Oliana, on the borders of Valencia. It was surrendered to the Duke of Orleans, the 3d of May, 1707. A modern traveller (Bourgoanne) says, wealth and activity proclaim there the preference of industry: the number of silk looms, as I have been informed, amounts to 900. Briet supposes it to be the Salaria, which Ptolemy places in the county of the Bastitani. 55 miles SE. Cuerça.

Requista, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 13 miles SE. Sauveterre, 18 S. Rhodéz.

Requiny, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 m. NW. Joffelin.

Rehuttan, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 30 miles SSW. Gefle.

Rerone, a river of Italy, which rises in the Vicentin, and runs into the Brenta.

Reerre, a river of France, which runs into the Soudre, about a league above Romorantin.

Resafa bin Hesham, see *Arsoffa*.

Resau, or *Rebau*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 m. ESE. Hoff.

Resava, a river of Servia, which runs into the Morava, 14 miles S. Passarowitz.

Reschouet, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 7 miles NNE. Zarnowitz.

Reze, or *Reze*, a river of France, which runs into the Soudre, at Romorantin.

Resle, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 55 miles NNE. Hernofand.

Reshd, a city of Persia, and capital of the province of Ghilan, situated on a river, about six miles from the Caspian Sea, containing about 2000 houses, but dispersed without regularity. It is populous and commercial, and was formerly surrounded with trees, but these were principally destroyed by the Russians, when they made an incursion into the country. A considerable quantity of rice grows in the environs. The heat in summer is almost insupportable, and dangerous when a certain wind blows, but fortunately it seldom continues above a quarter of an hour. 300 miles N. Isfahan. *Long.* 49. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Resite, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 16 m. NNW. Vieste.

Reslau, a river which rises in Bavaria, and runs into the Egra, in Bohemia.

Resolis, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty. 7 miles W. Cromarty.

Resolution Bay, a bay on the west coast of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has sometimes been called the *Port of Mendana*, as having been discovered by that Spanish circumnavigator in 1595, and, as well as the islands, received his name. It obtained the name of Resolution Bay, in consequence of that ship anchoring there the 7th of April 1774, in Capt. Cook's second voyage round the world. This bay is under the highest land of the island, in *Long.* 139. 9. W. *Lat.* 9. 55. S.

Resolution Island, one of the new discovered Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 15. W. *Lat.* 17. 24. S.

Resolution Island, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, 60 miles in circumference, situated on the north side of the entrance into Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Resolution Port, a bay or harbour of the island of Tanna, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. E. *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Resouze, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Pont de Vaux, in the department of the Ain.

Resava, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 46 miles SE. Belgrade.

Ressel, or *Roessel*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, with a castle. 50 m. S. Königsberg, 65 E. Elbing.

Ressons, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles WSW. Noyon.

Restan, see *Arrestan*.

Restinclières, a town of France, in the department of the Hérault. 4 m. NW. Lunel, 9 NE. Montpellier.

Restoration Cove, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in Burke's Canal, so called by Capt. Vancouver, from being dis-

covered on the 29th of May 1792. The tide was found to rise and fall 14 feet, the night tides were in general one foot higher than in the day time; the flood came from the south, and it was high water at the time the moon passed the meridian. Amongst the skins brought for sale, was that of the animal from whence the wool is produced, with which the woollen garments worn by some of the Indians are made. These appeared evidently too large to belong to any animal of the canine race, as before supposed. They were, exclusively of the head or tail, 50 inches long; and 36 inches broad, exclusively of the legs. The wool seemed to be afforded but in small proportion to the size of the skin. It is principally produced on the back, towards the shoulders, where a kind of crest is formed by long bristly hairs that protrude themselves through the wool, and the same sort of hair forms an outer covering to the whole animal, and entirely hides the wool, which is short and of a very fine quality. All the skins of this description that were brought to Capt. Vancouver's vessel, were entirely white or rather of a cream colour; the pelt was thick, and appeared of a strong texture, but the skins were too much mutilated to discover the kind of animal to which they had belonged. The women who appeared of the most consequence, adopted a very singular mode of adorning their persons: a horizontal incision is made about three tenths of an inch below the upper part of the under lip, extending from one corner of the mouth to the other, entirely through the flesh; this orifice is then by degrees stretched sufficiently to admit an ornament made of wood, which is confined close to the gums of the lower jaws, and whose external surface projects horizontally. These wooden ornaments are oval, and resemble a small oval platter or dish, made concave on both sides; they are of various sizes, but the smallest was about two inches and a half, the largest was three inches and four tenths in length, and an inch and a half broad; the others decreased in breadth in proportion to their length. It appeared very singular, says Capt. Vancouver, that in the regions of New Georgia, where the principal part of the people's clothing is made of wool, we never saw the animal, nor the skin from which the raw material was procured. And though I had every reason to believe that those animals are by no means scarce in this neighbourhood, yet we did not observe one person amongst our present visitors in a woollen garment. The clothing of the natives here was either skins of the sea otter, or garments made from the pine bark; some of these latter have the fur of the sea otter very neatly wrought into them, and have a border to the sides and bottom decorated with

various colours. In this only they use woollen yarn, very fine, well spun, and dyed for that purpose; particularly with a very lively and beautiful yellow. *Long.* 232. 20. E. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Restoration Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of New Holland, discovered by Capt. Bligh in 1789. *Lat.* 12. 39. S.

Restoration Point, a cape on the west coast of Valhøvn's Island. *Long.* 237. 46. E. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Restoun, a town of Syria, anciently called *Arcthusa*. 12 miles SE. Hamah.

Restow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 72 miles W. Lemberg.

Retchani, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov. 16 miles S. Tropez.

Retchna, a province or circar of Hindoostan, situated between the rivers Rauce and Chunaub: in it are the cities of Lahore, Ameenadab, Sealcot, and several other towns.

Reteh, or *Arratama*, a district of Africa, in the country of Sugulmessa.

Retford, see *Redford*.

Rethel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a small country, called the *Retelois*. 7 posts SW. Sedan, 23 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Rethem, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle, on the Aller. 32 miles W. Zelle, 12 SW. Verden. *Long.* 9. 18. E. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Rethondes, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 m. NE. Compeigne.

Rethwische, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 25 m. NE. Hamburg, 16 W. Lubeck.

Retiers, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 miles WSW. La Guerche, 30 SE. Rennes.

Retimo, a seaport town of the island of Candia, taken by the Turks in the year 1647, since which time it has been governed by a bashaw, under the viceroy of Canea. Retimo extends along the haven, and has walls, says M. Tournefort, fitter to enclose a park for deer, than to keep out an enemy. The citadel was built for the security of the haven; it stands on a sharp rock, stretching into the sea, and would be of great strength, were it not commanded by a flat rock at some distance from it. The citadel commands a fort they have built at the other end of the town, to guard the haven. The fort is at present ruinous, and the haven utterly neglected. Ships of war used formerly to be laid up here, below the citadel; at present there is scarcely depth enough for small craft. 40 miles W. Candia. *Long.* 24. 21. E. *Lat.* 35. 20. N.

Retmansdorf, or *Radovelza*, a town of the duchy of Carniola, on the Save. 52

miles W. Cilley, 22 S. Clagenfurt. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Retonviller, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 4 m. NE. Roze.

Retorbio, a town of Italy, in the Pavese. 14 miles S. Pavia.

Retow, a town of Samogitia. 12 miles W. Medniki.

Retschitz Kardasch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 15 m. SW. Tabor.

Retschitz Rot, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 5 m. N. Pilgram.

Retten, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles W. Friedberg.

Retterheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, insituated in Wertheim. 16 miles W. Wurzburg.

Rettersbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles S. Gemunden.

Retzswald, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 7 miles SE. Marienburg.

Rettinghery, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 38 miles E. Chitteldroog, 70 NNW. Bangalore. *Long.* 77. 4. E. *Lat.* 14. 5. N.

Rettlstein, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the Muehr. 6 miles SE. Pruck

Rettlstein, a mountain of Stiria. 8 miles E. Pruck.

Retuerto, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 18 miles S. Burgos.

Retusari, a small island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland. On this island the town of Cronstadt stands. 20 miles W. Petersburg. *Long.* 29. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. N.

Retzweyer, a lake of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 miles NE. Vilseck.

Retz, a town of Bavaria. 26 miles NNE. Ratibon, 22 SE. Amberg.

Retzbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles SSE. Carlstadt.

Retzstadt, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles SSE. Carlstadt.

Retztat, Ober, or *Upper*, a river of Franconia, which rises near Weissemburg, passes by Oettingen, and joins the Unter Retztat, to form the Rednitz.

Retztat, Unter, a river of Franconia, which rises near Burg Bernheim, in the principality of Culmbach, and joins the Upper Retztat, 5 m. NE. Spalt, to form the Rednitz.

Reva, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nalolia. 10 miles E. Constantinople.

Reuden, a town of Saxony. 5 m. NW. Bitterfeld.

Reudzel, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 18 miles W. Floresztz, in Moldavia.

Revel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 21 m. NW. Carcassonne, 27 ESE. Toulouse. *Long.* 2. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Revel, a town of France, in the department of the Here. 13 miles SE. Vienne.

Revel, a seaport town of Russia, on the Baltic, and capital of a province, the see of a Lutheran bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Riga. Though not very large, it is an opulent city, and well fortified; and is a place of considerable trade. In the year 1218, both the town and castle were founded by Waldemar II. king of Denmark, on the same place where his ancestors had built the convent of St. Michael, which, in 1310, was included within its walls. This town, as well as the whole dutchy of Esthonia, received most of its privileges from the Danish kings; and the arms of Denmark, with inscriptions in the Danish language, are still seen in the churches and other public edifices. The houses are mostly of brick, and well built; but the streets are something irregular. The only churches or congregations here, besides those of the Russian church, are Lutherans. The tolls or customs of this town are considerable; of which the magistracy have a part, and the rest belongs to the crown. Revel has its own arsenal; and maintains a number of matrosses, and a company of soldiers. This city, formerly made no inconsiderable figure among the Hanse towns; and is still a staple-town, and has a flourishing trade. Its harbour is convenient and spacious; and a part of the Russian fleet usually lies in it. The town is surrounded with high walls, strengthened with bastions, and a deep ditch; and for its further security, is fortified with a castle, which stands on a rock, and is embellished with several towers. The citizens have very pleasant gardens without the walls. King Waldemar II. erected this city into a bishop's see. Revel was totally destroyed by fire in the year 1433; and in 1710, surrendered to Peter the Great, who not only confirmed its former privileges, but restored several others, of which the crown of Sweden had deprived it. 144 miles N. Riga, 164 WSW. Petersburg. *Long.* 24. 34. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Revel's Island, a small island near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 43. E. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Revello, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, near the Po, on the top of a very high mountain, fortified by art and nature. It formerly served as a place of refuge for the marquis of Saluzzo, in the disorder of their affairs, and withstood frequent attacks from their enemies, but was taken by the French under the Prince of Malfo; and in 1588, it surrendered to Charles Emanuel I. duke of Savoy. It contains one parochial and three other churches, a castle, a palace, and a convent of Dominicans. 3 miles NW. Saluzzo.

Revelskoe, a province of Russia, so called from Revel, the capital, bounded on the north and west by the Baltic, on the east by

the government of Petersburg, and on the south by the government of Riga, about 144 miles in length, and from 16 to 60 in breadth, formerly the dutchy of Esthonia. *Long.* 23. to 28. *E. Lat.* 58. 20. to 59. 30. N.

Revera, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 13. 40. *E. Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Revero, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the south side of the Po, opposite Ostiglio.

Revez, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 10 miles NE. Lamego, 18 W. Mirandela.

Revez, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 8 miles N. Charles sur Sambre, 20 S. Brussels.

Reugny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 miles S. Château Regnauld, 9 NE. Tours.

Revicz, a castle of Hungary. 12 m. SW. Kremnitz.

Reviere, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 8 miles N. Caen.

Reigny aux Vaches, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 7 m. WNW. Bar le Duc, 15 S. St. Menchould.

Revilla Gigedo, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, nearly of an oval form, 50 miles in length from north to south, and 23 in breadth. It received its appellation from Capt. Vancouver, in respect to Conde de Revilla Gigedo, viceroy of New Spain. *Long.* 228. 27. to 229. 15. *E. Lat.* 55. 6. to 55. 55. N.

Revilla Gigedo, (*Canal of*), a strait of the North Pacific Ocean, between the island of Revilla Gigedo, and the island of Gravina.

Reuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 9 m. N. Issoudun, 9 S. Vierzon.

Revin, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. 6 m. NE. Rocroy, 12 N. Charleville.

Revinghein, a town of France, in the department of the North. 5 m. N. Bailloul.

Reunion, the isle of Bourbon, see *Bourbon*.

Revolax, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea. 13 miles E. Brahestad.

Reviskskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. 128 miles NW. Povenetz.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, where several merchants at Barcelona have agents for the purchase of wine, brandy, and fruit, with which the country abounds.

Reuss, a river which rises from a lake on Mount St. Gothard, crosses the canton of Uri, passes thro' the Lake of the four Cantons to Lucerne, from whence it takes a northerly course, and runs into the Rhine, 2 m. N. Klingnan, in the county of Baden.

Reussen, a princely county of Saxony, divided into several branches, which take their name from the towns, which they possess, all situated in the Vogtland. In the

imperial diet the Reussen family sat in the college of the Counts of Wettin. This family was also possessed of a seat and voice in the diet of Upper Saxony. The assessment of it in the matricula of the empire amounted to 28 florins for each Roman month. In time of war, it furnished, in conjunction with the Prince of Schwarzburg, a regiment of six companies, consisting in all of 1000 men, and of these its quota was one-third, or two companies, which number it also constantly kept on foot in time of peace. To the chamber of Wetzlar it paid 59 rix-dollars 54½ kruizers.

Reussin, or *Redzen*, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 40 miles SSW. Posen.

Reut, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles E. Forcheim.

Reut, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dniester, near Ustia, in the province of Moldavia.

Reuto, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland. 6 miles WSW. Plauen.

Reutlingen, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on a small river which runs into the Neckar; it is not large, having in it only one parochial church, together with one hospital, an orphan-house, and a grammar-school. Both the magistracy and burghers here are Lutheran. It is said that the emperor Frederick II. first environed this city with a wall in the year 1215, or 1220, and also made it an imperial free town. The emperor Charles IV. and Wenceslaus, engaged, in the years 1348 and 1387, to maintain the town in its immediate dependency on the empire, and neither to mortgage nor sell it; but in 1802, it was given to the Duke of Wurtemberg. The Roman month was 80 florins, and the tax 57 rix-dollars 44 kruizers. Near it in the year 1716, was discovered a sulphurous spring. 32 m. W. Ulm, 56 E. Strasburg. *Long.* 9. 8. *E. Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Reutte, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 9 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Reutten, or *Reita*, a town of the Tyrolese, on the borders of Swabia. 32 miles NW. Inspruck, 94 N. Trento.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad. 57 miles SSW. Allahabad, 116 NNE. Gurrul. *Long.* 81. 36. *E. Lat.* 24. 35. N.

Rewari, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi, between Ballogistan on the north, and Mewat on the south.

Rewari, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name. 48 miles SW. Delhi, 100 NW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 52. *E. Lat.* 28. 13. N.

Rey, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac Agemi, in ruins; under the Macedonian kings called *Eurepus*, afterwards *Arriacia*. In scripture, *Rages*. Being destroyed by

the Arabians, it was afterwards rebuilt by Billah Manfor, caliph of Babylon, and at one time contained 100,000 houses, a great number of mosques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings. It was ruined by the incursion of the Tartars, under Jenghiz Khan. 36 miles N. Com.

Rey, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which runs into the Thames, near Cricklade.

Rey Isle, a small island in the Bay of Panama. *Long.* 79. 46. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

Reyes, a town of New Navarre. 64 miles S. Casa Grande.

Reyes, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 12 miles N. Tarma.

Reyes, (*Los*), a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 140 miles W. Maracaybo, 80 SSE. St. Martha. *Long.* 73. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

Reyes, (*Los*), a small island near the coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of Port Desire. *Lat.* 47. 50. S.

Reyes Magos, a town of Brasil. 40 miles N. Espiritu Santo.

Reyes le Tapey, (*Los*), a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos Ayres. 180 miles SE. Corrientes.

Reggada, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NNE. Pinhel.

Reygny, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 7 miles E. Roanne.

Reynel, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles W. Bourmont, 13 NE. Chaumont.

Reyneshurch, a town of Holland. 3 miles NW. Leyden.

Reynos, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 35 miles NW. Frias.

Reynold's Island, a small island in the Florida Stream. *Long.* 81. 80. W. *Lat.* 24. N.

Reyoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Condapilly. 15 m. SE. Condapilly.

Rez, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irbt, *Long.* 62. 34. E. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Rezenico, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 20 miles N. Como.

Rezi, a cattle of Hungary. 6 miles SSE. St. Crot.

Rezitza, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk. 72 miles NNW. Polotsk. *Long.* 27. 4. E. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

Rezzato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 4 miles E. Brescia.

Rhaden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden. 15 m. NW. Minden.

Rhades, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Ades*. 6 miles SE. Tunis.

Rhadr, a river which rises in the east part of Merionethshire, and runs into the Severn, on the borders of Shropshire.

Rhamnctz, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. 20 miles N. Stroemsholm.

Rhayadergowy, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Radnor, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been rebuilt by Rhees prince of South-Wales, in the reign of Richard I. 25 m. E. Aberystwith, 177 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

Rheda, a town of Germany, the capital of a lordship, in the county of Lingen. 10 miles N. Lipperstadt. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Rhede, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland, on the Issel. 7 miles N. Arnheim, 8 SW. Doesburg.

Rheid, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 2 miles E. Gladbeck.

Rheims, see *Reims*.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on a lake which communicates with Spirding Lake. It has a large fortified castle, and an inferior court of justice. 68 miles SE. Königsberg. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

Rheinau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Rhine; at one time a large town, but more than half of it has been destroyed by the inundations of the Rhine. 11 m. NE. Schlettstat, 5 S. Straßburg.

Rheinau, a town of Switzerland, in the Thurgau, situated on an island formed by the Rhine, with a convent. 5 miles SSW. Schaffhausen.

Rheinbach, a river of Saxony, which joins the Loderbach, near Bitterfeld.

Rheinbeck, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 10 miles E. Hamburg.

Rheinberg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the archbishopric of Cologne. In the year 1589, this town was besieged by the Spaniards, but relieved by Colonel Vere. In 1599, it was invested by Mendoza, when a magazine took fire. The governor, his family; and part of the garrison, were buried in the ruins of a tower, and the explosion sunk several vessels in the Rhine; after which the remainder of the garrison surrendered the place. In the year 1623, it was taken by the Prince of Orange. In the year 1672, it was taken by the French. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and afterwards dismantled. 44 miles NNW. Cologne, 22 NNW. Duffeldorp.

Rheinbruck, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, on the Rhine. 15 miles NNW. Coblenz, 6 N. Andernach.

Rheine, or *Reinen*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, on the Embs, in the neighbourhood of which are some salt springs. 22 miles N. Munster. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 52. 21. N.

Rheineck, or *Rheinegg*, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Rheinthal, situated

on the Rhine, near its union with the Lake of Constance. The inhabitants are chiefly Protestants. 8 miles SW. Bregentz, 26 SE. Constance.

Rheinfels, see *Rhinfels*.

Rheinfelden, a town of Germany, and late one of the four forest towns of Austrian Swabia, on the south side of the Rhine, on the opposite bank of which is a covered way, built in the manner of a horn-work, and having a communication with the town by means of a bridge. The old county of Rheinfelden, the citadel belonging to which stood formerly on a rock, in the middle of the Rhine, and was called the *Stone of Rheinfelden*, descended by marriage, after the extinction of the male race of its counts, to the dukes of Zaringen; which family becoming extinct, in the year 1218, it devolved to the empire, on which a reichsvogt, or burggrave, was appointed over it. After this it was mortgaged to the emperor Louis of Bavaria, in the year 1331, together with some other towns, to the dukes Albrecht and Otto of Austria, for 20,000 marks of silver, with the right of redemption. 9 miles E. Bâle, 25 NNE. Soleure. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

Rheinhausen, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the east side of the Rhine. 3 miles SE. Spire, 2 N. Philipburg.

Remagen, or *Remagen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, situated near the Rhine, anciently called *Reginmagus*. In the year 1769, a mile-stone was discovered in this town, placed in the year 163, which fixed the distance from Cologne at 30,000 paces. 19 miles NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Rheinsdorf, see *Ronsdorf*.

Rheintal, a bailiwick of Switzerland, between the cantons of Appenzel and the Rhine, belonging to the nine cantons, about 30 miles in length, and from three to eight in breadth. The country is fertile, and produces excellent wine. In the year 1396, this country was wrested from the counts of Werdenberg by the house of Austria; but in 1405, the Appenzellers made themselves masters of it. In 1410, it reverted to the house of Austria; and in 1415, became the property of the emperor, who, the next year, mortgaged it to the counts of Toggenburg; by whom, in 1430, with the emperor's permission, it was made over to the Peyer, in consideration of the sum of 6000 florins. Of these last, in 1460, the Appenzellers purchased it for the like sum; but in 1490, were obliged to cede it to the cantons of Zurich, Lucern, Schweiz, and Glarus, which, at the same time, admitted those of Uri, Unterwalden, and Zug, into a participation of the regency with them, as, in 1500, it also did

Appenzel. In 1712, all the eight cantons concurred in paying the same mark of regard to Berne. The number of inhabitants is about 13,000, who are partly Protestants and partly Roman Catholics.

Rheinwald, a valley in the country of the Grisons, about 20 miles in length, which takes its name from a branch of the Rhine passing through it.

Rheinzabern, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 8 miles SE. Landau, 14 NE. Weissenburg.

Rhena, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. 22 miles WSW. Wismar, 42 NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Rhenea, or *Great Delos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about four miles long, but of an irregular form, and unequally broad; in the centre not half a mile, but towards the south it increases to near three miles, northward about 1½ miles. *Long.* 25. 15. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Rhenen, a town of Holland, in the department of Utrecht, situated on the river Lack. The French took it, and put a garrison in it, in the year 1672, but abandoned it two years after; here was a convent, which was afterwards converted into a palace for the residence of Frederic V. elector Palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia in the year 1619; but being defeated in a battle fought against the emperor's troops, near Prague in 1620, he retired in 1621 to Rhenen, after being put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his estates and electorate, which the emperor bestowed on Maximilian of Bavaria. 20 miles NNE. Bois le Duc, 20 SE. Utrecht. *Long.* 5. 30. E. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Rheu, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 5 miles WSW. Rennes, 6 ESE. Montfort.

Rhinberg, see *Rheinberg*.

Rhine, a river which rises in the Grison Alps, in three branches, that unite into one stream. The principal branch descends from the mountain of St. Gothard, and runs into the lake of Constance, near Rheineck; passing through the lake of Constance, and Zell, it passes by, or near to, Stein, Schaffhausen, Eglisau, Keiserstuhl, Seckingen, Rheinfelden, Bâle, Huningue, Straßburg, Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, Bingen, Mentz, St. Goar, Coblentz, Bonne, Cologne, Zons, Nuys, Dusseldorf, Duysburg, Rees, Emmerich, a little below which a large branch separates to the left, and takes the name of Wahal; to Huisen and Arnheim, near which another branch, which joins the Ifsel, breaks off to the right. The stream, which still keeps the name of the Rhine, passes on to Wageningen, and Wyck le Duerstede, where it again divides; the larger part to the left takes the name of

the Leck, and joins the Meuse; the smaller, which is the less, passes by Utrecht, Voerden, Leyden, &c. and loses itself at last in the sand, just before it reaches the German Sea, a few miles after it has left Leyden.

Rhine, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 10 miles above Havelburg.

Roine, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Roanne.

Rhine, (*Circle of the Lower*,) a late division of Germany, bounded by the circles of Westphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Swabia, by the dutchy of Luxemburg and France. Its real extent was hard to be determined; but in conjunction with the circle of the Upper Rhine, it amounted to 960 square German miles. The states of this circle were the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, together with the Palatine, the duke of Arenberg, the prince of Taxis, the Teutonic bailiwick of Coblenz, the prince of Nassau-Dietz, on account of the feigniory of Beilstein; the elector of Treves, on account of Lower Isenburg, and the count of Sinzendorf, on account of the burgraviate of Rheineck. The immediacy of the town of Gelnhausen was disputed. The summoning-prince and director of the circle was the elector of Mentz. The diets of the circle have ever since the middle of the seventeenth century been held at Francfort on the Mayn. At these diets the states of the circle sat and voted in the order they stood, saving only that the electors of Treves and Cologne exchanged places, though the former always gave his voice first, and that the elector of Mentz, as director, gave his voice last. This circle was one of those which were called the *anterior circles*, and which, in the years 1697 and 1702, entered into a mutual compact with each other for their defence against the attacks of an enemy. It also continued constantly in this compact, and appointed its quota in horse and foot. This quota, as well as the contribution of the circle to the determined aid of the empire, was generally equal to that of the circle of the Upper Rhine. With respect to religion, this circle was reckoned among the mixed.

Rhine, (*Circle of the Upper*,) This circle was bounded by the circles of the Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, Swabia, and Franconia, and by that part of France heretofore called Alsace and Lorraine, in the latter of which were some lands belonging to this circle; the extent is mentioned in the circle of the Lower Rhine. The states belonging to this circle were the bishoprics of Worms and Spire, with the provostship of Weissenburg, Straßburg, Bale, and Fulda, and the commandery of the order of St. John, as also the princely abbey of Prüm, with the provostship of Odenheim, and the electoral palatinate of Simmern,

Lautern, and Veldenz, the palatinate of Deuxponte, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hersfeld or Hirschfeld, and Sponheim, as also the margraviates of Nomeny, Salm with Kirburg, Nassau-Weilburg, Nassau-Usingen, Nassau-Idstein, Nassau-Saarbrücken, and Otweiler, with those of Waldeck, Hanau-Munzenburg, Hanau-Lichtenburg, Solms-Hohenfolms, Solms-Braunfels, Solms-Rudolheim, Solms-Laubach, and the electorate of Mentz on account of Königstein; that of Stolberg on account of Königstein, those of Isenburg-Birstein, Isenburg-Budingen, Wächtersbach, and Meerholz, Grewüler, Grumbach, Dhaun, Leiningen-Hartenburg, Leiningen-Westerburg, & Grünstadt, Münzfelden, Witgenstein of Witgenstein, Witgenstein-Berleburg, Falkenstein, Reipolzkirchen, Creange, Wartenburg, Bretzenheim, Dachstuhl, and Ollbrück, and the imperial cities of Worms, Spire, Francfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar. The bishop of Worms, and the elector Palatine, for the dutchy of Simmern, were summoning princes of this circle. The diets of the circle of the Upper Rhine were formerly held at Worms, but in the last century at Frankfort; but the chancery circle of the archives belonging to it were kept at the directory at Worms. This circle, with respect to its religion, was reckoned among the mixed, and to the chamber judicatory actually presented two assessors.

Rhine, (*the Lower*,) a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Moselle, on the east by the Rhine, on the south by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the west by the departments of the Vosges, the Meurthe, and the Moselle; 70 miles in length from north to south, and 22 in its mean breadth. This department was, before the revolution, the northern part of Alsace. Straßburg is the capital.

Rhine, (*Upper*,) a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the south by Switzerland, and on the west by the departments of the Upper Saône and Vosges; about 50 miles from north to south, and 27 from east to west. Before the revolution, it was the south part of Alsace. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine, (*Confederation of the*,) an association of princes for the security of Southern Germany, formed in 1806. The new treaty of Confederation, signed at Paris on the 12th of July, and exchanged at Munich on the 25th of the same month, consists of 40 articles. The preamble states, that experience having shewn that the Germanic constitution can give no kind of security for either internal or external peace to the south of Germany, the contracting parties to this treaty, viz. his majesty the Emperor of the French on one part, and on the other the Kings of

Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the Elector Arch-chancellor, and the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the Princes of Nassau, Weilburg-Usingen, of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Sigmaringen, of Salm Salm, and Salm Hirzburg, of Isenburg, Birstein, and of Lichtenstein, the Duke of Arenberg, and the Count of Leiningen, have agreed to the following articles: Article 1. The states of the above princes are for ever separated from the German political body, and united by a particular confederation under the name of the Confederated States of the Rhine. Article 2. All the laws of the empire are abrogated and null with respect to these states. Article 3. Each of the contracting princes renounces all such titles as have a relation to the old constitution of the empire: and on the 1st of August ensuing they will formally declare their separation from the German empire. Article 4. The elector arch-chancellor receives the title of prince primate and most eminent highness; which, however, confers no prerogative inconsistent with the full sovereignty enjoyed by the other contracting parties. Article 5. The elector of Baden, the duke of Berg, and landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, take the title of grand dukes and royal highnesses, and enjoy all the rights, prerogative, and homage, due to the regal dignity; rank and precedence among them shall be according as they are named in the first articles. The head of the house of Nassau shall take the title of duke, and count of Leiningen that of prince. Article 6. The common interests of the confederated states shall be discussed in an assembly of the league or diet, the seat of which shall be at Francfort; and the assembly shall be divided into two colleges, that of the kings, and that of the princes. Article 7. The members of this confederation shall be independent of any foreign power, nor enter into any kind of service, except with the states in the confederation. Article 8. No member shall alienate his sovereignty, either in whole or in part, except in favour of a confederate. Article 9. All disputes which may arise between the members of the confederation shall be decided in the assembly of the league at Francfort. Article 10. The prince primate shall be president in the college of kings, and the duke of Nassau in that of princes. Article 11. Within a month after the declaration has been made at Ratisbon, the prince primate of the confederation shall draw up a constitutional statute, which shall determine when the assembly shall be convoked, and the objects and form of its deliberation. Article 12. The emperor Napoleon shall be declared protector of the alliance: and in quality of protector, whenever the prince primate dies, he shall appoint

his successor. The articles, &c. to the 23d inclusive, stipulate the different cessions and acquisitions of the confederates: thus Nassau cedes to Belg the town of Duitz, and its territory: Bavaria acquires the imperial city of Nuremberg and its territory: and the prince primate the imperial city of Frankfort. Article 21. The members of the confederation subject to their sovereignty all the princes, counts, and lords, within the circle of the allied territory. Then follows a detail of the division, by which several of the more considerable principalities are divided among two, three, or more, new sovereigns: e.g. the territories of Hohenlohe, between Bavaria and Wurtemberg, those of Taxis among three, and those of Furstenberg among four of the different sovereigns. Article 26. defines the rights of sovereignty, legislation, judicial authority, the police, military conscription and impost. Article 27. The subjected princes and counts shall retain their domains, seigniorial rights, &c. The 25th article stipulates, that there shall be an alliance between the emperor of the French and the confederated states, by virtue of which every continental war in which either of the two parties shall be engaged, shall be common to both. Article 36. Should a foreign or neighbouring power arm, the contracting parties shall likewise arm, to prevent surprise; the notification of such arming shall be made by the emperor Napoleon. The contingent of the allies shall be divided into four parts, and the assembly of the league shall determine how many of those parts shall be put in motion. Article 37. Bavaria engages to fortify the cities of Augsburg and Lindau, and to make them depôts of artillery, arms, ammunition, and provisions. Article 38. The contingents of the several allied powers shall be as follows: France 200,000 men, Bavaria 30,000, Wurtemberg 12,000, Baden 8000, Berg 5000, Darmstadt 4000, Nassau-Hohenzollern and others 4000. Article 39. The contracting parties will admit other German princes and states into the alliance, when it shall be found suitable to the common interest. Article 40. The ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged at Munich on the 25th of July, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties. The instrument of the act of ratification was signed by the emperor Napoleon, at St. Cloud, on the 19th of July 1806, and countersigned by the minister Talleyrand, and secretary of state Maret.

Rhine and Moselle, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Roer, on the east by the Rhine, on the south by the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Sarre, and on the west by the departments of the Sarre and the Roer. The Moselle crosses it from west to east, nearly

in the centre. It is formed of part of the electorate of Treves.

Rhinfels, a town and fortress of Germany, in the county of Catzenelnbogen. This fortress was besieged by Marshal Tallard in the winter of 1672; but after a vain attempt he was compelled to withdraw. The landgrave always keeps a garrison in it, near St. Goar.

Rhingau, or *Rheingau*, a tract of country along the Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, extending from Baccarach to Mentz, celebrated for its excellent wine.

Rhinow, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Rhine. 20 miles N. Brandenburg.

Rhinheim, see *Reinheim*.

Rhinsberg, see *Reinsberg*.

Rhiwaeog, or *Ruedog*, a village of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth; where a battle was fought between the Welch under Llowarch Hen, and the Saxons. 2 miles E. Bala.

Rho, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 8 miles W. Milan.

Rhode Island, a state of United America, bounded on the north and east by the state of Massachusetts, on the south by the sea, and on the west by Connecticut. This district was first peopled by some inhabitants who left the state of Massachusetts, on account of the religious disputes about the years 1634, 1635, and 1636. The first settlement was formed in Providence, on lands purchased of the Indians, under the auspices of Mr. Roger Williams, who had been banished for holding heretical opinions. In the year 1643, the people being destitute of a patent, or any legal authority, Mr. Williams went to England as agent, and by the assistance of Sir Henry Vane, jun. obtained of the Earl of Warwick (then governor and admiral of the plantations) and his council, 'a free and absolute charter of civil incorporation, by the name of the *Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay*.' This lasted until the charter granted by Charles II. in the year 1663, by which the incorporation was styled '*The English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England*.' This charter, without any essential alteration, has remained the foundation of their government ever since. In the year 1730, the colony was filled with inhabitants; and chiefly by the natural increase of the first settlers. The number of the souls in the state, at this time, was 17,935, of which no more than 985 were Indians, and 1648 negroes. In the year 1738, there were above 100 sail of vessels belonging to Newport. The colony of Rhode Island, from its local situation, has ever been less exposed to the incursions of the neighbouring Indians, and from the

French from Canada, than their neighbours in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Many of the colony have, from its first establishment, professed the principles of the Quakers, which forbade them to fight. For these reasons, the colony has been very little concerned in the old wars with the French and Indians. In the expedition against Port Royal, in the year 1710, and the abortive attempt against Canada, in the year 1711, they had some troops; and towards the intended expedition against Canada, in the year 1746, they raised 300 men, and equipped a sloop of war with 100 seamen; but in their voyage to Nova Scotia, they met with misfortunes and returned. Soon after the design was dropped. Through the whole of the late war with Great-Britain, the inhabitants of this state manifested a patriotic spirit; their troops behaved gallantly, and they were honoured in having produced the second general in the field. The constitution of this state is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in the 14th year of his reign; and the frame of government was essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the state consists of two branches; a senate, or upper house, composed of ten members, called in the charter, assistants; and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October. The supreme executive power is vested in a governor, or, in his absence, in the deputy-governor, who are chosen annually in May, by the suffrages of the people. The governor presides in the upper house, but has only a single voice in enacting laws. There is one supreme judicial court, composed of five judges, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole state, and who hold two courts annually in each county. In each county there is an inferior court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, held twice a year, for the trial of causes, not capital, arising within the county, from which an appeal lies from the supreme court. The justices of the peace, as in other states, have cognizance of small causes; and since the revolution their powers have been enlarged to a dangerous extent. In the rivers and bays are plenty of sheeps-heads, black-fish, herrings, shads, lobsters, oysters, and clams; and around the shores of Rhode Island, besides those already mentioned, are cod, halibut, mackerel, bass, haddock, &c. &c. to the amount of more than seventy different kinds. This state, generally speaking, is a country for pasture, and not for grain. It, however, produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, and culinary plants and roots in

great variety and abundance. Its natural growth is the same as in the other New England states. The western and north-western parts of the state are but thinly inhabited, and are barren and rocky. The people are generally farmers, and raise great numbers of the finest and largest neat cattle in America. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Narragansett is famed for an excellent breed of pacing horses; they are strong, and remarkable for their speed, and for their excellency in enduring the fatigues of a long journey. The present exports from the state are flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, fish, poultry, onions, cheese, barley, &c. The imports, consisting of European and West-India goods, and log-wood from the bay of Honduras, exceed the exports. About 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports of the state.

Rhode Island, an island, from which the American state takes its name, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Massachusetts, about 40 miles south-west from Boston. It is about 13 miles from north to south, and four miles wide, and is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middleton. It is a noted resort for invalids from southern climates. The island is exceedingly pleasant and healthful; and is celebrated for its fine women. Travellers, with propriety, call it the Eden of America. It suffered much by the late war. Some of its most ornamental country seats were destroyed, and their fine groves, orchards, and fruit-trees, wantonly cut down. The soil is of a superior quality. Before the war, 30,000 sheep commonly fed upon this island; and one year there were 37,000. In the year 1780, there were scarcely 3000. They have increased since. *Long.* 71. 20. *W.* *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Rhode River, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the north-west branch of Cape Fear River.

Rhoden, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck. 24 miles NNW. Waldeck, 20 SSE. Paderborn.

Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia, much celebrated in ancient history. The island was formerly known by the names of *Ophiusa*, *Asteria*, *Æthrea*, *Trinacria*, *Corymbia*, *Poessa*, *Atabyria*, *Macria*, *Oleessa*, *Stadia*, *Telchimis*, *Pelagia*, and *Rhodus*. In latter ages, the names of *Rhodus*, or *Rhodes*, prevailed; which authors commonly derive from the Greek word *ῥόδον*, signifying a rose, that island abounding, as they say, above any other, with this sort of flowers: and indeed several Rhodian coins are still to be seen representing the sun, and on the reverse a rose.

But Diodorus Siculus will have it so called from one Rhoda, the daughter of Apollo by Venus. It lies in the Mediterranean, over against the coast of Natolia, from which it is distant about twenty miles. This island is about 120 miles in compass, and blessed with a most fruitful soil, which gave occasion to the fable of those golden showers that were once said to have fallen upon it. It formerly produced in great plenty all sorts of delicious fruits, and wines of so exquisite a taste, that they were used by the Romans chiefly in their sacrifices; and thought, as Virgil informs us, too good for mortals. The air here is said to be so serene that no day ever passes without sunshine; whence the poets feigned Phœbus to be in love with this island, which, they say, was a mere marsh, altogether uninhabitable till loved by Phœbus, and raised out of the waters by his powerful influence. The island of Rhodes had in Homer's time three cities, viz. Lindus, Camyrus, Falyfus; to which, in after ages, was added a fourth, called Rhodes. This island, if we believe Diodorus, was first peopled by the Telechine, who were originally from the island of Crete. After the Trojan war, the Dorians possessed themselves of the best part of the island, after driving out the ancient proprietors; and hence it is that both Strabo and Pausanias call the Rhodians Dorians, and also Peloponnesians, the Dorians being properly the inhabitants of Peloponnesus. As the Dorians were, according to Eusebius, descended from Tharsis, the son of Javan, and grandson of Japhet, that writer by Tharsis understands the Rhodians. On the other hand, St. Jerom is of opinion, that the island of Rhodes was first peopled by the descendants of Dodanim, the brother of Tharsis, whom the Greeks corruptly called Rhodanim; and hence came the names of Rhodes and Rhodians. Be that as it will, all the ancients agree, that the Rhodians, after the Trojan war, consisted chiefly of the Dorians; and that the Doric dialect was commonly used throughout the whole island. The Rhodians applied themselves very early to trade and navigation, and soon became so skilled in maritime affairs and expert in navigation, that for many ages they were sovereigns of the sea; their laws, called the Rhodian laws, being the standard whereby to decide all controversies relating to maritime affairs. These laws and constitutions were so just, that they were afterwards incorporated into the Roman pandects, and followed in all the provinces of the Roman empire. The government of Rhodes was originally monarchical, and several kings are said to have reigned there long before the Trojan war: but we are quite in the dark both as to their names and actions. All we know is that

they did not long enjoy the sovereignty, the Rhodians having no king at the time of Xerxes's expedition into Greece. After that the government was always republican. At first the supreme authority was lodged with the people. The nobles afterwards got possession of it, and formed an aristocracy. Alcibiades, at the head of a numerous fleet, rendered them subject to the Athenians; but the republic entering into an alliance with the inhabitants of Byzantium and Chio, shook off that yoke. Mausoleus made himself master of Rhodes by stratagem, and established a tyranny. Artemisia, his queen, making use of a like artifice, cut off some of the principal inhabitants. But the Rhodians expelled their tyrants. Antigonus, irritated at not having been able to detach them from the alliance of Ptolemy king of Egypt, declared war against them. He had made immense preparations, and sent his son Demetrius to subdue the island. That prince, excellently skilled in the art of taking towns, besieged Rhodes by sea and land. To reduce it he invented new machines. The strongest tower of Rhodes, and great part of the wall, were thrown down; but the courage of a free people triumphed over the fleet of Demetrius. Mithridates, who so long withstood the fortune of the Romans, and conquered Greece and the islands of the Archipelago, failed in his attempts on Rhodes. Caius Cassius took it during the civil wars, and despoiled it of a part of its treasures. Nevertheless, the republic again gloriously reared its head; and the services rendered the Romans by the Rhodians procured them both their liberty and new towns in Caria. In fine, ever observant of their laws, and careful to maintain the commerce to which they owed their power, they remained independent till the reign of Vespasian, who first reduced their island to a Roman province. Since that time Rhodes has been only one of the finest isles of the Archipelago; the power and riches of the inhabitants have disappeared. Under Constantine this island remained a part of the eastern empire, which was greatly weakened by its division. The pusillanimity and vices of the princes who succeeded shook it to its foundation. The Arabs, led on by the enthusiasm which Mahomet had inspired, invading and giving battle in the name of the ALMIGHTY, conquered the finest provinces of the empire; and in the twelfth year of the reign of Constant, Moawiah, Othman's lieutenant, made himself master of Rhodes. The Greek emperors at length expelled the Mahometans, and kept possession till the time of Baldwin, who becoming sovereign of Constantinople, sent a prefect to Rhodes. Some time after, John Ducas conquered it. The brave warriors, then known by the

name of the knights of St. John, led on by their grand master Foques de Villaret, attacked and took it after a bloody battle, in which heroism triumphed over numbers and valour. Mahomet II. who made the Christian world tremble, and seemed to have enchained victory to his car, tarnished the lustre of his laurels, by besieging this place, defended by a handful of heroes. In the year 1522, Soliman saw a numerous army perish under its walls; and if this redoubtable conqueror of Hungary and Persia did at length subdue Rhodes, attacked, as it was, on all sides, by the forces of the Turks, the greater was the shame of the Christian princes, who did not send a single vessel to the aid of its intrepid defenders. Destroyed, rather than vanquished, they were almost buried under the ruins of their forts. Soliman could not enter the town but through torrents of the blood of his soldiers. He found nothing but heaps of ruins, defended by a small number of knights, covered with wounds, who afterwards removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island. He possesses absolute power; and presides at once over civil justice and military discipline. All private litigations are decided before the tribunal of the judge, called the *cadi*. His decisions are without appeal. The Greeks and Jews have a chief, named the *Moutaveli*, who is their intendant-general, and has the regulation of the tax, called *carach*, a capitation tax, imposed by the grand seignior on all his subjects who are not Mahometans, but which is paid only by the men. The soil of Rhodes is dry and sandy; but the numerous springs which water it render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as snow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of growing it were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than sufficient for their consumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole island is estimated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all 7300, or about 36,500 inhabitants; a small population for an island thirty leagues in circumference. *Long.* 27. 32. *E.* *Lat.* 36. 18 *N.*

Rhodes, a city of Asia, and capital of the island of Rhodes, built by Hippodamus, a famous architect of Miletus, nine miles in circumference: the beauty of its harbours, says Strabo, of its streets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it so much superior to all other cities, as to admit of no comparison. The celebrated Colossus of Rhodes, dedicated to the sun, was the work of Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lysippus, and was seventy cubits high; it was thrown down by an earthquake, sixty-six years after it was first erected. It is said to

have cost 300 talents, a sum which the Rhodians gained by the sale of the warlike engines left by Demetrius when he raised the siege. Moawiah, the general of the caliph Othman, when he took Rhodes, destroyed the statue, and sold the broken pieces to a Jew of Edessa, near 900 years after its fall. Neither did the other arts flourish less in this renowned city. Their schools, too, attained to high a degree of celebrity, that they were resorted to by some of the greatest men in Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Cælius, Cæsar, and Pompey. Alexander, who regarded this city as the first in the universe, chose there to deposit his last will. The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and possesses no remarkable antiquities. Not even the smallest remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be discovered. Statues, colossuses, paintings, all have been destroyed, or carried off. To wide and skilfully disposed streets, to those regularly ranged edifices, where each front presented the same order of architecture, have succeeded narrow and winding lanes, and houses without taste, regularity, or decoration. The knights of Rhodes have left various traces of their residence in the island. Their armorial ensigns, and some busts of the grand masters, sculptured in relief, on marble, decorated the fronts of several buildings. The walls and towers they erected still subsist, and bear the glorious marks of their obstinate defence. The church of St. John has been converted into a mosque. The vast hospital, in which Christian charity received the faithful from all parts of the world, and furnished them with succours, at this day serves as a granary for the Turks. Rhodes has only two harbours; the smallest faces the east, and is called *Darca*. Rocks, at a small distance from each other, in the front, block the entrance, and leave only room for one vessel to pass. Moles, raised on each side, defend it from the wind. The Turks, who since the conquest of the island have not removed from it one single grain of sand, suffer it gradually to choke up. There is only water enough for merchant-ships, and even they are obliged to unload a part of their cargoes before they can enter it. The other harbour is large; it bears the name of Rhodes, and in this frigates of thirty guns may anchor. Vessels are here defended from the westerly winds, which, in these latitudes, prevail nine months in the year. *Long.* 27. 45. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Rhodes, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, situated on an eminence, between the lake of Tunis and the sea, at a distance from some hills, where Hanno was defeated by Regulus.

Rhodesz, or *Rodex*, a city of France, and

capital of the department of the Aveyron; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourges. 32 m. NNE. Alby, 273 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 39. E. *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

Rhaticæ, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Pludentz. 6 miles S. Pludentz.

Rhonde, see *Ronde*.

Rhône, a river of France, formed by the union of three springs which rise in Mount Sulberg, a part of the Grimsel, at the eastern extremity of the Valais. It passes through the lake of Geneva to Seiffel, &c. and thence to Lyons, where it joins the Saône, and after passing by Vienne, Valence, Viziers, Avignon, Arles, &c. empties itself by several mouths into the Mediterranean.

Rhône (*Mouths of*) [*Bouches de Rhône*], a department of France, bounded on the north by the county of Venailin, on the north-east by the department of the Lower Alps, on the east by the department of the Var, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the department of the Gard; about 55 miles from east to west, and 45 from north to south. This was heretofore the south-west part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhône and Loire, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Saône and Loire, on the east by the departments of the Ain and the Isère, on the south by the departments of the Ardèche and the Upper Loire; and on the west by the departments of the Puy de Dôme and the Allier; about 60 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west: the river Rhône bounds it to the east, and the river Loire passes through it nearly in the centre, from north to south. This department is composed of the Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. Lyons is the capital.

Rhot, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 5 miles W. Zofingen.

Rhuddlan, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, situated on an eminence, at the northern extremity of the vale of Clwyd; once a place of respectable consequence, but now much reduced, and of little note, except for the ruins of a castle built by Edward I. who made Rhuddlan a free town. This castle was rebuilt or re-fortified by Henry II. but in the reign of Edward I. it appeared in its greatest glory: his queen Eleanor lay in here of a prince's, in the year 1283. The Earl of Northumberland seized it in the year 1399, previous to his deposing Richard II. In the year 1646, it was taken from the royalists by Colonel Mytton for the parliament. Here was a priory of Black Monks, whose prior Arian was made bishop of St. Asaph, in the year 1268; the cathedral being burned in Edward the First's wars, leave was obtained of the king to transfer the see to Rhuddlan;

but the Pope not consenting, the design proved abortive.

Rhula, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Eifenach, famous for its manufacture of knives. 4 miles SSE. Eifenach.

Rhulen, or *Ruthen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia. 64 miles E. Dusseldorp, 11 NNW. Brilon.

Rhun, or *Pulo Rhun*, see *Poolaron*.

Rhune, a river which rises in the Harz Forest, and runs into the Scine, 2 miles NW. Nordheim.

Rhyneck, a town of New-York, in Dutchess County, on the left bank of the Hudson River. 21 miles S. Hudson. *Long.* 73. 31. W. *Lat.* 41. 53. N.

Rhystram, a river of Holstein, which runs into the Elbe, at Gluckstadt.

Rialejo, or *Ria Lexa*, see *Realejo*.

Riaça, or *Riaza*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains which separate Old and New Castile, and runs into the Duero, near Roa.

Riader, a river of Wales, which rises in Denbighshire, and runs into the Tanot, on the borders of Montgomeryshire.

Riaille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 12 miles N. Ancenis.

Rialejo, a town on the west coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Rialp, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. 18 miles WNW. Urgel.

Rianantla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 60 miles S. Puebla de los Angeles.

Rianjo, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Ulla. 23 miles SW. Compostella.

Riano, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 13 miles N. Rome.

Riano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles W. Teramo.

Rians, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles NW. St. Maximin, 14 NE. Aix.

Riao, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 25 miles in circumference, near the west coast of Morty. *Long.* 128. 2. E. *Lat.* 2. 25. N.

Riavia, a mountain of Africa. 60 miles W. Tripoli.

Riapa Creek, a river of West Florida, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 17. W. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Riazan, a town of Russia, and capital of a government, on the Oka. 80 miles SSE. Moscow, 428 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 38. 54. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Riazanskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by Vladimirskei, on the east and south by Tambovskoi, and on the west by Moskovskaia and Tulkoe. 108 miles from north to south, 100 from east to

west. *Long.* 38. to 41. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 55. 20. N.

Riazsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan. 56 miles SE. Riazan. *Long.* 40. 4. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Riba, or *Ribas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Xaramo, founded by William de Ribas, of Segovia; a celebrated commander, in the year 1100. 9 miles Madrid.

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturia, on the coast of the Atlantic. 36 miles ENE. Oviedo. *Long.* 5. 18. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, celebrated for its vineyards, which are supposed to produce some of the best wine in Spain. 15 miles SW. Orense, 23 NE. Tuy.

Ribadeo, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. 15 miles NE. Mondonedo. *Long.* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Ribagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 5 miles S. Bergerac.

Ribagorza, a district of Spain, with the title of comté; bordering on the east part of Aragon, and west part of Catalonia; watered by the river Noguera de Ribagorza, about 40 miles long and 18 wide, north of Balaguer.

Riban, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Ribauviller, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 6 miles N. Colmar, 8 SSW. Schlettstat.

Ribble, a river of England, which rises in Yorkshire, and runs into the Irish Sea, a few miles below Preston, in Lancashire.

Ribchester, a village of England, in Lancashire, abounding in Roman antiquities, which shew it to have been a place of note. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1172, of whom 567 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles N. Blackburn, 28 N. Manchester.

Ribecourt, a town of France, in the department of the North. 5 miles SSW. Cambray, 17 SE. Arras.

Ribeira, or *St. Jago*, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, situated on the side of the only river of the island, which runs only about a league in its whole course, about a bow-shot from the sea. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor, and contains between 400 and 500 houses, a cathedral, and two convents. Except the governor's, the houses are only of one story, and covered with branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut tree. *Long.* 23. 24. E. *Lat.* 15. N.

Ribemont, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise. 6 miles SE. St. Quentin, 15 NW. Laon.

Ribenskoï, a town of Russia, on the Tunguska. 72 miles ESE. Eniseïsk.

Ribenitz, see *Ribnitz*.

Ribera de Murcia, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 6 miles N. Thomar.

Riberac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Dordogne. 17 miles E. Périgueux, 27 SSE. Angoulême. *Long.* 0. 25. E. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

Riberaini, a town of Abyssinia. 25 m. ENE. Axum.

Ribiers, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 4 miles NW. Sisteron.

Ribna, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on a river of the same name. 112 miles SE. Krasnoïarsk.

Ribnik, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor. 13 miles E. Ratibor, 21 N. Teschin. *Long.* 18. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Ribnik, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the Alaut. 44 m. S. Hermanstadt, 180 SW. Jassi. *Long.* 24. 3. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Ribnik, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the Ribnik, otherwise Rymnick, so called by the Russians; the see of a Greek bishop. Here a bloody battle was fought in September 1789, between the combined troops of Austria, under the Prince of Coburg, and Russia, under Suwarrow, against the Turks, in which the latter were defeated. They lost 5000 men left dead on the field, 2000 killed in the pursuit, and 3000 drowned in the rivers Ribnik and Bufeo; very few were made prisoners. The victors suffered but little; they took 68 pieces of cannon, 12 mortars, some artillery, 100 standards, and a great quantity of ammunition, provisions, and cattle. From this battle, Suwarrow was created a count of the empire, by the Emperor Leopold, invested with the order of St. Andrew, and honoured with the title of Rymniski, by the empress Catherine. 100 miles S. Jassi, 112 W. Ismail. *Long.* 27. 4. E. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

Ribnik, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Siret, near Dubravitzza, on the borders of Moldavia.

Ribnitz, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated on a large lake, near the mouth of the Reckenitz. 12 miles NNE. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Ribnitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 64 miles S. Bracław.

Ribno, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 15 miles NNE. Ortelsburg.

Ribnoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl. 40 miles WNW. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Riccina (*La*), a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 1 m. SE. Albano.

Riccina, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 15 miles E. Boiano.

Richard, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 7 miles S. Liebitat.

Rice Lake, a lake of Canada. 6 miles N. from Lake Ontario, with a portage between them.

Ricey le Bas, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 miles S. Barfur Seine.

Ricey le haut, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 8 miles S. Barfur Seine.

Rice haute Rice, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 7 miles S. Barfur Seine.

Riceborough, a town of the state of Georgia. 50 miles S. Savanna.

Richardson's Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Jamaica.

Rich Inlet, a narrow channel between two small islands near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 52. W. *Lat.* 34. 14. N.

Richborough, anciently *Rhitupia*, *Portus Trutulensis*, or rather *Portus Rhitupensis*, *Rhitupsis Portus*, *Rhitupie Statio*, and *Rhitubi Civitas et Portus*, among the Greek and Roman writers: by the Saxons, *Reptacester*; by others, *Rupitumth* and *Richberg*, an ancient city of England, in the county of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Stour; of great consequence as a seaport to the Romans, and after the Saxons had begun their piracies on the coast, the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, which Claudius had brought out of Germany, and had been many years fixed at *Isca Silurum* in Wales, was removed thither, and commanded by an officer under the count of the Saxon Shore. Under the Saxons it was still considerable, and Ethelbert king of Kent resided in it. It has long since fallen to decay, and the plough now passes over the streets of the city; and there are only some small remains of the castle. 2 miles N. Sandwich.

Richelieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, founded by Cardinal Richelieu. 9 miles E. Loudun, 11 S. Chinon.

Richelieu, a river of Canada. It comes from Lake Champlain, and is first called *Chamblée*, which it changes into *Richelieu* at Fort Chamblée, and runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 72. 56. W. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

Richelieu Islands, a cluster of small islands in the river St. Laurence, near 100 in number. 36 miles above Trois Rivières. *Long.* 71. 7. W. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Richemont, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, on the Orne. 10 miles S. Thionville, 12 N. Metz.

Richenburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 10 miles SE. Chrudim.

Ricienceir, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Upper Rhine. 6 miles NNW. Colmar, 8 SSW. Schlettstätt.

Richfield, a township of New-York. 6 miles S. Otsego.

Richford, a township of the state of Vermont. 60 miles NNE. Newhaven.

Richland, a county of South-Carolina, watered by the Cangaree and Broad Rivers. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 3930, of whom 1430 were slaves.

Richland, a township of Pennsylvania. 30 miles N. Philadelphia.

Richman's Island, a small American island, on the coast of Maine. 3 miles N. Portland.

Richmond, a rich and populous village of England, in the county of Surry, situated on the side of the Thames, with 4628 inhabitants. It was anciently called *Sheen*, and has a royal palace, in which Edward I. II. and III. resided; the last died here of grief for the death of his son, the Black Prince. Richard II. also resided here, but being disgusted with the place, on the death of the queen, afterwards deserted it, and let it run to decay. Henry V. repaired it, and founded three religious houses near it. In the year 1497, this place was destroyed by fire, when King Henry VII. was there; but in 1501, that prince caused it to be new built, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of the Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here, and here also his grand-daughter, Queen Elizabeth breathed her last. The present palace, which is finely situated, is a very plain edifice, built by the Duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a considerable space of land about Richmond from King William III. as a reward for his military services; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of King George I. and this house was, by King George II. confirmed to the late Queen Caroline, in case she became queen-dowager of England. 9 miles WSW. London. *Long.* 0. 19. *W. Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Richmond, a township of Massachusetts, incorporated in 1775. Here are several mills and an iron manufacture, with 1044 inhabitants. 150 miles W. Boston.

Richmond, a town of England, in the county of York, on the Swale, which gives name to a tract of country, called *Richmondshire*, which belongs to the dutchy of Lancaster. The town is large, surrounded with a wall, and contains two churches. Here was a castle, built by Allan earl of Richmond, one of the followers of William the Conqueror; here was likewise a monastery. It is a borough town, and sends two mem-

bers to parliament. The market is on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2861, of whom 467 were employed in trade and manufactures. 230 miles NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 36. *W. Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Richmond, a town of United America, capital of the state of Virginia, situated on the north side of James River, at the foot of some falls, which are seven miles in length; to obviate the inconvenience of which a canal has been undertaken at a considerable expence. 200 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 42. *W. Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Richmond, a town of United America, in the state of Rhode Island. 23 miles SW. Providence, 15 E. Norwich.

Richmond, a township of New Hampshire, incorporated in 1752; with 1390 inhabitants; about ten miles E. of the Connecticut river. 97 miles SW. Portsmouth.

Richmond, a county of Virginia, near the Rappahannock; containing 5918 free inhabitants, and 7826 blacks.

Richmond, a county of the state of Georgia, separated from South-Carolina by the Savanna. It contains six towns, and 5472 inhabitants, of whom 2691 are slaves.

Richmond, a county of North-Carolina, bordering on South-Carolina, with 5623 inhabitants, including 875 slaves. Rockingham is the chief town.

Richmond, a county of New-York, occupying the whole of Staten Island.

Richmond, a town of Vermont, on Onion River. 15 miles NE. Newhaven.

Richmond, a township of Upper Canada, on the river Trent, near its mouth.

Richmond, a town of New-York, in Staten Island. 10 miles SW. New-York.

Richmond, a town on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent, at the mouth of the Châteaubelair river, and bottom of Châteaubelair Bay. 13 miles N. Kingston.

Richmond Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 35. *W. Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Richmond Bay, see *Hazard*.

Richold, or *Richeld*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, near the Meuse. 2 miles NW. Dalem.

Richtemberg, a town of Anterior Pomerania. 28 miles ENE. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 54. 11. N.

Richdenswyl, a town of Switzerland, in side of the lake of Zurich, with a convenient the canton of Zurich, situated on the west harbour. 11 miles S. Zurich.

Ricitorsa, a town of Moldavia. 20 miles W. Birlat.

Rickbad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles NW. Lucknow.

Rickmansworth, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, on a small river, which runs into the Coln; with a weekly

market on Saturday, and 2975 inhabitants. 11 miles S. St. Alban's, 18 NW. London. *Long.* 0. 29. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Richa, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, anciently named *Nertobriga*. 14 miles NE. Calatayud.

Ricote, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 20 miles NW. Murcia.

Riczinwol, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 30 miles N. Pofen.

Rida, a town of the Valais. 4 miles SE. Sion.

Rida, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 24 miles NE. Stockholm.

Ridale, or *Risdale*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

Ridal Head, a mountain of England, in Cumberland. 2 miles N. Ambleside.

Ridderhude, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 8 miles N. Bremen.

Ride, a small town on the north coast of the Isle of Wight. In ancient rolls it is called *La Rye*, and mentioned as one of those places where a watch was used to be kept for the security of the island. This place is of late much increased both in building and trade. Being opposite the town of Portsmouth, a constant intercourse is carried on by packet-boats, which pass and repass regularly seven times a week, to the mutual benefit of both places. Portsmouth is supplied with butter, eggs, and poultry from the island; and in return furnishes the islanders with different necessaries. 6 miles S. Portsmouth, 6 ENE. Newport. *Long.* 1. 9. W. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Rideau, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Rider, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut.

Ridgefeld, a town of the state of Connecticut. In 1777, this town was taken by the British. 9 miles S. Danbury.

Ridgeway Hill, a hill of England, in the county of Dorset, between Dorchester and Weymouth.

Ridl, a town of Austria. 10 miles SSW. Aigen.

Ridland, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridley, a river of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

Ridley, a township of Pennsylvania. 20 miles SW. Philadelphia.

Ridol, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea, near Aberystwith.

Ridolly, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 35 miles S. Agra.

Ridzin, see *Reussin*.

Riebach, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 7 miles SSE. Weickersheim.

Rieben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark. 3 miles S. Belitz.

Riechenau, a town of the country of the Grisons. 9 miles SSW. Coire.

Ried, a town of Bavaria. In 1703, this town was taken by the Austrians. 18 miles E. Branau, 18 S. Passau.

Ried, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 4 miles SE. Herrieden.

Riedegg, a town of Austria. 8 miles N. Steyregg.

Rieden, a town of Germany, belonging to Anspach, insulated in the principality of Culmbach. 22 miles N. Anspach.

Rieden, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatine. 9 m. S. Amberg, 22 N. Ratibon.

Riedenburgh, a town of the bishopric of Passau, on the Inn. 12 miles SSW. Passau, 12 ENE. Branau.

Riedenburgh, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl. 17 miles NE. Ingolstadt, 14 WSW. Ratibon.

Riederen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. In March 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. 1 mile W. Glaris.

Riedlingen, a town of Wurtemberg. 27 miles SW. Ulm, 35 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

Rieff, see *Riva*.

Riehen, a town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Bale, and principal place of a bailiwick. 3 miles E. Bale.

Rielves, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 11 miles NW. Toledo.

Riencck, a town and citadel of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, on the Sinn. The Roman month for the county was 28 florins. 36 miles E. Francfort on the Maine, 22 NW. Wurzburg. *Long.* 9. 47. E. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

Rientz, a river of the county of Tyrol, which joins the Eysach, at Brixen.

Riersdorf, a town of Austria. 3 miles W. Mauttern.

Riesenburgh, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 81 miles SW. Königsberg, 40 NE. Culm. *Long.* 19. 2. E. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Riesenkoppe, or *Schnee*, a mountain of Silesia, and one of the loftiest in all Europe, in the principality of Jauer.

Riessa, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen, on the Elbe. 12 miles NW. Meissen. *Long.* 13. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Rietberg, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, on the Embs; the county is about 18 miles in length, and six in breadth. The Roman month was 72 florins, and tax to the Imperial chamber 70 rix-dollars 49 kruitzers every three months. In the year 1759, this town was taken by the French. 12 m.

WNW. Paderborn. *Long.* 18. 32. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Rieti, a town of the Papedom, in the duchy of Spoleto, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope; besides the cathedral, it contains three collegiate, six parish churches, and twelve convents. In 1785, this town was much damaged by an earthquake. 25 m. SSE. Spoleto, 37 NNE. Rome. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 42. 44. N.

Riev Velodimerov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 64 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 34. 44. E. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Rieumes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles SW. Muret, 10 NNW. Rieux.

Rieutort de Randon, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 9 miles N. Mende.

Rieux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop. 24 m. S. Toulouse, 24 NE. St. Gaudens. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 miles ENE. Roche Bernard, 10 SE. Rochefort.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine. 6 miles S. Redon.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 10 miles E. Carcassonne.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 18 miles S. Digne, 19 SW. Castellane.

Rieuxpeyroux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 15 miles W. Rhodéz, 6 NW. Sauveterre.

Rieze, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Saverdun.

Riez, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: before the revolution the see of a bishop. 18 miles S. Digne, 18 W. Castellane.

Rif, see *Bahira*.

Rif Dyke, one of the smaller Orkney islands, east of North Ronaldsha. *Long.* 2. 17. W. *Lat.* 59. 13. N.

Riferbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, 2 miles N. Kufstain.

Riffredo, a town of Etruria. 20 miles NNE. Florence.

Riga, a seaport town of Russia, on the Duna, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the *Gulf of Riga*, the capital of a province, see of an archbishop, and formerly the capital of Livonia. Next to Petersburg it is the most commercial town in the whole Russian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town. The merchants of an English factory, established there, enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, lea-

ther, tallow, &c. Its principal imports are salt, cloth, silks, wine, grocery-wares, and salted herrings. The masts grow mostly on the districts which border on the Dnieper, and are sent up that river to a landing-place, and transported about thirty versts to the Duna. They are then formed into floats of from 30 to 200 pieces, and descend the stream to Riga. They are usually from 70 to 80 feet in length. The hemp is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, and employs two years in its passage to Riga. The barks in which it is conveyed are from 250 to 300 tons burthen, are covered with matting, sloping like a pent-house roof, and have a false bottom. They ascend the Dnieper and the Duna, but can only pass the last-mentioned river in the spring, or about three weeks after the snow begins to melt, on account of the numerous shoals; so that if they miss that time they are delayed till autumn. The inhabitants import salt from Spain, and send it up the Duna, to supply the districts bordering on that river, and by land to Courland, and the neighbouring provinces. Riga contains within the fortifications 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, exclusive of a garrison of 1000 soldiers. Riga was built in the year 1200, and soon after inclosed with a wall. It has suffered very much both by fires and sieges: of the latter, the most remarkable are those it sustained from the Russians in 1656; the Saxons and Poles in 1700; and a second time from the Russians in 1701, when it was obliged to submit to Peter the Great. 300 miles NNE. Warsaw, 160 NE. Königberg. *Long.* 23. 54. E. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Rigland, a town of Germany, in the maggravate of Anspach. 7 m. N. Anspach.

Rignac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 9 miles S. Albin, 12 WNW. Rhodéz.

Rigney, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 10 miles NE. Betançon, 12 W. Clerval.

Rigny le Seron, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 miles NW. Ervy, 18 SW. Troyes. *Long.* 3. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Rigny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 miles NNE. Chinon.

Rigo, a small island in the West-Indies, near the north-west coast of Porto Rico.

Rigosa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 3 miles NNW. Bergamo.

Rik, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 12 miles N. Isfahan.

Riisoer, see *Risoer*.

Riksbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 7 miles SSE. Bregentz.

Rikikes, a town of Thibet. 35 miles S. Deuprag.

Ril, a town of Africa, in Dar Fur. 60 miles SSE. Cobbé.

Rilanda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland. 28 miles NE. Stockholm.

Rille, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 9 miles E. Baugé.

Rille, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, 6 miles below Quilboëuf.

Rilly, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles S. Reims.

Rilsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kurik, on the Sem. 52 miles WSW. Kurik. *Long.* 34. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Rima, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theysse, near Bolgar.

Rimac, a river of Peru, which passes by Lima, in a valley to which it gives name, and runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 12. S.

Rimac, a valley of Peru, in which the city of Lima is built.

Rimagione, a town of Genoa. 5 miles SSW. Spezza.

Rimasombat, a town of Hungary. 14 miles ESE. Altsöl.

Rimba, a province of Benguela, on the banks of the Moreno.

Rimbach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 3 miles S. Volckach.

Rimbu, a town of Thibet. 72 miles W. Lassa, 176 miles NNE. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 35. N.

Rinde, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumna, 15 miles SE. Corah.

Rimentant, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. In 1578, the Spaniards, under Don John of Austria, were defeated by the States. 2 miles E. Malines.

Rimforsa, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 17 miles S. Linköping.

Rimini, a seaport town of Italy, capital of the department of the Rubicon, late in the Romagna; once situated on the sea coast, but for some centuries the sea has receded to a distance. The harbour on the river Marechia, on which the city is built, is now so choaked up with sand as scarcely to admit of small barks. This city was anciently in a very flourishing condition, but among other calamities in the course of time, it suffered extremely by an earthquake in the year 1671. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. In the square before the council-house, is a beautiful fountain, a brass statue of St. Paul, and another of Pope Paul V. and a large library in a very elegant structure, presented for the use of the public, by Count Gambalunga. Among the antiquities is a triumphal arch, erected to the Emperor Augustus, the remains of an amphitheatre, the suggestion, from which Julius Cæsar is said to have harangued his army after passing the Rubicon, and some

stones with inscriptions. Its ancient name was *Ariminum*; and it is said to have been built 500 years earlier than Rome itself; and was made a colony in the year of Rome 483. Its name is derived from the river Arminus, which washed its walls, and separated the Via Flaminia from the Via Æmilia, and was the first city seized by Julius Cæsar, after he had passed the Rubicon. Two councils were held here, one in the year 358, composed of orthodox bishops; the other in the year following, of Arian bishops. Vitiges king of the Goths besieged it for a long time, but Vitalien, governor of the city for the Emperor Justinian, defended it with so much bravery, that he obliged the Goths to raise the siege. Some time after it fell under the power of the Lombards; but Charles the Great having conquered and taken prisoner their last king Didier, Rimini returned to the allegiance of the western emperors. The Malatesta family became masters of it by the liberality of Otho III. as they did of several other cities of Romagna. At last the Venetians became possessors of it, and afterwards gave it to the holy see, by a treaty they made with Pope Julius II. There was formerly a fine harbour at Rimini; it was all covered with marble, and large enough to contain a pretty good fleet; but the mouth of it being filled up with sand, Sigismund Pandolfo Malatesta destroyed it, and built the Franciscan church with great marble stones, which he raised out of its ruins. This church is the finest in all Rimini. 57 miles SE. Bologna, 133 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 38. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Rimis, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 54. 11. N.

Rimnik, see *Ribnik*.

Rimont, a town of France, in the department of the Ariege. 18 miles WNW. Tarascon, 6 E. St. Giron.

Rinaur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 25 miles E. Chinnababaram.

Rincadrolan Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 13. W. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Rinco, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 8 miles N. Asti.

Rinde, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumna, 15 miles SE. Corah.

Rindge, or *Ringe*, a town of New Hampshire, incorporated in 1768. In 1800, the number of inhabitants was 1195. 80 miles W. Portsmouth, 70 NW. Boston.

Rindons, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 11 miles NW. Tarragona.

Rinsaker, a town of Norway. 60 miles NNE. Christiania.

Rinkenbergh, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 6 miles E. Wolfenmaek.

Ring Island, a small island near the coast of Massachusetts, a little to the east of Newbury Port.

Ringan, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 14 miles S. Culmbach.

Ringandee, a town of Bengal. 30 miles W. Rogonatpour.

Ringelskiff, a town of Austria. 4 miles ENE. Zistersdorff.

Ringen, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga; the native place of the Empress Catherine I. Near Dorpat.

Ringendorf, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles W. Haguenau.

Ringenthal, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 1 mile N. Mitweyda.

Ringerike, a town of Norway. 24 miles NNE. Christiania.

Ringkøbing, a town of Denmark, situated on the coast of a large gulf of the North Sea, to which it gives name. The inhabitants almost entirely employ themselves in trading to Holland and Norway. The voyage to the former, with a fair wind, may be performed in thirty hours. Several traders, who traffic with Viborg and other inland towns, have warehouses here. The bay affords plenty of good fish, particularly oysters. It is of a good depth, and secure, except near the entrance, where there is some danger on account of the sand-banks thrown up by the sea. 48 miles NW. Ripen, 43 SW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 18. E. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Ringleben, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach. 6 m. N. Erfurt, 26 ENE. Eisenach. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Ringo's Town, a town of New Jersey. 15 miles NW. Princeton.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. It was anciently a large city; but by several fires it has been greatly reduced, so that at present it is but a small town. The great church was erected in 1475, and was famous for several popish reliques. In it lie buried several kings, queens, &c. as Waldemar I. Waldemar II. Erick the Saint, Duke Knut the Saint, and other persons of distinction. This town is still famous for the court of judicature, to which an appeal lies from all the courts of Zealand, except Copenhagen and some other towns; whereas from this court there is no other appeal but to the supreme court at Copenhagen. 29 miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Ringwood, a town of New Jersey. 23 miles N. Morristown.

Ringwood, a town of England, in the county of Hants, near the Avon, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Near this town the Duke of Monmouth was taken, after his defeat at Sedgemoor, in the year

1685. 14 miles NNE. Poole, 91 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 47. W. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Rinling, or *Ainling*, a town of Bavaria. 8 miles NNW. Aicha.

Rinne, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Saale, 2 miles below Rudelfstadt.

Rinteln, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenburg, situated on the south side of the Weser. The university of Stadthagen was removed to this town in the year 1621. The professors of divinity here are Lutheran, but in the other faculties are also Calvinist ones, and the two Calvinist preachers in particular are at the same time professors of the Hebrew and Greek languages. To the Lutherans belong the town-church, but the Calvinists and the garrison make use of the university church for their service. In the year 1665, Hedewig Sophia, landgravine of Hesse, began to environ the town with ramparts, ditches, and bulwarks, which were finished in 1668. The inhabitants apply themselves for the most part to agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and brewing. 9 miles SSE. Minden. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Rinveel Point, a cape of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Rinum, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 60 miles ENE. Zareng.

Rio de los Anzuolos, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Rio dos Apostolos, a river of North-America, which runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California.

Rio Bueno, a river of the island of Jamaica; which runs into the sea, on the north coast, *Long.* 77. 19. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Rio Bueno, see *Bueno*.

Rio de Cedros, a river of South-America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 2. 30. N.

Rio Cobre, a river of Jamaica, which passes by Spanish Town, and runs into the sea, 4 miles NW. Kingston.

Rio del Conches, or *de Salinas*, a river of Mexico, which joins the Brava, at its mouth.

Rio Doce, or *Freshwater River*, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 19. 20. S.

Rio Dolce, or *Dulce*, a river of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, formed by the union of several rivers. It passes by St. Yago del Estero, &c. and after a course of about 300 miles, loses itself in a salt lake, *Lat.* 30. 40. S.

Rio de los Doraces, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Rio dos Esmeraldas, a river of America, on the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 2. 42. N.

Rio dos Esmeraldos, a river of Péru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 6. 57. N.

Rio Frisco, a river of Africa, which runs from the Ivory coast into the Atlantic, *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 5. 8. N.

Rio dos Galinas, see *Magnalbari*.

Rio Grande, a river of South-America, which runs into the Spanish Main, between Carthagera and St. Martha.

Rio Grande, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, on the north coast, *Long.* 76. 14. W. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Rio Grande, or *Ciudad Nova*, a town of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Fernambuco, formerly the seat of a jurisdiction. *Lat.* 5. 44. S.

Rio Grande, a river of Brasil. It has however no claim to the pompous title, though it has water enough near its mouth to bear ships of considerable bulk; but its entrance, if we may believe the Portuguese, is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough farther in. The mouth is situated *Lat.* 3. 2. S.

Rio Grande, a river of Africa, which passes the coast of Zanguebar, and runs into the Indian Sea, forming the islands of Patta and Lamo, at its mouth, *Long.* 41. 30. E. *Lat.* 2. 5. S.

Rio Grande, a river of Africa, navigable for boats, near 400 miles from the mouth, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 14. 36. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

Rio Grande, a river of America, which rises in the Isthmus of Darien, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, 3 miles W. Panama.

Rio Grande, see *Vermejs*.

Rio Grande, see *Patixa*.

Rio Grande, see *Barania*.

Rio de la Hacha, see *Hacha*.

Rio Hondo, a river of Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras.

Rio de Janeiro, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Brasil, so called from the river Janeiro, which runs through the middle of it. The natives call this country and river by the name of *Ganabara*, and the French, who attempted to make a settlement here, continued the appellation; but the Portuguese, on their becoming masters of the country, called it *Rio de Janeiro*, which is the only name it is now known by. At the mouth of the river, on the east side, is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the west that of St. Jago, together with the capital. The rivers in this captainship are but few, and not remarkable for their largeness, except that from which it has its name; though this is rather a gulf or bay than a river, as the water in it is salt. Two large rivers, indeed, discharge themselves into it, but their waters are not at all sufficient for the capacious bay which is called *Rio de Janeiro*. The banks of the two rivers above men-

tioned have many villages of the natives. At the mouth of the *Rio de Janeiro* are several small islands, which render the entrance both difficult and dangerous, and it is surrounded with hills of a moderate height.

Rio de Janeiro, a city of South-America, capital of a jurisdiction, and the present capital of Brasil, situated on a river of the same name. *Rio de Janeiro*, or the River of Januarius, was probably so called from its having been discovered on the feast of that saint; and the town which is the capital of the Portuguese dominions in America, derives its name from the river, which, indeed, is rather an arm of the sea, for it did not appear to receive any considerable stream of fresh water: it stands on a plain, close to the shore, on the west side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains, which rise behind it. It is neither ill designed nor ill built; the houses in general are of stone, and two stories high; every house having, after the manner of the Portuguese, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. Its circuit Capt. Cook estimated at about three miles; for it appears to be equal in size to the largest county towns in England; Bristol, and Liverpool not excepted; the streets are straight, and of a convenient breadth, intersecting each other at right angles; the greater part, however, lie in a line with the citadel, called *St. Sebastian*, which stands on the top of a hill that commands the town. It is supplied with water from the neighbouring hills, by an aqueduct, which is raised upon two stories of arches, and is said in some places to be at a great height from the ground, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into a fountain in the great square that exactly fronts the viceroy's palace. The water at this fountain, however, is so bad, that Capt. Cook's company, who had been two months at sea, confined to that in casks, which was almost always foul, could not drink it with pleasure. Water of a better quality is laid into some other parts of the town. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this place than in any of the popish countries in Europe; there is a procession of some parish every day, with various insignia, all splendid and costly in the highest degree; they beg money, and say prayers in great form, at the corner of every street. The government here, as to its form, is mixed; it is, notwithstanding, very despotic in fact. It consists of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council: without the consent of this council, in which the viceroy has a casting vote, no judicial act should be performed; yet both the viceroy and governor frequently commit persons to prison at their own pleasure, and sometimes send them to Lisbon, without

acquainting their friends or family with what is laid to their charge, or where they may be found. To restrain the people from travelling into the country, and getting into any district where gold or diamonds may be found, of both which there is much more than the government can otherwise secure, certain bounds are prescribed them, at the discretion of the viceroy, sometimes at a few and sometimes at many miles distance from the city. The inhabitants, which are very numerous, consist of Portuguese, Negroes, and Indians, the original natives of the country. The township of Rio, which is but a small part of the capitanea, or province, is said to contain 37,000 white persons, and 629,000 blacks, many of whom are free; making together 666,000. The military establishment here consists of 12 regiments of regular troops, six of which are Portuguese, and six Creoles; and 12 other regiments of provincial militia. It is generally allowed, that the women both of the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in South-America, make less scruple of granting personal favours, than those of any other civilized country in the world. Murders are frequently committed here; but the churches afford an asylum to the criminal. The country round the town is beautiful in the highest degree; the widest spots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both as to number and beauty, than the best gardens in England. Upon the trees and bushes sit an almost endless variety of birds, especially small ones, many of them covered with the most elegant plumage; among which was the humming-bird. Of insects too there was a great variety, and some of them very beautiful; but they were much more nimble than those of Europe, especially the butterflies, most of which flew near the tops of the trees, and were therefore very difficult to be caught, except when the sea breeze blew fresh, which kept them nearer to the ground. There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater part of the land is wholly uncultivated, and very little care and labour seem to have been bestowed upon the rest; there are, indeed, little patches or gardens, in which many kinds of European garden-stuff are produced, particularly cabbages, peas, beans, kidney beans, turnips, and white radishes, but all much inferior to our own: water-melons and pine-apples are also produced in these spots, and they are the only fruits that we saw cultivated, though the country produces musk-melons, oranges, lemons, sweet lemons, citrons, plantains, bananas, mangos, mamane-apples, acajou or cashou apples and nuts, janiboira of two kinds, one of which bears a small black fruit, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts of two kinds, *one long*, the other round, and palm-berries.

Of these fruits, the water-melons and oranges are the best in their kind; the pine-apples are much inferior to those in England, they are, indeed, more juicy and sweet, but have no flavour. The melons are mealy, and insipid; but the water-melons are excellent, they have a flavour, at least a degree of acidity, which the English have not. There are also several species of the prickly-pear, and some European fruits, particularly the apple and peach, both which were very mealy and insipid. In these gardens also grow yams and manioc, which in the West-Indies is called *cassada* or *cassava*. The soil, though it produces tobacco and sugar, will not produce bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal, and sold at the rate of one shilling a pound, though it is generally spoiled by being heated in its passage. As to manufactures, Captain Cook neither saw nor heard of any; except that of cotton hammocks, in which people are carried about here, as they are with us in sedan chairs; and these are principally, if not wholly, fabricated by the Indians. The riches of the place consist chiefly in the mines, which lie far up the country. Much gold is certainly brought from these mines, but at an expence of life that must strike every man, to whom custom has not made it familiar, with horror. No less than 40,000 negroes are annually imported, on the king's account, to dig the mines. The mines which are called *General*, are nearest to the city, being about 225 miles distant. They annually bring unto the king for his fifth part at least 112 arabos of gold; in 1762, they brought in 119. Under the government of the General Mines are comprehended those of Rio das Mortes, of Sabara, and of Sero Frio. The last place, besides gold, produces all the diamonds that come from the Brasils: they are in the bed of a river, which is led aside, in order afterwards to separate the diamonds, topazes, chrysolites, and other stones of inferior goodness, from the pebbles, among which they lie. All these stones, diamonds excepted, are not contraband; they belong to the possessors of the mines, but they are obliged to give a very exact account of the diamonds they find; and to put them into the hands of a surveyor, whom the king appoints for this purpose. The surveyor immediately deposits them in a little casket covered with plates of iron, and locked up by three locks: he has one of the keys, the viceroy another, and the Provador de Hazienda Reale, the third. This casket is inclosed in another, on which are the seals of the three persons above-mentioned, and which contains the three keys to the first. The viceroy is not allowed to view its contents; he only places the whole in a third

coffer, which he sends to Lisbon, after putting his seal on it. It is opened in the king's presence; he chooses the diamonds which he likes out of it, and pays their price to the possessors of the mines, according to a tariff settled in their charter. The possessors of the mines pay the value of a Spanish piafter or dollar per day to His Most Faithful Majesty, for every slave sent out to seek diamonds; the number of these slaves amounts to 800. Of all the contraband trades, that of diamonds is most severely punished. If the smuggler is poor, he loses his life; if his riches are sufficient to satisfy what the law extracts, besides the confiscation of the diamonds, he is condemned to pay double their value, to be imprisoned for one year, and then exiled for life to the coast of Africa. Notwithstanding this severity, the smuggling trade with diamonds, even of the most beautiful kind, is very extensive; so great is the hope and facility of hiding them, on account of the little room they take up. All the gold which is got out of the mines cannot be sent to Rio Janeiro, without being previously brought into the houses established in each district where the part belonging to the crown is taken: what belongs to private persons is returned to them in wedges, with their weight, their number, and the king's arms stamped upon them. All this gold is assayed by a person appointed for that purpose, and on each wedge or ingot the alloy of the gold is marked, that it may afterwards be easy to bring them all to the same alloy for the coinage. These ingots belonging to private persons are registered in the office of Prayburia, 90 miles from Rio Janeiro. At this place is a captain, a lieutenant, and 50 men; there the tax of one fifth part is paid, and further a poll-tax of a real and a half per head of men, cattle, and beasts of burden. One half of the produce of this tax goes to the king, and the other is divided among the detachment, according to their rank. As it is impossible to come back from the mines without passing by this station, the soldiers always stop the passengers, and search them with the utmost rigour. The private people are then obliged to bring all the ingots of gold which fall to their share, to the mines at Rio Janeiro, where they get the value of it in cash; this commonly consists of demi-doublons, worth eight Spanish dollars. Upon each demi-doublon, the king gets a piafter or dollar for the alloy and for the coinage. The mint at Rio Janeiro is one of the finest buildings existing: it is furnished with all the conveniences necessary towards working with the greatest expedition. As the gold comes from the mines at the time that the fleets come from Portugal, the coinage must be accelerated, and indeed they coin there with amazing

quickness. The arrival of these fleets, especially of that from Lisbon, renders the commerce flourishing; the fleet from Oporto is laden only with wines, brandy, vinegar, victuals, and some coarse cloth, manufactured in and about that town. As soon as the fleets arrive, all the goods they bring are conveyed to the custom-house, where they pay a duty of 10 per cent to the king. It must be observed that the communication between the colony of Santo Sacramento and Buenos Ayres, being entirely cut off at present, that duty must be considerably lessened; for the greatest part of the most precious merchandises which arrived from Europe, were sent from Rio Janeiro to that colony, from whence they were smuggled through Buenos Ayres to Peru and Chili; and this contraband trade was worth a million and a half of piafters annually to the Portuguese: in short, the mines of the Brasis produce no silver, and all that which the Portuguese got, came from this smuggling trade. The negro trade was another immense object. The loss which the almost entire suppression of this branch of contraband trade occasions cannot be calculated; this branch alone employed at least 30 coasting vessels between the Brasis and the river La Plata. All the the expences of the King of Portugal at Rio Janeiro, for the payment of the troops and civil officers, the carrying on of the mines, keeping the public buildings in repair, and refitting of ships, amount to about 600,000 piafters; not mentioning the expence he must be at in constructing ships of the line and frigates lately begun here. The amount of the king's revenue, taken at a medium, may be the fifth of 150 arrobas of gold, 1,125,000 dollars, duty on diamonds 240,000, duty on coinage 400,000; ten per cent. customs 350,000; two and a half per cent. free gift 87,000; poll-tax, sale of offices, and other products of the mines, 225,000; duty on negroes 110,000, duty on train oil, salt, soap, and the tenth on provisions, 130,000; in the whole 2,667,000 dollars: from which, if you deduct the expences, the whole of the King of Portugal's revenues from Rio Janeiro, amount to about 450,000l. sterling. The harbour of Rio Janeiro, is situated west by north 18 leagues from Cape Frio, and may be known by a remarkable hill, in the form of a sugar loaf, at the west point of the bay; but as all the coast is very high, and rises in many peaks, the entrance of this harbour may be more certainly distinguished by the islands that lie before; one of which, called *Rodonda*, is high and round, like a haystack, and lies at the distance of seven miles from the entrance of the bay, in the direction of south by west; but the first islands which are met with coming from the east of Cape Frio, are two that have rocky appearances,

being near to each other, and at the distance of about four miles from the shore: there are also, at the distance of nine miles to the westward of these, two other islands which lie near to each other, a little without the bay, on the east side, and very near the shore. This harbour is certainly a good one; the entrance, indeed, is not wide, but the sea breeze, which blows every day from 10 or 12 o'clock till sunset, makes it easy for any ship to go in before the wind; and it grows wider as the town is approached, so that abreast of it there is room for the largest fleet, in five or six fathom water, with an oozy bottom. At the narrow part, the entrance is defended by two forts. The river, and indeed the whole coast, abounds with a great variety of fish. Though the climate is hot, the situation of this place is certainly wholesome. Upon the whole, says Capt. Cook, Rio de Janeiro is a very good place for ships to put in at that want refreshment; the harbour is safe and commodious; and provisions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be easily procured: as a succedaneum for bread, there are yams and cassida in plenty; beef, both fresh and jerked, may be bought at about two-pence farthing a pound; though it is very lean. Mutton is scarcely to be procured, and hogs and poultry are dear; of garden-stuff and fruit there is abundance, of which, however, none can be preferred at sea but the pumpkin. Rum, sugar, and molasses, all excellent in their kind, may be had at a reasonable price; tobacco also is cheap, but it is not good. Here is a yard for building shipping, and a small hulk to heave down by; for, as the tide never rises above six or seven feet, there is no other way of coming at a ship's bottom. *Long.* 42. 46. W. *Lat.* 22. 50. S.

Rio de Limones, a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 20. 21. N.

Rio Mino, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, on the west side of Carlisle Bay.

Rio das Mortes, a town of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Minas Geraes, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the Parana.

Rio Negro, a considerable river of South-America, which runs from the river Oronoko, in the new kingdom of Grenada, and enters the river of the Amazons, near Fort Rio Negro, *Long.* 61. 31. W. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

Rio Negro, see *Fort Rio Negro*.

Rio Nuevo Bay, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 46. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Rio de Oro, a river of the island of Chiloe, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 42. 45. S.

Rio de Ouro, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 16. 0. W. *Lat.* 23. 32. N.

Rio de las Palmas, see *Palmas*.

Rio de las Palmas, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy, *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Rio das Palmas, see *Scherbro*.

Rio de la Plata, see *Plata*.

Rio des Patos, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 28. 30. S.

Rio das Pedras, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

Rio de Pinos, a river of the Isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 80. 25. W. *Lat.* 9. 12. N.

Rio de Puercos, a harbour on the north coast of Cuba, SW. of Bahia Honda.

Rio de los Rabados, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 45. 10. S.

Rio dos Ramos, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 14. 37. S.

Rio Real, a river of Brasil, which divides the captainship of Sergippe from that of All-Saints.

Rio del Rey, or *River Real*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 8. 5. E. *Lat.* 4. 30. N. This river is known by the extreme high lands of Amboyes, between it and the river Camarones, situated to the south-east from the mouth. It looks like a deep large bay running north 21 or 24 miles wide at the entrance, where there is oozy ground; the channel exactly in the middle, free from shoals and sands, except near the east side, which is foul; the shore on both sides is low and marshy. The river which comes far from the north, is wide a considerable way up the country; it receives several considerable rivers in its course: the neighbouring lands are populous, and full of villages. The principal trade for slaves and large elephant's teeth, and akkori or blue coral. The inhabitants are called *Kalbongos*, and are divided into two nations; one on the upper part of the river towards the country of Gabou, the other towards the mouth. They are strong, robust, but poor, treacherous, and dishonest, without natural affection; fathers selling their children, the husband his wife, the brother his sister, &c. They are filthy in their houses and persons, and go naked, smearing themselves over with a red pigment: their chief employment is fishing.

Rio dos Reyes Magos, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 19. 10. S.

Rio St. Balardo, a river of New Albion, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 34. 44. N.

Rio St. Andre, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 45. 40. S.

Rio St. Maria, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 51. 36. S.

Rio de Sal, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Culiacan, on the borders of New Biscay, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Rio Salado, a river of South-America, in the province of Tucuman, which rises about 60 miles west Salta, and is first called *Rio del Passage*; being joined by several smaller streams, it changes its name to Salado, and runs into the Parana at Santa Fé, in the province of Buenos Ayres. Its whole course about 500 miles.

Rio Salado, or *Rio des Apachos*, a river of North-America, one of the branches of the river Bravo, which joins the main stream, about Long. 86. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Rio Salado, a river of South-America, which at the latter part of its course divides Chili from Peru: it runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 26. 15. S.

Rio Salado, see *Chucanza*.

Rio de los Sauces, a river of South-America, which rises in Patagonia, and runs into the Atlantic, by two streams, forming a considerable island between them and the southern mouth of the bay of Ancagada, Lat. 39. 45. S.

Rio Seco, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain. 7 miles SSE. Almeida.

Rio Seco, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 7. 6. S.

Rio Segundo, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova, on the river Segundo. 30 miles S. Cordova.

Rio Selbola, see *Scherbro*.

Rio Sin Fondo, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 43. 50. S.

Rio del Spiritu Santo, see *Manica*.

Rio das Trombetas, a river of Brasil, which runs into the river of the Amazons at Pauxi.

Rio de Vacas, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 14. N.

Rio Verde, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 1. N.

Rio Verde, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guateaca. 90 miles NW. St. Yago de los Valles.

Rioabamba, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada and audience of Quito. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the rest of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it also are full of mines of gold and silver, some of them remarkably rich; the ore of it being found by assay to contain 80 marks of silver per chest; a very astonishing circumstance, the usual produce in these called rich mines being only eight or ten marks per chest, each chest containing 50 quintals of ore. This is rarely the case with the mines of Potosi and Lipcs, though after the expence of carrying the ore to other places, in order to its being refined, and other incidental charges, the profits are considerably large. Indeed, the whole country is full of mines, so that the inhabitants might extract large quantities of gold and silver from them.

But they seem to be intimidated by an apprehension of the difficulties that must attend an attempt to open these mines.

Rioabamba, a town of South-America, capital of a jurisdiction, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, and audience of Quito. 90 miles S. Quito. Long. 78. 30. W. Lat. 1. 48. N.

Rioetico, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui, on the river Hiaqui. 800 miles NW. Mexico. Long. 111. 36. W. Lat. 29. 4. N.

Riofrío, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 7 miles S. Segovia.

Rioja, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 240 miles WSW. St. Yago del Estero, 250 NE. Valparaiso. Long. 70 W. Lat. 29. 15. N.

Rioli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 11 miles S. Manfredonia.

Riolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amone. 9 miles W. Faenza.

Riom, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 8 miles N. Clermont Ferrand. Long. 3. 11. E. Lat. 45. 53. N.

Riom les Montaignes, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 15 miles ENE. Mauriac, 24 NW. St. Flour.

Rione, or *Rioni*, a river of Asia, anciently called *Phasis*, which rises in the principality of Georgia, and forming the southern boundary of Mingrelia, runs into the Black Sea. Long. 41. 25. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. In 1293, this town was garrisoned by the English, and taken from them by the French. 3 miles NW. Cadillac, 15 SE. Bourdeaux.

Riopa, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 15 miles S. Alcaraz.

Rios, a town of Chili. 90 miles NNE. Valparaiso.

Riseco, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 96 miles NNW. Madrid, 50 SSE. Leon. Long. 5. 7. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

Riou, a small island in the Mediterranean. near the coast of France. Long. 6. 25. E. Lat. 43. 11. N.

Riou's Island, or *Rosabooga*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 24 miles in circumference; discovered in the year 1792, by Lieut. Herget, commander of the *Dædalus* store-ship. Long. 220. 50. E. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Rioxa, a province of Spain, situated in the Old Castile, on the borders of Biscay, on the banks of the Ebro.

Ripa Candida, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 6 miles SW. Venosa.

Ripa Limosara, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 9 miles E. Molise.

Ripa Transone, a town of the marquise of Ancona. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Fermo. 12 m. NE. Ascoli. Long. 13. 49. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

Dipaillé, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane Lake, on the south side of the Lake of Geneva, with a convent, celebrated for the retreat of duke Amadeus, in the year 1440. 1 mile N. Thionon.

Ripen, a seaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gram; the see of a bishop, and capital of the diocese. It appears to have been built about the time when Christianity was introduced into this kingdom; and next to Wiborg, is reckoned the most ancient town in North Jutland. Ripen was formerly one of the most celebrated and flourishing cities in the north: for it had four parish churches and five chapels, besides the cathedral, four convents, with their churches, a strong castle, and between 600 and 700 free burghers. A considerable number of ships traded to Norway, France, England, Holland, &c. from this port; and the city had the privilege of coining money. But an end was put to all this grandeur and opulence, partly by several conflagrations (particularly a dreadful fire in 1580) and partly by inundations, and the ravages of war. The merchants' old exchange is now converted into a town-house. Here is still some little trade carried on in grain, horned cattle, horses, &c. but the shallowness of the river will admit of none but small vessels to come up to the city, and these only at high water. 77 miles S. Wiborg, 108 N. Hamburg. *Long.* 8. 46. E. *Lat.* 55. 21. N.

Ripera, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles NE. Notchegong.

Ripertau, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe. 3 miles ENE. Lemgow.

Ripley, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday, and only 270 inhabitants. 18 m. N. Leeds, 211 N. London. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Ripoll, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 14 miles N. Vique.

Ripour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 20 miles SSW. Gwalior.

Rippacant Creek, the western branch of the river Wabash.

Rippin, or *Rupiam*, a town of Hungary. 8 miles NNE. Leopoldstadt.

Rippinica, a town of the duchy of Warsaw. 25 miles N. Wladislaw.

Rippon, a town of England, in the county of York, situated on the Ure, over which are two stone bridges. In the year 1318, this town was plundered by the Scots, who received 1000 marks to spare it from burning; and in 1642, a conference was appointed to be held here to settle the differences between Charles I. and the Scotch. The church is collegiate, and originally founded in the Saxon heptarchy. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. A navigable canal comes up to the town; the market

is on Thursday. The manufacture of spurs, for which their town was once famous, is now neglected. It was proverbially said of a man of integrity, that "he is as true steel as Rippon spurs;" they might be forced through a half-crown. In 1801, the population was 3211, including 618 employed in trade and manufactures. 23 m. NW. York, 218 N. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Riprapps, a narrow shoal in the English channel, between Folkestone and Boulogne, lying south-west and north-east about 10 miles; the bottom is stony, and at a low spring tide, not covered above 14 feet with the sea.

Ripton, a township of Vermont. 22 miles E. Lake Champlain.

Riqueville, see *Richenveir*.

Ripsa, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 13 miles N. Nyköping.

Ris, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, near the Allier. 9 m. N. Thiers, 18 ENE. Riom.

Risano, a town of Dalmatia, in the bay of Cattaro. 20 miles NNW. Ragusa.

Risano, a river of Istria, which runs into the gulf of Trieste, about three miles from Capo d'Istria.

Risborough, (*Prince's*), a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the population was 1554: near it is another place, called *Monk's Risborough*, with 768 inhabitants. In both these places the manufactures employ 969. 7 miles S. Aylesbury, 37 W. London. *Long.* 0. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Risby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, near the Gulf of Bothnia. 32 miles N. Bjerneborg.

Rischähr, see *Bender Risber*.

Rischebach, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Rischin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz. 30 miles SE. Rakonitz.

Risèle, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 6 miles S. Nogaro, 28 W. Auch.

Riseberga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 28 miles N. Lund.

Risenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 miles E. Marienwerder.

Risenkirch, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 14 m. E. Marienwerder.

Risewald, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 14 m. E. Marienwerder.

Rishton, a township of Lancashire, with 1057 inhabitants, including 656 employed in trade and manufactures. 5 m. NE. Blackburn.

Rishworth, a township of Yorkshire, in the West Riding, with 960 inhabitants, almost wholly engaged in manufactures. 5 miles SSW. Halifax.

Riskupitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. 9 miles W. Krumau.

Risør, a seaport town of Norway, in the province of Christianland, on a peninsula, which runs into the North Sea. 52 miles NE. Christianland. *Long.* 9. 29. E. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

Riss or *Russ*, a river of Germany, which passes by Biberach, and runs into the Danube, about six miles above Ulm.

Risti, a town of Sweden, in the province of Cajana. 25 miles NE. Cajanaborg.

Ristigouche River, a river of Canada, which runs into Chaleur Bay. Navigable for ships 20 miles from its mouth.

Ristorff, a town of Austria, near Schwanastatt.

Risum, a town of East Friesland. 6 m. W. Emden.

Riszow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 30 miles NE. Bialacerkiev.

Rita, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 80 miles E. Villaboa.

Ritchel, one of the branches of the river Indus, which branches off a little above Tatta and runs into the Arabia Sea, *Long.* 66. 43. E. *Lat.* 24. 15. N.

Ritscha, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 12 miles SE. Prague.

Ritschien, a river of Stiria, which runs into the Lauffnitz, 4 miles SE. Furstenfeld.

Ritschenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 miles SSE. Meinungen.

Ritteburg, a town of the county of Mansfeld. 2 miles SSE. Artern.

Rittleben, a citadel of Westphalia, late in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 5 miles E. Salzwedel.

Ritzebuttel, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, on a small river, which runs into the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Wefer. 38 miles N. Bremen, 30 N. Stade. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Ritzenbuttel, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 26 miles N. Carlsburg.

Riva, or *Rieff*, a town of the county of Tyrol, at the end of the Garda lake. On the 19th of August, 1796, this town was taken by the French. 16 miles WSW. Trent, 45 S. Tyrol.

Riva, a river of the Tyrolese, which runs into Lake Garda, near the town of Riva.

Riva, a town of France, in the department of the Po; built on an eminence, in the midst of a plain, which extends to the west and south, and is nearly surrounded by water, over which are two bridges, one of wood, the other of stone. The neighbouring hills are covered with vines and fruit-trees, and the plain produces abundance of grain; most of the houses within the walls are furnished with gardens. 2 miles E. Chieri, 3 W. Villanova.

Riva, a town of Italy, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 8 miles S. Lugano.

Riva, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 6 miles S. Chiavenna.

Riva, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 14 miles NNW. Brescia.

Riva, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 6 miles NNE. Savona.

Rivadavia, see *Ribadavia*.

Rivades, see *Ribades*.

Rivalta, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Sangon. 6 miles SW. Turin, 19 SSE. Susa.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. In 1560, the Venetians were defeated here by the French. 15 miles E. Milan.

Rivanna, a river of Virginia, which unites with the Fluvanna to form James River.

Rivarch, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Orco. 15 miles N. Turin, 12 NW. Carmagnola.

Ricardi de Fuori, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 20 miles SW. Mantua.

Rice de Gyer, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 4 miles NE. St. Etienne, 6 SSW. Lyons.

Ricel de las Semals, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles WNW. Quillan.

Ricelles, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 12 miles N. Cervera.

Ricello, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 12 miles SE. Iauria.

River Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of Barbadoes. 2 miles NW. Cuckold's Point.

River's Canal, an opening or inlet on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Capt. Vancouver, in the year 1792. On the south side of the entrance were many rocks and rocky islets, but none below the surface of the water, nor any danger that could not be easily avoided. This canal extends from south to north about 16 miles, and terminates in *Long.* 232. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Rives, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 14 miles NW. Grenoble.

Rives Altes, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées. 6 miles NNW. Perpignan, 18 SSE. La Grassie.

Riviera, or *Palese*, a town of Italy. 5 miles N. Bellinzona.

Riverhead, a township of New-York, in Long Island.

River of the West, a river of North-America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 122. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Riviera di Levante, a name given to that part of Genoa, which extends from the city of Genoa, which it includes, to Etruria.

Riviera di Ponente, that part of the Geno-

ese territory, which extends westward from the city of Genoa to France.

Riviera, La, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 10 miles S. Ornans.

Riviere Pilote, a town on the south coast of the island of Martinico.

Riviere Salee, a town on the south coast of the island of Martinico.

Riviere Grande, see *Grand River*.

Riviere Mahaut, (La) a town of the island of Guadaloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 61. 46. W. *Lat.* 16. 27. N.

Rivière de Theyrargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 14 miles NNW. Uzès.

Rivière de Thibouville, a town of France; in the department of the Eure. 18 miles NW. Eure.

Riverie, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles N. St. Etienne, 15 SSW. Lyons.

Rivisondoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles SE. Sulmona.

Riuku, see *Liecu Kieou*.

Riuli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 16 miles NNE. Cassano.

Rivoli, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated at the foot or declivity of a hill, in the road from France into Italy, by the Cottian Alps, in a fertile country, the air of which is said to be more salubrious than that of Turin. It contains three parish-churches, and three monasteries. The king of Sardinia had a palace here. The inhabitants are supposed to be about 800. 6 miles W. Turin, 17 E. Susa.

Rivoli, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. On the 14th and 15th of January, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loss of 13,000 prisoners and several pieces of cannon. 12 miles NW. Verona.

Rivolta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 4 miles W. Mantua.

Rivolta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 2 miles S. Crema.

Rivolta Secca, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 10 miles W. Crema.

Rivoltella, a town of Italy. 17 miles E. Brescia.

Riut, a Russian settlement on the west coast of America. *Long.* 209. 36. E. *Lat.* 65. 25. N.

Rixas, a mine town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 80 miles N. Villa Boa.

Rixi, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles S. Palamow.

Rixuse, (La) a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles N. St. Claude.

Rixtorn, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 7 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Rizeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebifond, on the Black Sea. 45 miles ENE. Trebifond, 75 N. Erzerum. *Long.* 40. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

Rizskoi, a province of Russia, (formerly Livonia,) so called from Riga, the capital; bounded on the north by Revelskoi, on the east by the government of Petersburg and Pskov, on the south-east by Polotzkoi, on the south by Semigallia, and on the west by a part of the Baltic, called the *Gulf of Riga*; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Long.* 24. to 27. 34. E. *Lat.* 56. 30. to 59. 15. N.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero. 25 miles N. Segovia.

Roaitha, or *Rouaitha*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 56 miles S. Medina.

Roan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 125. 3. E. *Lat.* 2. 19. N.

Roan, a small island in the North Sea, near the north coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 11. W. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Roanecarrick Rocks, rocks in Bantry Bay, on the south coast of Ireland. 3 miles NE. Bear Island.

Roanne, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the Loire, which here becomes navigable, and renders it a convenient staple for all goods sent from Lyons to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c. 10 posts NNW. Lyons, 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ S. Paris. *Long.* 4. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Roanoke, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound, with a town of the same name. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Roanoke, a river of Virginia, formed by the union of the rivers Dan and Staunton, in the southern part of Virginia. After a course of about 35 miles, it enters North-Carolina, passes by Halifax, &c. and empties itself into Albemarle Sound, about *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 35. 58. N.

Roanoke, Little, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton, *Long.* 78. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Roanoke Inlet, a channel on the coast of North-Carolina, which leads into Albemarle Sound, *Lat.* 35. 56. N.

Roanpour, a town of Bengal. 17 miles SSE. Mauldah.

Roaragur, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissipour. 22 miles N. Sattarah.

Roaring Bull Island, an island in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 60. 44. W. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Roaring River, a river of Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland.

Roaring Water Bay, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, with a number of small

islands. 6 miles SW. Skibbereen. *Long.* 9. 22. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Roaring Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water Bay, 5 miles WSW. Skibbereen.

Roaschia, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 8 miles SW. Coni.

Roato, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 10 miles NW. Asti.

Robali, a town of Abyssinia. 75 miles S. Miné.

Robares, rocks near the south coast of Ireland. 3 miles SE. Gally Head. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Robasome, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 8 miles NNW. Turin.

Robben Island, or *Seal Island*, a barren island on the coast of Africa, near the cape of Good-Hope, at the entrance into False Bay, about 6 miles in circumference. It serves as a place of exile for criminals sent from the Cape or the Indies, who are compelled to labour, and are guarded by 24 soldiers under the command of a serjeant. No woman is allowed to live on the island. *Long.* 18. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

Robe, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 12 miles W. Ballinrobe.

Robec, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Rouen.

Rebek, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, near Stevenfwart.

Rebek, a river of France, formed by the union of the Clarence and the Navez, which after a short course runs into the Lys, 2 miles E. St. Venant.

Rebek, or *Robeque*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 3 miles S. St. Venant.

Röbel, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburgh. 9 miles S. Wahren, 52 S. Rostock. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Robe, a river of France, which runs into Motelle, at Treves.

Robert Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland.

Robert Bay, see *Cul de Sac Robert*.

Robert's Island, a small island in the Florida Stream. *Long.* 81. 33. W. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

Robert's Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, the largest 8 miles long and from two to three wide; four others are very small. Discovered in the year 1792, by Lieutenant Herget, commander of the *Dædalus* store-ship. *Long.* 219. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. 53. S.

Robertson's County, a county of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, with 4280 inhabitants, including 863 slaves.

Roberson, a county of North-Carolina, with 6666 inhabitants, including 960 slaves.

Robiesson, a town of Austrian Poland. 22 miles S. Chelm.

Robillante, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 6 miles S. Coni.

Robin Hood's Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland, frequented by small vessels.

Robin Hood's Bay, a bay on the east coast of England, in the German Sea, between Scarborough and Whitby, in Yorkshire. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Robinal, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz; which contains 800 inhabitants. 40 miles SSW. Vera Paz.

Robinson's Island, a small island in the Florida Stream. *Long.* 81. 35. W. *Lat.* 24. 43. N.

Robion, or *Roubion*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Montelimart.

Robleda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 22 miles S. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Roblingen, a citadel of Thuringia. 3 m. S. Sangerhausen.

Robo, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 12 miles ENE. Zebid.

Roboan, see *Rubin*.

Roca, or *Rocca*, a cluster of islands in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 66. 6. W. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

Roca Point, a cape on the east coast of England, in the county of Durham. *Long.* 1. 21. W. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Rocah, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. 30 miles SSW. Sahar.

Rocahiglieria, a village and fort of the county of Nice, taken by the French in the year 1794. 16 miles N. Nice.

Rocaiha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 120 miles ENE. Mecca.

Rocaiha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 17 miles E. Mecca.

Rocamadour, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 miles WSW. St. Ceré, 22 N. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 42. E. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Rocapartida, an island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 92. 14. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Rocas, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, near the sea. 30 m. WNW. Oman.

Rocacion, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 5 miles SSW. Coni.

Rocca, a town of Istria. 1 mile N. Monfalcone.

Rocca, a town of Naples, in Lavorà. 19 miles N. Sezza.

Rocca, a small island in the West-Indies. 24 miles W. Orchilla.

Rocca, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 9 miles SE. Genoa.

Rocca, a town of Italy, on the east bank of Lake Maggiore. 30 miles NW. Milan.

Rocca, (*La*), a town on the south-west coast of the island of Canary. 15 miles SW. Ciudad de los Palmas.

Rocca Albegna, a town of Etruria. 23 miles S. Sienna.

Rocca d'Anfo, a village of Italy, in the Bresian, on the west side of Lake Idro, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in the month of August 1796. 20 miles NNE. Brescia.

Rocca dell' Aspro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 15 m. WSW. Cangiano.

Rocca Bruno, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, situated near the coast of the Mediterranean. 3 m. ENE. Monaco.

Rocca Contrada, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Urbino. 24 miles ESE. Urbino.

Rocca del Este, a rocky islet among the Canaries. 8 miles E. Gratiola.

Rocca Gloriosa, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 7 miles W. Policastro.

Rocca Imperiale, a fortress of Naples, in Basilicata. 8 miles SSE. Turfi.

Rocca Lanzo, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 9 miles WSW. Parma.

Rocca del Marino, a town of Italy, in the Trevigian. 16 miles N. Trevigio.

Rocca Minolfa, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 8 miles S. Molise.

Rocca di Mondragone, a fortress of Naples, in the province of Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Sinuessa, to defend the coasts from pirates. 12 miles W. Capua.

Rocca Monsena, a town of Naples, in Lavoro. 3 miles N. Sezza.

Rocca di Neto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles SSW. Strongoli.

Rocca del Oeste, or *West Rock*, a rocky islet among the Canaries. 6 miles SW. Alegranza.

Rocca Romana, a town of Naples, in Lavoro. 6 miles N. Capua.

Rocca Vallé Oscura, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 miles S. Sulmona.

Rocca Vecchia, a town of Naples, in Lavoro. 14 miles NE. Sezza.

Rocca di Vernio, a fortress of Etruria. 15 miles NE. Pistoia.

Rocca Voltraia, a town of Etruria. 3 miles NE. Volterra.

Roccabianca, a town of the dutchy of Parma. 15 miles NNW. Parma.

Roccalance, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 16 miles NNW. Friuli.

Roccanion, a town of France, in the department of the Sura. 4 miles SW. Coni.

Rocco, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 11 miles SE. Genoa.

Rocella, a town of Naples, on the coast of Calabria Ultra, near which is a celebrated coral fishery. 10 miles NE. Gierace.

Rocester, a town of England, in Staffordshire, at the union of the Churnet and Dove. 5 miles N. Uttoxeter.

Rochdale, a town of England, in the county

of Lancaster, with a weekly market on Monday. The town is situated in a vale, on the river Roche, and surrounded by hills, which abound in coals; here are manufactures of woollen, cotton, and hats. 13 miles N. Manchester, 195 NNW. London. Long. 2. 3. W. Lat. 53. 38. N.

Rochdown, a town of the state of Kentucky. 90 miles SW. Frankfort.

Roche, La, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 miles SE. Montier.

Roche, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 2 m. S. Delmont.

Roche, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie, Long. 82. 53. W. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Roche, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie, Long. 81. 25. W. Lat. 41. 48. N.

Roche, or *Stoney River*, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, Long. 91. 42. W. Lat. 40. 50. N.

Roche, a river of Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell, 3 miles SE. Bolton.

Roche, (La,) or Roche en Ardennes, or *Roche en Famine*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, late belonging to the dutchy of Luxemburg; formerly one of the best fortified towns in the province, having a castle situated upon a rock, which commands the city, with good ramparts, surrounded with the waters of the river Ourte, which passes through it. It is the capital of a comté, ancient and illustrious, known likewise by the name of the *Comté of Ardennes*, which comprehended 51 towns and villages. In the year 1703, a sudden fire destroyed upwards of 200 houses. 28 m. S. Liege, 35 NNW. Luxemburg. Long. 5. 33. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Roche, (La,) a town of France, in the department of Lemian lake, containing about 2000 inhabitants near the river Borne, so called from a large rock near it. The town is situated on the declivity of a hill, in a fertile country, diversified with arable lands and meadows. It is surrounded with an ancient wall and defended by towers. The principal trades carried on are tanning of leather, and making shoes. Besides the parish-church, there are several religious houses. 12 miles NE. Annecy.

Roche l'Abecille (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 6 m. N. St. Yriex.

Roche des Arnauds (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 6 miles W. Gap.

Roche Beaucourt, (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 m. SW. Nontron, 24 NW. Perigueux.

Roche Bernard, (La,) a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the de-

partment of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine. 21 miles SE. Vannes, 36 NW. Nantes. *Long.* 2. 12. W. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

Roche les Beaupré, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 5 miles NE. Besançon.

Roche Blanche, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 5 miles S. Clermont.

Roche Bonnet, a small island, near the west coast of France, in the bay of Bourg Neuf.

Roche Canillac, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze. 9 miles SE. Tulle.

Roche Chalais, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, on the Dronne. 15 miles SW. Ribérac, 30 W. Périgueux.

Roche d'Eriens, (*La*), or *Roche Derieu*, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, on the river Treguier. This was formerly a fortress; and in the year 1346, Charles de Blois, who laid siege to it, was taken prisoner by the Counts of Montfort. 5 miles NW. Pontriou, 3 S. Treguier.

Roche Guyon, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Seine. In 1419, this town was taken by the English. 8 miles NNW. Mantes, 18 W. Pontoise.

Roche Melon, (*La*), a mountain of Piedmont, near Suza, supposed to be the highest in Italy, from whence it is said that Hannibal shewed to his army the fertile country before them, to animate them to conquest.

Roche Millay, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Nièvre. 12 miles SE. Moulins, 13 SE. Autun.

Roche Posay, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, on the Creuse, with a medicinal spring. 11 miles E. Châtellerault, 21 N. Montmorillon.

Roche Reignier, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 12 m. SW. Moneffrol, 12 N. Le Puy.

Roche Servière, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles WSW. Montagne.

Roche sur Yon, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Vendée, on the Yon. On Dec. 28, 1795, the Royalists were totally defeated near this town. 30 miles NW. Fontenay le Comté. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Rochechaucourt, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 30 miles ENE. Angoulême, 18 W. Limoges.

Rochefort, a town of the county of Neufchâtel. 5 miles SW. Neufchâtel.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Samble and Meuse, late in the dutchy of Luxemburg, surrounded on all sides by rocks, the capital of an ancient and

considerable comté; it has a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1681, it was ceded by the Spaniards to France; but in the year 1698, was restored, with the greater part of Luxemburg, by the peace of Ryſwick. In this place the unfortunate Fayette was seized by an Austrian general who was posted there with a party, and from thence sent prisoner to Namur. 33 miles SSW. Liège, 50 NW. Luxemburg. *Long.* 5. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, on the Doubs. 4 miles ENE. Dôle, 19 SW. Besançon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 4 miles N. Dourdan, 22 SW. Paris.

Rochefort, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente, having excellent docks for building, careening, and refitting vessels, and magazines well replenished with naval stores. In it is also a marine academy, with an hospital for seamen, but the neighbouring salt-marshes give an unwholesomeness to the air. It is about eight leagues to the south from Rochelle. Large vessels can lie afloat in the harbour at low water, there being never less than within half a foot of four fathoms English; and they are secure from the effects of all hurricanes by their sheltered situation, neither can any bomb-vessels be brought near enough to molest them. It is not a little remarkable, that the worms so destructive to the bottoms of ships does not bite here. The approach to the town, up the river, is well defended by several forts, one of which, on the isle of Aix, together with the island on which it stands, was taken by Capt. Howe, in the Magnanime, after an hour's resistance; the whole garrison, which consisted of near 600 men, being made prisoners of war, in the year 1757. 5 posts NW. Saintes, 21 N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 52. W. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan. 16 miles E. Vannes, 38 SW. Rennes. *Long.* 2. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 21 miles WNW. Issoire, 13 SW. Clermont.

Rochefort sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the south side of the Loire. 13 miles SSW. Angers, 15 E. St. Florent.

Rochefort Samson, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 12 miles ENE. Valence.

Roche foucault, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente. 12 miles NE. An-

goulefme, 37. N. Perigueux. *Long.* o. 28. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Rochelle, (La), a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente, with a good harbour. Before the Revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and capital of Aunis. Its commerce in general, and especially to the French colonies in Africa and America, is very considerable, the harbour being safe, though the entrance to it is narrow, and none of the deepest. In 1361, Rochelle was given up to the English. In the 16th century, the inhabitants joined in the reformation, fortified the town, and held out a siege. In the year 1622, Louis XIII. in order to compel them to a surrender, ordered Fort Louis to be erected at the entrance of their harbour, and in the year 1628, to prevent their receiving any succour by sea, a mole was raised, which surrounded the haven. Famine at length obliged them, the same year, to capitulate; in consequence of which their privileges were taken from them, and the fortifications demolished; but in the reign of Louis XIV. these were again repaired by M. Vauban. The air here is no better than at Rochefort, and from the same cause. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. $8\frac{1}{2}$ posts NNW. Saintes, $52\frac{1}{2}$ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 3. W. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Rochelle, (New), a town of New-York, in Long Island Sound. 6 miles NNE. West Chester. *Long.* 73. 46. W. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Rockemaure, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 9 miles SE. Privas, 14 E. Aubenas.

Rochester, a city of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the Medway, over which is a bridge of stone. The Romans had a station here, and it is probable a fortress, on which a castle was afterwards built, either by the Saxons, or William the Conqueror. The present building is generally imputed to William II. Rochester was erected into a bishopric in the beginning of the 7th century, and a church was built by King Ethelbert, for Justus the first bishop. Rochester was very early encompassed by a wall, which is yet entire in some places, but none of the gates are standing. In the year 1165, it was incorporated by Henry II. but the last charter was granted by Charles I. which invests the magistracy in a mayor and aldermen. Besides the cathedral, there is one other parish church; there is a weekly market on Friday, and a market for cattle the last Tuesday in every month. The city sends two members to parliament. In 1264, the castle was besieged by the Earl of Leicester: the Earl of Warren commanded for the king, who advancing to his relief, Leicester was compelled to give up the enterprise. 26 miles WNW. Can-

terbury, 30 E. London. *Long.* o. 32. E. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Rochester, a township of Massachusetts, with 2546 inhabitants. 52 miles S. Boston.

Rochester, a township of Vermont. 30 miles NNW. Windsor.

Rochester, a township of New Hampshire, on a branch of the Piscataqua, incorporated in 1722. The number of inhabitants is 2646. 22 miles NW. Portsmouth, 40 S. Middleton.

Rochester, a township of Upper Canada, on Lake St. Clair.

Rochester, a town of New-York. 13 m. SSW. Kingston.

Rochetta, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 16 miles NE. Nice, 5 NE. Vintimiglia.

Rochette, (La), a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Gelon. 10 miles SE. Chambéry.

Rochette, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 4 miles SSE. Dirich.

Rochford, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Thursday. This place is remarkable for a court held here on the Wednesday morning after Michaelmas, on a hill called King's Hill, in the open air, by twilight; where all the business is transacted in whispers, and a coal is used instead of a pen and ink. Absentees forfeit double the rent for every hour's absence. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1228. 11 m. S. Malden, 44 E. London. *Long.* o. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Rochlitz, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda. It contains three churches and a citadel; in it is a manufacture of cloth, stuffs, and linen. 20 miles SE. Leipzig, 36 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Rochsburg, a town of Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg. 1 mile E. Penig.

Rochstedt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt. 10 miles E. Halberstadt, 10 NE. Quedlinburg.

Rocito, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 7 miles S. Volturara.

Rock Fish Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 78. 54. W. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Rock Castle River, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 84. 14. W. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Rock Point, see *Punta de Calenduras.*

Rock Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 118. 35. E. *Lat.* 8. 8. S.

Rock River, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 83. 35. W. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Rock Town, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast. *Long.* 7. 50. W. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

Rock Town, a town of New Jersey. 19 miles SW. New Brunswick.

Rockaway, a town of New Jersey. 15 miles NW. Morristown.

Rockbridge, a county of Virginia, north of James River, with 7875 inhabitants free, and 1070 slaves.

Rocken, a cape on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 11. *W. Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Rocken End Race, a shoal near the south coast of the Isle of Wight, *Long.* 1. 13. *W. Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Rockenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 m. N. Neustadt.

Rockenhausen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 10 miles N. Lautern.

Rockenhof, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 8 miles NNE. Nuremberg.

Rockford, a port town of North-Carolina. 573 miles SSW. Philadelphia.

Rockhage, see *Arekhage*.

Rockingham, a county of New Hampshire, near the sea. The chief towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

Rockingham, a town of North-Carolina. 74 miles SW. Hillsborough.

Rockingham, a county of North-Carolina, with 8277 inhabitants, including 1633 slaves.

Rockingham, or *Rock Town*, or *Harrisburgh*, a town of Virginia. 25 miles NNW. Staunton.

Rockingham, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the Welland, with 213 inhabitants. William the Conqueror built a castle here, in which Henry III. and Edward III. frequently resided; in the civil wars it was garrisoned for Charles I. 12 miles S. Okeham, 84 N. London. *Long.* 0. 44. *W. Lat.* 52. 33. N.

Rockingham, a town of the state of Vermont, on the Connecticut. 16 miles S. Windfor.

Rockingham, a county of Virginia, with 9322 free inhabitants, and 1058 slaves.

Rockingham Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, lying north-west of Cape Sandwich.

Rockland, a county of New-York, bounded on the north-west by Orange County, on the east by the Hudson, and on the west by the state of New Jersey; of a triangular form, the side next the river being about 20 miles, the other two 15 each. The population is 6353.

Rocklingen, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 2 miles NNE. Wallerstuding.

Rockmanstall, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 5 m. SW. Weismain.

Rockway, a town of the state of New Jersey. 7 miles N. Morristown.

Rocky Bay, a bay on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. *W. Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Rocky Bay, a bay on the coast of Terra del Fuego, in the Straits of Magellan. 6 miles SE. Dolphin Bay.

Rocky Island, a large rock in the river Detroit, composed of lime stone.

Rocky Meadow, see *Prairie du Rocher*.

Rocky Point, a cape on the north-west coast of Tavai Poenammoo. 34 miles SW. Cape Farewell.

Rocky Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia, a little to the north-east of Halifax Harbour.

Rocky Point, a cape on the south coast of Jamaica, a little to the south of Carlisle Bay.

Rocky Point, a cape on the south shore of Lake Erie.

Rocky Point, a cape on the coast of New Albion. *Long.* 236. 5. *E. Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Rocky Point, a cape on the south-east coast of Alaska, so named by Capt. Cook, in 1778. *Long.* 198. 50. *E. Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Rocky River, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Yadkin.

Rocky River, a river of the Indiana territory, which runs into the Mississippi.

Roconigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 12 m. N. Rethel.

Rocroy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ardennes. In the year 1643, a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards near this town, in which the latter were defeated. Nine thousand Spaniards and Walloons are said to have fallen in the battle. 4½ posts SSW. Givet, 28 NE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 35. *E. Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Roda, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles N. Sangerhausen.

Roda, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. 20 miles S. Ainsa.

Roda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ter. 6 miles NNE. Vicque.

Roda, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 28 miles WSW. Altenburg, 8 SE. Jena.

Roda, (*La*), a town of Spain, in New Castile. 19 miles S. Alarcon.

Roda, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mayne, 2 miles below Hanau.

Roda, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 3 miles E. Ashmun.

Rodach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name. 6 miles WNW. Coburg. *Long.* 10. 57. *E. Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Rodach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Itzch, 6 miles S. Coburg.

Rodak, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. 50 miles E. Hissar, 60 WNW. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 35. *E. Lat.* 29. N.

Rodansee, a lake of the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the S. of Templin.

Rodas, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 65 miles S. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Rodau, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 6 miles W. Plauen.

Rodau, a river of Germany, which runs into the Wumme, 2 miles W. Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

Rodaun, a river of Prussia, which joins the Motlau at Dantzic, near which they both together fall into the Vistula.

Rodaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 14 m. ENE. Marienwerder.

Rodborough, a manufacturing village in Gloucestershire, with 1638 inhabitants. 2 miles SW. Stroud.

Rodbye, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Laland, with a convenient harbour; the principal trade is in corn. 10 m. SE. Naskov. *Long.* 11.24. E. *Lat.* 54.42. N.

Rodcliffe, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 2497, of whom 1584 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles N. Manchester.

Rodda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 4 miles NW. Sana.

Rodda, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. 52 miles SSE. Sana.

Rodda, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Canal of Joseph. 115 miles S. Cairo.

Rodden, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Tern, 3 miles W. Wellington.

Rodebeck, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 10 miles ENE. Braemsted.

Rodelheim, a town of Germany, which gives title to a branch of the house of Solms. 3 miles W. Francfort on the Maine, 5 SE. Cronenburg.

Rodemack, or *Rodemacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 7 miles N. Thionville, 10 S. Luxemburg.

Roden, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 8 miles S. Gemunden.

Roden, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles NW. Bretchen.

Rodenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, annexed to Hesse Cassel. Near it is a medicinal spring. 4 miles S. Hagenburg.

Rodenburg, see *Ardenburg*.

Rodenthall, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles E. Chemnitz.

Rodeo de Tala, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 100 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Röder, *Gros*, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Schwartz Elster, 2 miles below Elsterwerda.

Roder, *Klein*, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Schwartz Elster, near Hertzberg.

Roderiche, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 3 miles S. Aarburg.

Roderode, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles ENE. Smalkalden.

Rodersdorf, a town of Saxony. 4 miles SW. Plauen.

Rodez, see *Rhodez*.

Rodheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 9 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, 10 NW. Hanau.

Rodia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the coast of the Adriatic. 14 m. WNW. Vieste.

Rodialowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 12 m. SE Jung Buntzel.

Rodiga, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua. 9 miles NW. Mantua.

Roding, or *Roden*, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which runs into the Thames, below Barking.

Roditz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles W. Hof.

Rodoe, a small island near the coast of Norway. 4 miles ENE. Christianfand.

Rodolferco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 10 miles W. Mantua.

Rodome, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 miles SW. Quillan.

Rodon, a town of Sweden, in Jamptland, on Lake Storlio. 7 miles NW. Osterfund.

Rodon, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 62. 23. N.

Rodonda, a small island at the entrance of the harbour of Rio Janeiro.

Rodoni, a cape of Albania. 14 miles N. Durazzo.

Rodope, a mountain of Romania. 50 m. S. Filippopoli.

Rodosto, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, situated on the north coast of the Sea of Marmora, where the Armenians have one church, and the Greeks five. The environs are fertile in corn and wine. 53 miles NE. Gallipoli, 60 W. Constantinople.

Rodrigo, see *Ciudad Rodrigo*.

Rodriguez, see *Diego Ruiz*.

Rodriguez Key, a small island, on the coast of Florida. *Lat.* 25. N.

Rodschorwa, see *Rodziesow*.

Rodseg, a town of Istria. 16 miles NNE. Pedena.

Roe, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, 2 miles NW. Limavaddy.

Roe, a small island near the west coast of Ireland, in Clew Bay. 7 miles W. Newport Pratt.

Roe, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 m. NW. Craon.

Roebel, see *Röbel*.

Roebuck Island, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 44. W. *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

Roeback Island, a small island at the east extremity of Lake Ontario.

Roedbach, a river of the dutchy of Berg, which runs into the Rhine, 2 m. below Zons.

Roenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 8 miles E. Zulichau.

Roensel, a river of the county of Mark, which runs into the Wipper about a mile above Wipperfurt.

Roer, a river of Germany, which rises near Winterburg, passes by or near to Eversburgh, Arensburg, Nehem, Mangel, Schwiert, Blanckenstein, Hettingen, Stevill, Worden, Kelwyck, &c. and runs into the Rhine at Roerort.

Roer, a river of France, which rises a little to the south of Monjoe, in the department to which it gives name, passes by Hermibach, Ducren, Juliers, Linnich, &c. and runs into the Meuse at Ruremond. It gives name to a department composed of the dutchy of Juliers.

Roerort, a town of the dutchy of Cleves, at the conflux of the Roer and the Rhine. 15 miles N. Dusseldorf, 2 NW. Dussburg.

Roesbach, a river of the dutchy of Berg, which runs into the Rhine at Dusseldorf.

Roeschild, or *Roschild*, or *Roeskild*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated in the deep gulf called Roescheld Fiord, branching off from the bay of Ise-fiord, erected into a bishopric in the year 1012. It was first surrounded with a rampart and ditch, in the year of Christ 1150; and in 1268 or 1278, it obtained the privileges of a city. As the bishops of this see were in possession of Roeschild, it increased to such an extent as to contain 27 large churches and convents within its walls. Some of the churches of the neighbouring villages were formerly included within its circuit, and the streets extended quite to the sea shore. The kings of Denmark were formerly elected and crowned in this city, and also made it the place of their residence. The great decay into which this city afterwards fell, was partly owing to frequent fires, partly to the intolerable tyranny of the bishops who resided here, and partly to the flourishing state of Copenhagen. Lastly, the reformation must have been in a great measure the cause of it; for in consequence of the change in religion, the monks and clergy, who spent their large revenues in this place, were obliged to quit the country. Roeschild consists at present only of an inconsiderable number of houses, meanly built; and the inhabitants support themselves chiefly by agriculture, and the planting of tobacco. In the year 1658, the famous peace of Roeschild was concluded here. 16 miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 39. N.

Roersendael, a town of Brabant. 8 miles E. Berg-op-Zoom, 13 W. Breda.

Roerschult, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland; remarkable as the native place of Linnæus, the celebrated naturalist.

Roesel, see *Ressel*.

Rocuaert, a river of Brabant, which runs from Breda into the sea.

Roculs, (*Les*) a town of France, in the department of Gemappe. 15 miles NW. Charles fur Sambre, 8 NE. Mons.

Rœux, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 m. E. Arras.

Rofani, a cape of European Turkey, on the south coast of Romania. *Long.* 24. 14. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Rofrano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles NW. Policastro, 44 SE. Salerno.

Rega, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles N. Otranto.

Roganello, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mendrino.

Rogatchey, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Dnieper. 76 miles S. Mogilev. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Roge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone. 28 miles NW. Christianstadt.

Rogebausen, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 21 miles NE. Culm.

Rogelgrube, a town of Prussia, on the Frische Nerung. 15 miles NW. Elbing.

Rogers's Point, a cape on the west side of Lake Huron. *Long.* 82. 45. W. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Rogersville, a town of Tennessee, in the road from Knoxville to Philadelphia.

Rogets, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, at the conflux of the Oura and Elbe. 16 miles N. Magdeburg.

Roggenburg, a princely abbey of Germany. In the matricula of the empire the abbot was assessed at 49 florins, and paid to the chamber at Wetzlar 54 rix-dollars 12 kruitzers. In 1802, this abbey was given to Bavaria. 20 miles W. Augsburg, 14 ESE. Ulm.

Roggendorf, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Aggspach.

Rogiers, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles S. St. Maximin.

Rogliano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles SSE. Cosenza.

Rogliano, a town of the island of Corsica. 20 miles N. Bastia.

Rogner, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 13 miles NW. Aix, 9 S. Apt.

Rogo, an island of Sweden, near the east coast, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 36. E. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Rogonatzunge, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SW. Ragonatpour. *Long.* 86. 21. E. *Lat.* 23. 17. N.

Rogonathpur, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of Pachete. 150 miles SSE. Patna, 110 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85.44. E. *Lat.* 23. 33. N.

Rogonathpur, a town of Bengal. 31 miles SE. Kishenagur.

Rogosno, a town of the dutchy of Warfaw. 16 miles N. Posen.

Rogorava, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 7 miles E. Thorn.

Rogsta, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 4 miles NE. Hudwickwall.

Roguins, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 miles E. Roanne.

Rogun, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 6 miles WNW. Artat.

Roha, see *Ourfa*.

Rohaczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the Dnieper. 144 miles E. Novgrodek, 85 SE. Minsk. *Long.* 29. 33. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Rohale, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 49. E. *Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Rohan, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 10 miles NW. Josselin, 8 miles E. Pontivy. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Rohan Rohan, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevrés. 6 miles SSW. Niort.

Rokha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 10 miles S. Vadelkora.

Rokeeta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 20 miles SE. Gehud.

Rohilcund, or *Rohilla*, a circar or province of Hindoostan, situated on the east side of the Ganges, and to the north-west of the subah of Oude. It appears, that about the year 1720, Bisharut Khan and Daoud Khan, of the tribe of Rohillas, accompanied by a small number of their needy and adventurous countrymen, came from Afghanistan into Hindoostan in quest of military service. They were first entertained by Madar Saha, the Hindoo chief of Serowly, a small town in the north-west quarter of Rohilcund, who, by robbery and predatory excursions, maintained a large party of banditti. In the plunder of an adjacent village Daoud Khan captured a youth of the Jatt sect, whom he adopted and brought up in the Mahometan faith, by the name of Ali Mahomet, to whom he gave the towns of Purneah and Beouly. The Rohillas, quarrelling with Madar Saha, retired from his country, and associating themselves with Chand Khan, the chief of Bareilly, they jointly entered into the service of Azmuth Khan, the governor of Meraudabad. They did not remain long attached to this officer; but moving towards the northern mountains, they made incursions into the territory of the Rajah of Kemaon.

Chand Khan had previously refused to proceed on this expedition with the Rohillas, who, after various successes, were wholly worsted. The Rohillas had penetrated into the interior country, but being surrounded on all sides by the mountaineers, who cut off their supply of provisions, they were compelled to submit to disgraceful terms of release: Daoud Khan and Ali Mahomet were taken prisoners, and delivered to the rajah, who put the former to death; but the latter made his escape. The Rohilla party, after this disaster, withdrew to Berowly and Purneah, where they had, antecedently to the Kemaon expedition lodged their families; and in a short space of time seized on the districts of Madar Saha, their first master, who was killed in one of the actions that followed this invasion. Ali Mahomet, after the death of Daoud Khan, had been declared chief of the party; nor did he, though then a youth, seem unworthy of the charge: he was brave, enterprising, and never failed to improve the occasions of advancing his power and enlarging his territory. Ali Mahomet, chiefly by the assistance of the vizier Kummer ud Dein, obtained a commission for collecting the revenue of the pension-lands, which, it is said, he punctually remitted. From this period may be dated the first important establishment of the Rohilla power in Rohilcund, a name by which they distinguished the Cuttara districts, and their other territories on the east side of the Ganges. Ali Mahomet, who resided chiefly at Owlah, established throughout his territory a permanent system of government, which, though occasionally rigorous, afforded a general protection to the lower class of people. Surdar Khan, who had proved himself in many actions a brave soldier, was appointed to the command of the army, and certain lands were granted him for his maintenance. Futtah Khan, with a suitable donation, was created the public treasurer and keeper of the household stores. Pillibeat and Bareilly were given to Hafiz Rhamut; and Meraudabad to Dhoondy Khan. Ali Mahomet seems to have held the imperial authority at this period in a low degree of estimation, for he openly seized on some valuable commodities which the governor of Bengal had dispatched, by the road of Rohilcund, to court, for the use of the king. Setting also at defiance the power of Suddah Jung, the subahdar of Oude, he plundered a large quantity of valuable timber, that had been cut down for his use in the northern parts of Rohilcund. Suddah Jung, who had ever been inimical to the late conquerors of Cuttara, acquired a sufficient influence over Mahomet Shah to induce that prince to attack Ali Mahomet. The Rohillas were secretly supported by the vizier Kummer ud Dein, who

bore an inveterate hatred to the subahdar of Oude; and who, in the usage of his courtiers of that day, strengthened his party by every powerful connection that he could procure. The king entered Rohilcund with a great force; and without coming to an engagement, possessed himself of the open country. Ali Mahomet, aware of his inability to resist the king's army, and feeling perhaps a reluctance to face his sovereign in the field, had retired into the woods of Banghur, the skirts of which were defended by a chain of forts, that had been erected by the Rohillas at a former period. Ali Mahomet maintained this post for some time; but having no hope of relief, and being scantily supplied with provisions, he surrendered himself into the hands of the king, and at the intercession of Kummer ud Dien was pardoned. The power of the Rohillas was now annihilated in Rohilcund; and all their officers and principal people were removed to Delhi. This remarkable event, which happened in the year 1745, shews that Ali Mahomet must have been essentially aided by the distracted state of the empire, during the Persian invasion, in the increase and establishment of his dominion. It appears that he remained above a year at Delhi, under the immediate protection of the vizier, when, at that nobleman's recommendation, he was appointed the military governor of Sirhind, and ordered to reduce the former chief of that place, who had thrown off his allegiance to the emperor. During the residence of Ali Mahomet at Sirhiad, his party, which had been joined by a body of 2000 or 3000 marauding Afghans, was computed at 10,000 cavalry, and 15 or 20,000 infantry, of various denominations. The Rohillas did not take any part in the Durany war; but whilst the Mogul and Afghan armies were approaching to action, he quitted the Punjab, and retired to Hurdwar, from whence he penetrated, in 1747, into Rohilcund, which he rapidly conquered. The two sons of Ali Mahomet, who had been delivered as hostages for his good conduct, were taken by Amed Shah, the Durany, in the fort of Sirhind; where they had been placed by Kummer ud Dein, previously to the reduction of that town by the Afghans. Ali Mahomet could not long have enjoyed the fruits of his last success, for his death, according to the memoirs of that time, happened in the latter end of 1747, at Owlah. Saud Ullah Khan, the third son of Ali Mahomet, succeeded to the supremacy of the Rohilla dominion. But about the year 1750, the two elder sons of Ali Mahomet, having been enlarged by Amed Shah Dourany, came into Rohilcund, and solicited a portion of the paternal estate. Their claims were submitted to the deliberation of the principal Rohilla officers, among

whom Hafiz took the lead; and it was resolved that the territory which had been personally possessed by Ali Mahomet, should be divided amongst his sons. The Rohilla chiefs, dissatisfied at the conduct of Abed Ullah Khan, the eldest of the brothers, united in force and expelled him, with some other branches of the family, from Rohilcund. Fyze Ullah Khan, the second son of Ali Mahomet, obtained, after the expulsion of Abed Ullah, the districts of Rampour, which his prudent wary conduct preserved safe, though he was involved in a series of domestic feuds; and was once invested and reduced to extreme distress by a powerful army. The districts which had been allotted to Abed Ullah, for a short time considered the ruling chief, were now bestowed on Saud Ullah Khan, who again rose to his former superiority of station. Hafiz Ahmed, having acquired by his office military ability and genius, and influence in Rohilcund, gradually diminished, and at length wholly superseded, the authority of Saud Ullah, who assenting to the offer of a pension, Hafiz was avowedly advanced to the supreme administration of affairs. The death of Saud Ullah Khan, which happened in 1761, at Owlah, contributed to fix the power of Hafiz Rhamut, and relieved him from his proportioned payment of the sum that had been assigned for the maintenance of that chief. The form of government adopted by the Rohillas in India, of near affinity to that which exists in their native country, may be denominated feudal. The successors of Daoud Khan, possessing slender hereditary pretensions, and surrounded by men who had essentially aided in the first conquest, held but a limited sway. Sundar Khan and Futlah Khan, two of the most respectable of the Rohillas, never ceased to oppose the progress of Hafiz Rhamut, which was conspicuously directed to sovereign rule; and by a zealous attachment to the party of Saud Ullah's widow, who was beloved by the people, they formed a moderate counterpoise to the encroaching power of that chief. The Afghan conquerors of Rohilcund were a rapacious, bold, and lawless race of men; and it should seem that after they had established a government in India, they adopted the more effeminate vices of the south, and became intriguing, deceitful, and treacherous. The Rohillas, especially the lower classes, were, with but few exceptions, the only sect of Mahometans in India who exercised the profession of husbandry, and their improvements of the various branches of agriculture were amply recompensed by the abundance and superior quality of the productions of Rohilcund. This country is said to have yielded to the Rohillas one million sterling, which is now reduced, by the injudicious management of the

Nair, to thirty, or at most, forty thousand pounds. In the year 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but the British troops, as the allies of the Nabob of Oude, being called in by the Rohilla chiefs to their assistance, the enemy were driven back. For this service the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob forty lacs of rupees, but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla country was invaded by the British troops, conquered, and added to the subah of Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

Rohitz, a town of Stiria: here is a medicinal spring. 20 miles E. Cilley.

Rohillanow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 21 miles SSE. Kairabad.

Rohi, a small island in the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 26. 26. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Rohla, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, near Carlsbad.

Rohnd, a town of Bengal. 15 miles N. Toree.

Rohn, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 miles NNW. Salzungen.

Robosetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 8 miles NW. Turnau.

Rohr, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 9 miles W. Gnaa.

Rohr, (*Im*), a town of Austria. 10 miles NW. Neufatt.

Rohr, a river of the dutchy of Bremen, which runs into the Weser near Carlsburg.

Rohr, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SE. Culmbach.

Rohr, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 2 miles E. Meinungen.

Rohrbach, a town of Germany, belonging to the priory of Odenheim. 1 mile SE. Eppingen, 10 W. Heilbron.

Rohrbeck, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Querfurt. 2 m. S. Juterbock.

Roidalk, a town of Norway. 48 miles NNE. Stavanger.

Roiha, see *Ourfa*.

Roiselle, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. ENE. Peronne.

Roketniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 7 miles N. Geyersberg.

Rokhs, see *Guadag*.

Rokitno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeik. 72 miles ESE. Pinsk.

Rokitany, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 8 miles E. Pilsen.

Rokosnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, on the Bog. 16 miles WNW. Braclaw.

Rolas, a small island in the Atlantic, near the south-west coast of the island of St. Thomas.

Rolduc, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, called in the language of the country *Hertogenrode*, formerly well fortified; the fortifications have been demolished by wars, as well as great part of

the town. It was the capital of a county, which included a great number of villages. 10 miles SW. Juliers, 25 NE. Liege. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Role, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Palamow.

Rolepara, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 25 miles SE. Boad.

Rolland, an island in the Southern Indian Sea, discovered by Kerguelen in the year 1773, who named it after the vessel in which he sailed; about 9 miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Rolle, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a lordship, situated on the north-west side of the Lake of Geneva. 14 miles SW. Lausanne, 18 NNE. Geneva.

Rolfeld, a town of Germany, on the Maine. 2 miles S. Clingenberg.

Rolling Fork, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 18. W. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Rollo, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 68. 15. N.

Rollo's Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Dominica. 3 miles S. Prince Rupert's Head.

Rolpach, a town of Thibet, capital of a district. 150 miles N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 82. 5. E. *Lat.* 29. 21. N.

Rolsbugarde, a town of Norway. 46 m. SSE. Drontheim.

Rom, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of North Jutland, about 8 miles long and two wide. *Long.* 8. 31. E. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Rom, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 10 miles S. Lusignan.

Roma, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 20 miles long, and from 6 to 12 broad. *Long.* 127. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. S.

Romagnano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on the Sesia. 15 miles NNW. Novara.

Romagna, a late province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Ferrarese, on the east by the Adriatic, on the south by the dutchy of Urbino and Tuscany, and on the west by Bologna, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. This country, a part of the ancient Flaminia, fell, in the 5th century, under the dominion of the Ostrogoths; whose king, Theodoric, having taken the city of Ravenna, in the year 493, made it his usual place of residence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Belisarius and Narfes, generals of the emperors of the east, Ravenna became the residence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themselves masters of it, and dispossessed the last exarch. In the year 755, Pepin king of the Franks, having compelled Istulphus king of the Lombards to cede the whole exarchate, con-

ferred it on the fee of Rome. It now forms the départements of the Anione or Lamone, and the Rubicon, in the kingdom of Italy, being surrendered by the Pope in 1797.

Romagne, (La,) a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles W. Chollet, 6 NW. Mortagne.

Romagne sous les Côtes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles NW. Estain, 14 SE. Stenay.

Romagnò, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin. 6 miles NE. Feltri.

Romagnò, a town of the island of Sardinia. 12 miles NNE. Saffari.

Romahié, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates. 100 miles S. Bagdad, 210 NW. Bassora. *Long.* 44. 15. *E. Lat.* 31. 40. N.

Romainmotier, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, which gives name to a bailiwick. 11 miles SW. Yverdun.

Romainville, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 5 miles E. Paris.

Roman, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Siret, the see of a Greek bishop. 145 miles W. Bender, 45 WSW. Jassi.

Romanche, (La,) a river of France, which runs into the Drac, a little above Grenoble.

Romale, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 35 miles WSW. Skara.

Romanengo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 4 miles E. Crema.

Romania, a province of European Turkey, occupying what was anciently called *Thrace*, and owes its present name to Constantinople, which was called *New Rome*. By the Turks it is called *Rumelia*, or *Rumili*, and *Scella*. It is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, on the east by the Black Sea, on the south by the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and on the west by Macedonia. The country is for the most part level, though interspersed with some large and remarkable mountains, the most considerable of which is Mount Hæmus, dividing the country to the north from Bulgaria. The next in size is Rhodope, celebrated by the ancient poets for the catastrophe of Orpheus. Mount Pangæus separates this country, from Macedonia. Hæmus and Rhodope are two long ridges of mountains, extending from the frontiers of Macedonia to the Black Sea. The territories among the mountains are cold and barren; but those near the sea pleasant and fertile, producing all kinds of grain, with other necessaries, particularly rice, which grows here in great plenty, and is remarkably good. This country was anciently divided into several independent kingdoms. The Thracian Chersonesus was also governed by its own kings. The present inhabitants are

Greeks, descendants of the Thracians, with a mixture of Turks. The flourishing state of the sciences and fine arts among the Greeks was chiefly owing to the Thracians; but at present there is scarce a person of any eminence in literature in all Romania. The country is governed by three sangiaks; and, consequently is divided into as many sangiacates. Constantinople is the capital.

Romano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 11 miles SSE. Bergamo.

Romano, a village of France, in the department of the Doria, on an eminence, with a bridge across the Chiufella. This was thought a place of considerable importance when the French crossed the Alps under Bonaparte, in 1800, and was guarded by the Austrians with 5000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and several pieces of artillery. The French began to attack it the 26th of May; the centre forced the bridge, and the other divisions threw themselves into the river, under a shower of balls and grape shot. The first line of Austrians was thrown into confusion; the second line made a longer resistance, but was compelled at length to yield to the impetuosity of a close column, which precipitated itself into their ranks; the cavalry, after three desperate charges, were repulsed by the bayonets of the French infantry, and the Austrian general was killed. The loss of the French was considerable, but the advantage was complete. 5 miles S. Ivrea.

Romanov, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, on the Volga. 16 miles WNW. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 39. 40. *E. Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Romanova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 60 miles WSW. Ilmsk.

Romanovka, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cossacks, on the Don. 116 miles ENE. Azoph.

Romanovka, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 6½ miles NE. Orenburg.

Romanova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oronetz. 16 miles S. Lipetzsk.

Romanow, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 8 m. NE. Zyromiers.

Romanow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 33 miles W. Przemył.

Romanow, or *Romanow,* a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 18 miles N. Sluck.

Romans, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Drôme, on the Here. This town suffered greatly by the civil wars. 2 posts NE. Valence, 9½ WSW. Grenoble. *Long.* 5. 8. *E. Lat.* 45. 2. N.

Romantrino, a town of Italy, in the Novaresa. 4 miles ENE. Novara.

Rombach, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles N. Hasfurt.

Romblon, or *Romblino*, one of the smaller Philippine Islands; about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 121. 58. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Rome, a city of Italy, and at one time capital of the world; founded by Romulus, in the year 748 before Christ; situated on seven hills, on one side of the Tiber. The names of the hills were Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Janiculus, Caelius, Equilinus, and Quirinalis. At this time it is the residence of the pope, and the capital of his dominions, situated in the province called *Campagna*. It contains eighty-one parishes, 200,000 inhabitants, including strangers, 2827 priests, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 students, and 1470 paupers. The streets are large and handsome, but not kept in good repair. It is divided into fourteen quarters or wards, called *rigione*s, in which are found a great number of beautiful squares, superb palaces, and magnificent churches: the gates are for the most part triumphal arches. It is 10 miles in circumference, but this extent comprehends gardens and uninhabited places; and is defended by the castle of St. Angelo. 1. In the Rione di Monte is the celebrated church of St. Giovanni in Laterano, dedicated to St. John, in the 7th century, and raised on the ruins of a palace built by Constantine, in the year 324. Near this church is the baptistery of Constantine, celebrated for its ornaments, its antiquity, painting, columns, and statues. Before the church is an obelisk, constructed at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, and brought down the Nile to Alexandria, from whence, by the order of Constantius, it was conveyed to Rome; it is of red granite, and loaded with hieroglyphics; the height is 204 palms, and the weight upwards of 1,300,000 pounds. In this ward also are found the Scala Santa, a square sanctuary, where are twenty-eight marble steps, which they say were brought from the palace of Pilot, at Jerusalem; the palace of the Lateran, one of the most superb buildings in Rome, is at present appropriated to the employment of 250 poor girls in different kinds of work; the church of St. Stephen, called the Round, from its form, which was an ancient temple of Faunus, supported by sixty pillars of granite, or marble of Paros; the church of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem, built by Constantine, celebrated for its relics, its magnificent columns of granite, and beautiful paintings; the ruins of a temple, dedicated to Venus and Cupid; the monastery of St. Eusebius, built on the ruins of the baths and palace of Gordianus; the church of St. Laurence; the church of St. Mary Major, built in the year 352, in which are found the magnificent chapels of Sixtus V. and the Borghese family, nume-

rous mausolea, marble columns, statues, and relics; Trajan's pillar, one of the most beautiful monuments of ancient Rome, and, perhaps, in the world; its height is 217 palms, including the pedestal, the lower diameter is 16 palms, and the upper 14½, adorned with bas reliefs, in which are 2500 human figures; the remains of the baths of Titus, of temples dedicated to Concord, to Peace, to Jupiter Tonans, to Jupiter Stator; with many other churches, palaces, and monuments of antiquity. 2. In the Rione di Trevi is found the Church of the Twelve Apostles, first built in the reign of Constantine, and rebuilt by Clement XI. celebrated for its pictures and architecture; this ward likewise contains a church, dedicated to our Lady of Loreto, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and the most beautiful statues; the church of St. Mary in Trivio, built or repaired by Belisarius; the churches of St. Vincent, of Anastasius, St. Sylvester, St. Susanna, and many superb palaces. 3. The Rione di Colonna contains the churches of St. Andre, St. Silvester in Capite, St. Mary in Acquiro, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Laurence in Lucina, &c.; the Piazza di Colonna is large, of which the buildings are handsome; in this square is a fountain, and a marble column of Antoninus, constructed in the time of Commodus, and all of marble; the diameter of the pillar is 21 palms, and the height 177, on the summit is the statue of St. Paul, 19 palms in height; the bas relief represents the wars of Marcus Aurelius; in this ward is the great hall of justice; the house of the missionaries, whither all ecclesiastics of Rome retire for ten days before they receive holy orders; with several palaces and monuments of antiquity. 4. The Rione di Campo di Marzo contains the ancient Campus Martius; in this are found several beautiful churches and magnificent palaces; among other buildings is the Clementine College, founded for the natives of Illyricum, by Pope Clement VIII. and now appropriated to the Dalmatians; the obelisks of Augustus and Sesostris, which after being long neglected, were erected by Pope Benedict XIV. 5. The Rione di Ponte takes its name from the bridge of St. Angelo; in it are found a college for 100 students, Hungarians and Germans; the church of St. Apollinaris, constructed on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo; the church of St. Simon and Jude; of our Lady of Peace, built to fulfil a vow of Sixtus IV. for the peace of Italy, and repaired by Alexander II. with some others, and several palaces. 6. The Rione di Parione occupies a part of the Flaminian Circus; it contains the beautiful church of St. Nicolas; near which is the Piazza di Navonne, in the centre of which is a fountain, executed by Bernini, representing the Danube, the Ganges, the Nile,

and the Plata, sitting on a rock, which supports an obelisk, and pours out the waters by large streams; it incloses a cavern, from which a lion and a horse seem advancing to drink: the design is bold, and the sculpture excellent: the obelisk is of red granite, 73 palms in height, and full of Egyptian characters; the church of St. Agnes is an elegant building, in which is a magnificent mausoleum of Innocent X.; the church of St. James of Spain; the statue of Pasquin, now mutilated, so celebrated for bon mots and satirical placards affixed to it, from hence called *Pasquinader*; the beautiful church of St. Mary in Vallicella, in the neighbourhood of which the fathers of the oratory reside; with several other churches and palaces. 7. The Rione della Regola, near the Tiber, contains the Farnese Palace, in which is seen the celebrated colossal statue of Hercules, and many others; this palace was built by Michael Angelo, with the stone taken from Vespasian's amphitheatre; the gallery was painted by Hannibal Carracci; the Monte della Pietà, established in the year 1539, for the purpose of lending money on pledges without interest; the church of St. Paul a la Regola, St. Mary in Monticelli, &c. 8. The Rione di St. Eustachio contains the beautiful church of St. Charles aux Catinari, in which, among many others, is a beautiful picture representing the death of St. Anne; the church of St. Andre de la Valle, which contains some excellent paintings; the college de Sapienza is, perhaps, the most celebrated in the universe; this magnificent building was begun under Leo X. from the design of Michael Angelo; the architecture is of a noble simplicity; the church is remarkable for a triangular form, the decoration grand, with a perfect harmony between the plan, elevation, and cupola; the palace of Justiniani, adorned with a great number of bas reliefs, and antique statues; many of them found on the spot on which were the baths of Nero, and the palace is now erected: the Theatre d' Argentina, and many other palaces, antiquities, and churches. 9. The Rione della Pigna contains the Piazza della Rotondo, in which is a beautiful fountain of white marble, ornamented with an obelisk and dolphins, which spout out the water. This ward is named from the celebrated structure, called, by the ancients, Pantheon, now a church, dedicated to all the saints by Gregory IV. and named Rotondo; it is 200 palms in height, and 218 in diameter; behind it are the remains of the baths of Aprippa. The Roman College is a vast and superb edifice, built in the time of Gregory XIV. for the study of the languages and sciences; here is kept the museum of Father Kircher, and the library is well furnished; the church of St. Maria della Sopra Minerva, so called

from a temple of Minerva, which anciently stood there; in the church of St. Ignatius are some beautiful paintings, and the tomb of Gregory XIV.; the church dedicated to Jesus is a superb building, and the inside majestic; the paintings are admirable; the mausoleum of Cardinal Bellarmine, near the grand altar, is adorned with the statues of Wisdom and Religion; among the chapels, the most beautiful are those of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius, the last especially is astonishingly magnificent; the church of St. Stephen du Cacco, built on the ruins of a temple of Serapis. 10. The Rione di Campitelli, or Du Capitoie; this ward contains the Capitolinus Mountain, the Palatinus, and part of Mount Caelius; the church of St. Mary in Campitelli, rebuilt in the year 1656, by the people of Rome; the ancient capital is destroyed, and the Campidoglio is erected on the place where it stood, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps; the architect was Michael Angelo. Here are found many beautiful statues and pictures, by the most celebrated masters; the Tarpeian rock is now called Monte Caprino; the remains of the temple of Jupiter Tonans; and the church of St. Peter in Carcere; part of the prison constructed by Ancus Martius; the ruins of a temple of Concord; the church of our Lady of Consolation; the church of St. Sebastian, built in the ancient Hippodrome. In this ward is found likewise the Coliseum, a superb building, constructed at the command of Vespasian, by the Jews brought from Jerusalem, and destined for the combats of gladiators and public spectacles; it is 2338 palms in circumference; the outside was composed of four orders of architecture, and all round was a double portico, ornamented with statues, part of which yet remain; the inside is pulled down, and in the centre is a church, with thirteen oratories round the arena; near it is the arch of Constantine, erected by the senate and people of Rome; St. Mary de la Navicella, an ancient church, rebuilt after the designs of Raphael, &c. 11. The Rione di St. Angelo; the church of St. Angelo, which gives name to the ward, was built in the eighth century; near it is the theatre of Marcellus, built by Augustus, and capable of holding 30,000 spectators; the palace of Savelli, and the palace of Mattei, celebrated for the pictures and statues which they contain; and many others. 12. The Rione di Ripa, on the side of the river; this ward includes the Aventine Mountain, and the island of St. Bartholomew, inhabited at the time of the expulsion of the Tarquins, and then called Tiberina and Lycania; the church of St. Bartholomew was founded on the ruins of an ancient temple of Esculapius. This island is joined to the rest of the city by two bridges, one of

which was anciently called Cestius, the other Fabricius; the church of St. Nicholas in Carcere, built near the common prison; St. George in Valebro; the arches of Septimius Severus, and Janus; St. Mary in Coimedin, built by the earliest Christians, on the ruins of a temple of Modesty; St. Paul without the walls, is a patriarchal church, and, next to St. Peter, one of the largest in Rome, built by Constantine; the immense ruins of the baths of Caracalla, in which it is said 3000 persons might bathe at one time; the grand circus; the tomb of Cestius; the catacombs or vaults dug in the stone or solid earth, and used for depositing of the dead in this ward. 13. The Rione di Transtevere is on the other side of the Tiber, and includes the Mountain Janiculus; in the church of St. Peter in Montorio is the celebrated picture of the Transfiguration by Raphael, by some thought to be the most perfect painting that exists; the hospital of St. Michael, which serves as a house of industry, a prison, and a house of correction; in this part were Cæsar's Gardens; the baths of Severus; the Naumachium of Augustus; the temple of Fortune; and here are several seats or villas, as the Villa Corsini, the Villa Panfili, one of the largest and most magnificent in Rome, and the whole being six miles in circumference; the Farnesine is a pleasure-house of the king of Naples, the palace is beautiful, and the gardens along the river extensive; the church of St. Mary in Transtevere was founded in the year 224; there are several others. The Rione di Borgo, or Rione del Vatican; this, too, is beyond the Tiber, and is joined to the rest of the city by means of the bridge of St. Angelo, anciently Pons Cælius; in it is the castle of St. Angelo, anciently called Moles Adriani, from its founder; it is circular, and exceedingly strong: here the papal crown is kept, and prisoners of state are confined; it communicates with the Vatican by a long covered gallery; the Vatican is a vast irregular palace, built at several times, and is said to contain upwards of 4400 apartments, many of them painted by the most eminent masters; the library is composed of the ancient collections of the popes, and several princes, and contains, it is said, upwards of 40,000 manuscripts. The church of St. Peter is the chef d'œuvre of Italy, the largest and most beautiful church in the world. It was projected by Nicholas V.; Julius II. laid the first stone in the year 1506; but the whole building was not finished till the next century; it is said to cover 20 acres, and to have cost upwards of one million sterling. The original artist was Bramante, but the greater part was from the plan of Michael Angelo, who raised the cupola; Maderni finished it in the year 1621. In 1797, Rome was taken by the French,

and a spirit of revolution prevailed for some time, so as to frame a new government under Consuls, &c. The Pope fled; some of the Cardinals were imprisoned, and some of them joined in the new order of things. In September, 1799, the city was taken by the troops of the King of Naples. The French garrison were permitted to retire to France, and with them such of the Italians as had favoured their cause. *Long.* 12. 22. E. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Romé, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 85 miles E. Villa Boa.

Rome, a town of New-York, on the west entrance of Hudson's River, in the county of Oneida. *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Romelia, or *Rumelia*, see *Romania*.

Romello, a cluster of small islands on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. E. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: 15 miles NNE. Macon, 7 SE. Tournus.

Romeno, a town of the county of Tyrol. 13 miles SW. Bolzano.

Romersberg, a mountain of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt, 5 miles W. Aichstatt.

Romersgebag, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 14 miles S. Fulda.

Romerstadt, or *Rymarow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. 20 miles NNE. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Romescamp, a town of France, in the department of the Oise 6 miles NW. Grand Villiers.

Rometta, a town of Sicily, in the Valley of Demona. 5 miles NW. Messina.

Romford, see *Rumford*.

Romkild, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 8 miles SE. Meiningen, 22 NE. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 10. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Romi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 45 miles S. Kerkiseh.

Romieu, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 5 miles E. Condom, 6 miles NW. Lectoure.

Romilly, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles ENE. Nogent sur Seine.

Romishorn, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 9 miles ESE. Constance.

Romkala, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch, on the right bank of the Euphrates, where the river Simeren runs into it. The castle, though much ruined, is worthy of notice; it was probably the work of the Greek emperors; and is situated at the north end of a chain of mountains over the river. The mountain here is narrow, and the path on which the

castle stands is separated from the mountains, to the south, by a very extraordinary deep fosse cut in the rock; it is said, there was a design to have sunk it so low, that part of the river Simeren should have run that way, and made the place an island. The ascent is on the west side, where there are four terraces cut in the rock, one over another, with a gateway to each of them, some of which are double: many of them are entirely cut out of the rock, and others only in part. The terraces are made with a gentle ascent, and steps from one terrace to another; there is also a great ascent within the castle walls. There are two churches in the castle. 50 miles N. Aleppo, 75 SE. Marasch. *Long.* 37. 45. E. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Romkera, a town of Hindoostan, in Vi-liapour. 28 miles NE. Poonah

Romkint, a town of Asia, in the country of Karafm. 230 miles NW. Samarcand.

Romwen, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 8 miles SE. Lautenburg.

Rommendal, a town of Norway. 24 miles N. Berga.

Rommersvael, once a town in the island of South Beveland, 9 miles E. from Goes, but now entirely destroyed by several inundations of the sea.

Romma, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov. 88 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 33. 24. E. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Romney, see *Rumney*.

Romont, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, and capital of an extensive bailiwick, which was formerly a county. 9 miles NW. Friburg.

Romopock, a town of the United States of America, in Jersey. 20 miles NNE. Morristown.

Romorantin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loir and Cher, containing about 7000 souls, with manufactures of cloth and fine ferges. In 1356, a party of French who had attempted to cut off the advanced guard of the Black Prince, shutting themselves up in the castle of this place, were obliged to surrender at discretion. 7 miles SSE. Blois, 11 S. Orleans. *Long.* 1. 49. E. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Romorswalde, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 5 miles NNW. Heilsberg.

Rompney, see *Remney*.

Romponesco, a town of Italy, on the Po. 20 miles S. Mantua.

Romra, a town on the west coast of the island of Lombeck. *Long.* 115. 54. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. S.

Romrod, or *Rumroth*, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the principality of Hesse. 16 miles E. Marburg, 22 NW. Fulda.

Romsdal, a town of Norway, and capital of a district, or provostship, in the diocese of Dronthheim. 100 miles SSW. Dronthheim. *Long.* 7. 54. E. *Lat.* 62. 28. N.

Romsdal Bay, a bay or arm of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway; twenty miles long, with several branches. *Long.* 7. 45. E. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Romsøe, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coast of Funen. *Long.* 10. 48. E. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Romulus, a township of New-York, between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes; incorporated in 1794; with 1025 inhabitants.

Romunda, a mountain of Carinthia. 6 miles S. Mautten.

Ron, a small rocky island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Ron, (*Lyder*), a cluster of small islands in the Categat. 12 miles south from the island of Lelue.

Rona, a small island among the Western Islands of Scotland, about four miles long, and one wide. 6 miles E. Skye. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 58. 32. N.

Rona, a small island among the Western Islands of Scotland. 1 m. N. North Uist. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Rona, a small island in the North Sea, 40 miles WNW. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 58. 52. N.

Ronaldsay, (*North*), the most northerly of the Orkney Islands, about three miles long, and one wide. It is low and flat; and the soil a sandy black earth and clay, principally manured with sea weed. The number of inhabitants is about 384. A light house has been lately erected on the north east point of the island. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

Ronaldsay, (*South*), one of the Orkney Islands, and most southerly of the group, separated from the county of Caithness, in Scotland, by the Pentland Frith: about six miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Ronca de Scaglia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 20 m. S. Modena.

Roncador, an island in the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 45. N.

Roncador, or *Rum Key*, one of the smaller Bahama Islands. *Long.* 75. 3. W. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

Roncaglia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza. 8 miles E. Piacenza.

Roncaglia, a town of the county of Tyrol. 14 miles NE. Trent.

Roncaruolo, a town in the duchy of Piacenza. 4 miles ENE. Piacenza.

Roncau, a town of the island of Dominica.

Roncevallos, a town of Spain, in Navarre, in a valley to which it gives name, between Pamplona and St. Jean Pie de Porte. This valley is celebrated in romance for the defeat of the Emperor Charlemagne, and the

death of Roland. The account of this expedition, divested of fable, appears to be, that the Emperor went to restore Ibnaballa, expelled by Marfilius; and that on his return the rear of his army was attacked by the Vascones, in the narrow passes of the mountains, and all that were separated from the main body were killed: and among the rest, Eghart, Anselm, and Roland. 14 miles NNE. Pamplona, 15 SSW. St. Jean Pie de Porte.

Ronchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 5 miles E. Eure, 9 NNW. Héricourt.

Ronchaux, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 3 miles S. Quingey, 10 WSW. Ornans.

Ronciglione, a town of the Papedom, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, in the Patrimonio. 10 miles S. Viterbo, 25 N. Romé. Long. 12. 8. E. Lat. 42. N. See *Castro*.

Roncina, a town of Austria, in the county of Goritz. 5 miles N. Goritz.

Ronco, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 15 miles N. Genoa.

Roncofreddo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. 9 miles W. Rimini.

Roncoferrato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 m. E. Mantua.

Ronda, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. The country about Ronda is remarkably fertile, and supplies Cadiz with all kinds of fruit and vegetables; the soil is of a reddish colour, with pebbles, and resists the heat of the fire: for which reason it is much used in furnaces for fusing iron. Amongst other curiosities with which the country of Ronda abounds, that little animal called the gennet is one of the most extraordinary, and not to be found in any other part of Europe, except Turkey. It is smaller than the civet, has a long body, short legs, a sharp snout, and a slender head: under its tail there is a long bag, which emits a perfume. Its fur is soft and glossy, of an ash colour marked with black spots, which unite upon the back, and form stripes, which run longitudinally from the neck backward, with a long tail, diversified with ringlets of black and white: the fur was formerly in esteem, but of late has been counterfeited, by tinging grey rabbit-skins with black spots, and is now out of fashion. In the district of Ronda are found wild bulls, wolves, and other obnoxious animals; its rocks serve as a retreat for eagles, the owls, and kites. 35 miles W. Malaga, 47 SE. Seville. Long. 5. 15. W. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Ronde Hays, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles N. Coutances.

Ronde, or *Rbonde*, a small island in the West-Indies, near the north coast of the island of Grenada.

Rondeneke, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. 28 miles SW. Narva.

Rondero Bay, a bay on the NE. coast of Antigua. Long. 61. 26. W. Lat. 17. 15. N.

Rondout Kill, a town of New-York. 17 miles SSW. Kingston.

Rone, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. Long. 4. 55. W. Lat. 58. 26. N.

Ronea, see *Ranea*.

Roneby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. 10 m. W. Carlscrona.

Rones, a cape on the west coast of the island of Jersey. 6 m. NNW. St. Helier.

Ronne, a river of France, which rises about a league to the north of Leuze, and runs into the Scheldt, between Tournay and Oudenarde.

Ronne, or *Ronde*, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, where the governor resides. The harbour is well fortified, but not deep.

Ronneburg, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. 12 miles SW. Altenburg, 60 W. Dresden. Long. 12. 5. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Ronnen, a small island of Denmark, near the north-west coast of the island of Laland.

Long. 11. 15. E. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Ronneby, see *Rotneby*.

Ronnskar, a small island on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Long. 22. 2. E. Lat. 63. 29. N.

Ronnskar, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Long. 21. 21. E. Lat. 65. 3. N.

Rono, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Long. 18. 24. E. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Ronobo, a river of the island of Celebes, which runs into Sewa Bay, Long. 120. 46. E. Lat. 1. 33. N.

Ronoumena, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the sea at Port St. James.

Ronsberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 8 miles W. Teinitz.

Ronsdorf, or *Rheinsdorf*, a town of the duchy of Berg. 12 m. SSE. Duffeldorf.

Ronse, see *Renay*.

Ronsel, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 7 miles SW. Lundschede.

Ronsenac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 18 miles E. Angouleme.

Ronscar, a cluster of small islands on the east coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. Long. 20. 35. E. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Rooaboga, see *Riou's Island*.

Rozah, see *Rerwah*.

Roodaun, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles NW. Allahabad.

Rooe, (*Little*), a small island among the

Sherlands. *Long.* 1. 35. *W.* *Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Roogen, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 36 miles ENE. Piltyn.

Roopour, a town of Bengal. 6 miles N. Kishenagur.

Roony, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SE. Ghidore. *Long.* 86. 46. E. *Lat.* 24. 28. N.

Roopapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 31 miles ENE. Manickpour.

Roopat, a town on the east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 12. E. *Lat.* 1. 3. N.

Roopgaunge, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NNW. Dinagepour.

Roopgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 5 miles S. Surat.

Roopnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Agimere. 30 miles E. Agimere, 40 WSW. Jyegur. *Long.* 75. 52. E. *Lat.* 26. 39. N.

Roopour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circur of Sirhind. 53 miles N. Sirhind.

Roosand, a town of Norway. 43 miles NNE. Romsdal.

Rooseburg, a small island in the Meuse. 3 miles NE. from the Brill.

Roots, a town of Virginia, on the Mattapony. 4 miles NE. West Point.

Ropi, a town of South-America, in the jurisdiction of Guamanga.

Ropica, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Olla, near Teschen.

Röpitiz, see *Repitiz*.

Roppen, a town of the Tyrolese. 4 miles SW. Stams.

Roque, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 m. SW. Brignoles.

Roquebroue, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 18 miles S. Mauriac, 12 W. Aurillac.

Roque Limbaut, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles NE. Agen.

Roque d'Olmes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 7 miles S. Milrepoix, 13 NE. Tarascon.

Roquebrune, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles W. Frejus.

Roquecor, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles SSW. Tournon, 15 ENE. Agen.

Roquecourbe, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 4 miles NNE. Castres, 18 W. La Caune.

Roquefeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 15 m. SW. Alet.

Roquefort, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 miles S. Quillan, 11 E. Belcaire.

Roquefort de Marsan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, on the Douze. 12 miles NE. Mont de Marsan, 31 W. Condom.

Roquehaure, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Gers. 3 miles from Auch.

Roquemadour, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles SE. Sarlat.

Roquemaure, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, on the west side of the Rhône. 6 miles N. Avignon, 13 SSE. Pont St. Esprit.

Roquepic, an island in the Indian Sea, covered with cocoa and other trees, flowers, and odoriferous plants. *Long.* 65. 14. E. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Roqueseil, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 7 m. SW. Quillan.

Roquetas, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 10 miles SW. Almeria, 52 SE. Grenada.

Roquevaire, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles SSE. Aix, 12 ENE. Marseilles.

Roquite, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 70 m. SE. Cape Bojador.

Ror, a town of Bavaria. 4 miles SW. Abensperg.

Roraas, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim; near which a large and rich copper-mine was discovered in the year 1644. 58 miles SSE. Drontheim.

Rorbach, a town of Austria. 18 miles W. Freydtatt, 5 S. Aigen.

Rorbach, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 6 miles W. Bitche.

Rorbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles SSE. Gemunden.

Rorbron, a village and post-stage of Germany. 11 miles ESE. Aschaffenburg.

Rorentzberg, a mountain of Germany, in the Brisgau. 2 miles S. Triberg.

Rorhau, a town of Austria. 8 m. WSW. Hainburg.

Roriche, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 3 m. NW. Königsberg.

Rornbach, a town of the bishoprick of Passau. 2 miles N. Passau.

Rorschach, a town of the Helvetic Republic, belonging to the abbey of St. Gall. 6 miles NE. St. Gall.

Rorsheim, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Halberstadt. 6 miles NE. Osterwick.

Ros sur Couesnon, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles ENE. Dol.

Rosa, a small island near the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Rosa, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles S. Saltzungen.

Rosa, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 8 miles S. San Lucar.

Rosa, see *St. Rosa*.

Rosaie, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 15 miles W. Kazeron.

Rosalgate, see *Cape Rasalgat*.

Rosamarina, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 16 m. NE. Mistrretta, 18 E. Patti.

Rosamarina, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 10 miles NE. Mistrretta.

Rosana, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Landeck, in the county of Tyrol.

Rosan, a town of the dutchy of Warsaw, on the Narew. 110 miles E. Thorn.

Rosanna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 36 miles W. Novogrodek.

Rosario, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Carthagenia. *Long.* 75. 56. W. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

Rosario, a town of New Navarre. 30 miles SW. Casa Grande.

Rosario, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 78 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Rosario, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 220 miles N. Villa Rica.

Rosario, (*El*) a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 140 miles SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Rosario, or *Neustra Senhora del Rosario*, a canal of a strait in the Gulf of Georgia, which separates the Island of Favida from the west coast of the continent of North America; about 30 miles in length. At the south-east extremity the canal is six miles broad: but as it tends to north-west the breadth gradually lessens to two miles, in its narrowest part.

Rosario, a town of North-America, in the country of California. 30 miles SW. Loreto.

Rosario, a town of the island of Cuba. 45 miles S. Havannah.

Rosaruolo, a town of Istria. 8 miles E. Capo d'Istria.

Rosas, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the north side of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, with a good harbour, defended by a fort. This place was anciently called *Rhoda* and *Rhodope*. 22 miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 42. 17. N.

Rosate, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 9 m. SW. Milan.

Rosazzo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles S. Friuli.

Rosbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn. 8 miles E. Hachenburg.

Rosbach, see *Rosshach*.

Rosbegh Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 52. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Rosbach, see *Rosshach*.

Roschild, see *Roeschild*.

Roschintze, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 12 miles S. Lick.

Roschitz, a town of Austria. 2 miles SW. Schrattental.

Roschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 8 miles W. Brunn.

Roscoff, or *Roscou*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the coast. The Chevalier St. George landed at this place after his unsuccessful attempt in 1745. 4 miles N. St. Pol de Leon.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the east by Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath, on the south by King's County, and on the west by Galway and Mayo; forty-seven miles long from north to south, and from nine to twenty-nine broad from east to west. It contains fifty parishes, about 17,140 houses, and 86,000 inhabitants. It is, in general, a flat open country, and the soil fertile, with some extensive bogs, and but few hills: coal and iron-ore are found in a small district, in the north part of the county, on the borders of Sligo. The county sends two members to the Imperial Parliament.

Roscommon, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament. 36 miles NE. Galway, 68 WNW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Roscotty, a town of Thibet. 18 miles W. Sirinagur.

Rose, a town of Virginia. 30 miles SW. Charlottesville.

Rose, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles NNE. Cosenza.

Rose Island, (*Great and Little*), two small islands among the Bahamas. 12 miles N. Providence.

Rose Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America. *Long.* 146. 50. W. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

Roseau, or *Charlotte Town*, a town on the west coast of Dominica, and capital of the island, situated on a point of land which forms two bays. It contains above 500 houses. *Long.* 61. 27. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Rosebeck, a village of France, in the department of the Scheldt. In 1382, the Flemings were defeated here by the French. 4 miles E. Oudenarde.

Roseck, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 8 miles E. Gottschee.

Roseheart, a fishing-town and seaport of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a tolerable harbour; to improve which a late Lord Gardentone bequeathed by will a considerable sum of money. 4 miles W. Frazerburgh. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Roselle, a town of Etruria. 2 m. N. Grosseto.

Rosemarkie, see *Fortrose*.

Rosenberg, a town of Pomerania, 10 miles S. Dantzic.

Rosenau, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, 16 miles E. Marienwerder.

Rosenau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 8 miles E. Meseritsch.

Rosenau, a town of Hungary, near which are mines of gold, copper, quicksilver, and cinnabar, 24 miles W. Caschau.

Rosenberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 17 miles E. Marienwerder, 82 SSW. Königberg. *Long.* 19. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Rosenberg, a town of Hungary, on the Waag; the chief trade is in salt, 18 miles N. Libeten, 112 ENE. Vienna.

Rosenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 37 miles S. Bechin, 26 SSE. Prachatz. *Long.* 14. 18. E. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Rosenberg, or *Olesno*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 26 miles NE. Oppeln, 35 E. Brieg. *Long.* 18. 28. E. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

Rosenburg, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 miles S. Magdeburg.

Rosenburg, a small Dutch island at the Mouth of the Meuse, 3 miles E. Briel.

Rosendal, a town of Brabant, 15 miles W. Breda.

Rosendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 6 miles W. Kamnitz.

Roseneath, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 9 miles WNW. Dumbarton.

Rosness, a cape on the south coast of the island of Pomona. *Long.* 2. 42. W. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Rosenfeld, a town of Wurtemberg, 8 miles SE. Sulz, 38 SSW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Rosengatz, a town of Germany, opposite Worms.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Inn and the Manguald, 13 m. S. Wasserburg, 38 W. Salzburg.

Rosenhof, a town of the duchy of Holstein, 5 miles N. Cismar.

Rosenow, a town of Pomerania, 8 miles SSE. Cöpslin.

Rosenthal, a town of the principality of Hesse, 8 m. NNW. Marburg, 31 SW. Cassel.

Rosenthal, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 3 m. SW. Peina.

Rosenthal, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 8 miles NE. Bretchen.

Rosenthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 3 miles N. Rosenberg.

Roser, Islands of Two, two small islands in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 17. S.

Roser, see *Rosas*.

Rosette, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

Rosetta, a town of Egypt, situated on an

island, formed by the west branch of the Nile, anciently called the *Bolbitine Branch*. It was founded in the 8th century; the increasing sand-banks of the Nile no longer permitting vessels to sail as far as Faoua, this new city was built at, though now two leagues distant from, the mouth of the river. Abulfeda informs us, it was an inconsiderable place in the 13th century, nor had it greatly increased 200 years afterwards; but when the Ottomans added Egypt to their conquests, they neglected to repair the canals; and that of Faoua ceasing to be navigable, Rosetta became the store-house of the merchandize of Alexandria and Cairo. Trade soon made it flourish, and it is now one of the pleasantest towns in Egypt. It spreads along the western bank of the Nile, and is nearly a league in length, and one-fourth as wide. No remarkable square is seen here; no street perfectly straight; but the houses, built with terraces, standing asunder, and kept in good repair, have a pleasing air of neatness and elegance. The only remarkable public edifices are the mosques. North of the city are gardens, where citron, orange, date, and sycamore trees are promiscuously planted; the mingling of the trees, and the harbours they form, impenetrable to the sun's rays, together with the flowers scattered among them, render these groves most enchanting. The principal wealth of Rosetta flows from commerce. The transportation of foreign merchandize to Cairo, and of the productions of Egypt to the port of Alexandria, gives employment to a great number of mariners. The rice sown round Rosetta is known by the name *sultani*, and as it is appropriated to the use and consumption of Constantinople, there are very rigorous laws which prohibit its exportation. Sir R. Wilton says, Rosetta is built of a dingy red brick; a great part of the town is in ruins, many of the houses having been pulled down by the French for fuel. The streets are not more than two yards wide, and full of wretches, which the pride of civilized men revolts at to acknowledge human. The quantity of blind is prodigious, nearly every fifth inhabitant is lost, or has some humour in his eye. The crickets, the dropsy, the leprosy, the elephantiasis, all kinds of extraordinary confections and lusi naturæ constantly offend the sight. Filth, mosquitoes of the most dreadful sort, vermin of every kind, women so ugly, that fortunately for Europeans, their faces are concealed by a black cloth veil, in which two eye holes are cut; stench intolerable, houses almost uninhabitable; form the charms of Rosetta, and Savary's Garden of Eden. The quay is alone a handsome object, and this certainly might be made noble. The baths are re-

presented as horribly disgusting. Dr. Wittmann, says, notwithstanding it contains but few striking public edifices, Rosetta must be considered as a handsome place, by those who have been accustomed to mud walls and sandy deserts: the mosques and their minarets are, as well as their houses, built with bricks, plastered over and white washed. The population he estimated at 8 or 10,000, but from the number of empty houses, it appeared capable of containing at least treble the number. In 1807, the British were defeated here with considerable loss by the Turks. 90 miles NW. Cairo. *Long.* 30. 40. E. *Lat.* 31. 24. N.

Roseway, a small island near the south-east coast of Nova Scotia.

Rosbaan, a country of Asia, situated between Meckley and Aracan, between the 92d and 95th degrees of E. *Long.* and 21st and 23d degrees of N. *Lat.* about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

Rosheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 15 miles SW. Straßburg, 10 NW. Bensfelden.

Rosienne, a town of the duchy of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held. 76 . . S. Mitaw, 100 NE. Königsberg. *Long.* 41. 57. E. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Rosière, (*La*), a small island near the south-west coast of the island of Jersey. 1 mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

Rosières aux Salines, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, on the Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works. 6 miles W. Luneville, 5 SE. Nancy.

Rosiers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Loire. 7 miles NW. Saumur, 15 SE. Angers.

Rosignana, a town of Etruria. 13 miles SE. Pisa.

Rosilly Bay, a bay on the south coast of Wales. *Long.* 4. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Rosingyn Island, one of the smaller Banda Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, see *Rosyngan*.

Rosito, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 16 miles NE. Cassano.

Roskopf, a mountain of Austrian Swabia. 1 mile SE. Schonau.

Roslavl, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. *Long.* 32. 50. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Roslaw, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, opposite Dessau.

Rosldorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Ehrnsprunn.

Rosmarikhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain. 8 m. W. Alcantara in Spain, 51 E. Abrantes. *Long.* 6. 50. W. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

Rosmital, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 11 miles N. Blatna.

Rosnay, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Indre. 8 miles NE. Le Blanc, 14 NW. Argenton.

Rosny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 m. W. Mantes.

Rosny, a town of France. 5 m. E. Paris.

Rosoy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 15 miles NNE. Melun, 27 SE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Rosozze, a town of Austrian Lithuania. 30 miles SW. Brzelsk.

Rosporden, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre. 2¼ posts ESE. Quimper, 12¼ SE. Brest.

Ross, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, situated on the Wye, with a weekly market on Thursday. This town has long been famous for its iron works: opposite to the town, on the other side of the river, is Wilton Castle, which belonged to the Greys, in the reign of Edward I. In 1807, the number of inhabitants was 2347, including 481 employed in trade and manufactures. 15 m. SSE. Hereford, 115 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Ross, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, the see of a bishop, united to the see of Cork, in the year 1586. The harbour of Ross was formerly very famous; so that Ross-Carbery became both a bishop's see, and a celebrated university. But the port being gradually filled up with sand, the place sunk from its former grandeur; and though it still retains the title of a bishopric, it is in reality no more than a decayed or decaying monument of its deserted harbour. The town is 25 miles SW. Cork. The harbour a little to the south in *Long.* 8. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Ross, a county of the state of Ohio, divided into 11 townships, with 8540 inhabitants.

Ross, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle. 6 miles NNE. Cambeltown.

Ross Island, a peninsula of Ireland, on the south-west part of Killala Bay.

Ross, (*New*), a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quays. This of course brings a considerable trade to the town, and a great deal of butter and beef is exported from hence. Here are the ruins of some religious houses, and the old walls were standing till the year 1798, when they were destroyed. A battle fought here is supposed the most bloody fought during the insurrection: the loss of the royal army, who were victorious, amounted to 230 killed and wounded, of whom 90 fell on the field. The conquered lost nearly 2000. New Ross sends one member to the imperial parliament. 17 miles W. Wexford, 11 NE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Ross, (*Old*), a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, the church of this place was burned during the insurrection. 3 miles E. New Ross.

Ross's Island, a small island in the Mercui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 44. N.

Ross of Balmagar, a cape of Scotland, on the fourth coast of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of the Dee. 4 miles S. Kircudbright.

Rossa, a small island near the west coast of the island of Corsica. 10 m. NE. Calvi.

Rossa, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Rossal Point, a cape of England, on the coast of Lancashire. 2 miles W. from the mouth of the river Wyre.

Rossano, a city of Naples, in Calabria Citra, the see of an archbishop. So late as the 16th century, the inhabitants of this town spoke the Greek language, and followed the rites of the Greek church. It was formerly the most celebrated rendezvous of Basilian Monks in Italy. 27 miles NNE. Cosenza, 105 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 16. 44. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Rossarno, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the Metrano. 5 miles SE. Nicotera.

Rosbach, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. Near this place, in the year 1557, Frederick II. king of Prussia, obtained a glorious victory over the combined armies of France and Austria. The united army commanded by the Prince of Saxe Hilburghausen and the Prince of Soubise was 50,000 men complete; but the troops of the circles were new raised, and many of them not well affected to the service, nor to their French allies. The Prussians did not amount to 25,000; but then they were Prussians, and led on by the King of Prussia. In the beginning of the action the French cavalry came on with great spirit, but they were repulsed; some regiments having gained an eminence, defended themselves bravely, but were totally routed. The infantry at last, both French and Imperial, made but a faint resistance; the King of Prussia in person, exposed to the hottest fire, led on his troops; the enemy gave way in every part; they were seized with a panic; and fled in the utmost disorder: they left 3000 men dead on the field of battle; 63 cannon, many colours, 8 French generals, 250 officers, and 6000 private men, were taken. Night alone saved from total destruction the scattered remains of an army that in the morning was so numerous and so formidable. 5 m. NW. Weiffenfels, 6 SW. Merseburg.

Rosbach, (*Ober*), a town of Upper Hesse. 2 miles SW. Friedberg, 10 N. Francfort on the Maine.

Rosbach, (*Nider*), a town of Upper Hesse, near Ober Rosbach.

Rostberg, a town of Austria. 5 m. NW. Frevitadt.

Roschocha, a river of Russia, which runs into the Indigirka, *Long.* 140. 14. E. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

Rossdeughan, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, in Kenmare River. 10 miles NE. Lamb's Head.

Rossdorf, a town of Bavaria. 12 m. NE. Bamberg.

Rossdorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 10 miles NW. Meiningen.

Rossel, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 50 miles SSE. Königsberg. *Long.* 21. 11. E. *Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Rosselare, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 3 miles N. Grammont.

Rossenau, a town of Austria. 2 miles NW. Zwettl.

Rossenbourg, a town of the marggravate of Anspach. 8 miles N. Anspach.

Rossendorf, a town of the marggravate of Anspach. 2 miles NW. Cudolzburg.

Rossignol, a lake of Nova Scotia, near Annapolis.

Rossiglione, (*Alto*), a town of the Ligurian Republic. 17 miles NW. Genoa.

Rossiglione, (*Basso*), a town of the Ligurian Republic. 15 miles NW. Genoa.

Rossina, a town of the duchy of Parma. 14 miles SSE. Parma.

Rossita, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Jantra, near Nicop, in Bulgaria.

Rossitten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, on the Kurisch Nerung. 28 miles N. Königsberg.

Rossitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 8 miles NNW. Chrudim.

Rosslu, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 6 miles NE. Weimar.

Rosslieben, or *Rossl*, a town of Saxony, in Thuringia. 3 miles NNE. Wiehe.

Rosslyn, a village of Scotland: near it are the remains of an ancient castle. In 1302, the English were defeated here by the Scots, three times in one day.

Rossacken, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 25 m. SW. Ortelsburg.

Rossmore Island, a small island of Ireland, in Kenmare River. 9 miles SW. Kenmare. *Long.* 9. 44. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Rosshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-east by the county of Sutherland, on the east by the Firths of Dornoch and Murray, on the south by Inverness-shire, and on the west and north-west by the North Sea. The form is nearly triangular, but much indented on its coasts, and is computed at above 60 miles each side. On the north-west part of the county it is desolate and dreary, nothing is here seen, as far as the eye can reach, but vast piles of rocky mountains, with summits broken, ferrated,

and aspiring into every form; some of which are always covered with snow. But, amidst these, the most striking object is an entire mountain of whitish marble, so extensive, smooth, and glossy, and even, as to appear like an enormous sheet of ice. On the east side it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in pastures, and woods of fir, of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horses, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and sea-fowl, and is well supplied with fish from the rivers and coasts; several extensive lochs and bays are found on the coasts, which abound with herrings. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwal, and Fortrose. The island of Lewis is included in this county. In 1801, the population was 52,291; of whom 4589 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 2309 in agriculture.

Rostad, a town of Norway. 70 miles N Drontheim.

Rostak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, the seat of a sovereign prince, at some distance from the sea. 70 m. W. Mascat.

Rostak, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 90 miles S. Mar.

Rostal, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 7 m. NNW. Schwabach.

Rostan, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus. 45 miles NNE. Damascus.

Rostayn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau. 4 miles N. Aycha.

Rostock, a seaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, in a lake which communicates with the Baltic. It contains three churches, and an university, which was jointly founded by the dukes and the town in 1419, and privileged by Pope Martin V. whose bull was afterwards confirmed by the emperor Ferdinand I. In 1437, the town falling under the ban both of the emperor and pope, the professors removed to Griefswalde, from which place they returned again in the year 1443. In 1487, a misunderstanding having arisen between the dukes and the town, the university was removed to Lubeck; but restored again in 1492. This place has suffered thrice by the pestilence, and at the beginning of the reformation, was almost entirely forsaken by its professors and students, till in 1530, Arnold Buren vigorously set about the restoration of it, and in 1560, the emperor Ferdinand endowed it with a new charter. Pursuant to a convention, made in 1563, between the dukes and the town, the former nominate and pay 15 professors, and the town nine. The senate of the academy consists of nine ducal professors, and nine appointed by the magistracy. In the same convention it was agreed that the dukes should annually contribute the sum of 3000 florins, and the town 500, towards the

salaries of the professors. The magistracy consists of three burgher-masters, one syndic, 12 aldermen, one secretary, and a prothonotary. It is endowed with the right of coining copper, silver, and gold, and in consequence thereof has a mint. Both the civil and criminal jurisdiction are vested in the magistracy though with right of appeal to the two supreme courts of justice, except in those cases where no appeal is allowed. The town enjoys other considerable privileges; yet it is hereditarily subject to the dukes, to whom, as an acknowledgment of its subjection, it annually pays the sum of 55 rix-dollars, as an urbor, or original tribute, as likewise the sum of 600 florins, in consideration of the grant of an excise. Rostock carries on a large trade. About the year 1030, it was erected into a town, and in 1160, enlarged and fortified out of the remains of the town of Kifzin, which once stood in its neighbourhood. In the year 1218, Lubeck rights were conferred on it, and in the same century also it was admitted into the Anseatic confederacy. 25 miles NE. Weismar. *Long.* 12. 12. E. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Rostov, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, situated near a lake to which it gives name. It is the see of a bishop. 36 miles S. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 39. 54. E. *Lat.* 57. N.

Rostrenen, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts. 20 miles S. Guingamp, 27 SW. St. Brieuc. *Long.* 3. 15. W. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Roswald, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, insulated in Silesia. 6 miles N. Jagerndorf.

Roswick, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 10 miles N. Pitea.

Rosyth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. 3 miles S. Dunfermline.

Rosyngan, one of the Banda islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 39. E. *Lat.* 4. 15. S.

Roszinar, a town of Transylvania, the see of a bishop. 5 miles SE. Hermanstadt.

Rossla, a town of Germany, in the county of Stolberg. 8 miles SSE. Stolberg.

Rosslau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst, at the conflux of the Rosslau and the Elbe. 18 miles SE. Zerbst, 9 N. Dessau. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Rosznitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagerndorf. 6 m. W. Jagerndorf.

Roszein, or *Ruspen*, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 16 miles NNE. Chemnitz, 23 W. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Rot, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Lein.

Rota, a town of Spain, in the province of

Seville, on the coast of the Atlantic, celebrated for its wine. 3 miles W. Puerto de Santa Maria.

Rota, see *Zarpana*.

Rotab, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Saale, 3 miles S. Jena.

Rotash, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Maine, near Lichtenfels, in the bishopric of Bamberg.

Rotai, or *Rotte*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. A Dutch factor resides here to trade with the natives; the chief article is sugar. 27 miles SW. Timor.

Rotar, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 85 miles NW. Lahore, 86 ESE. Attock. *Long.* 72. 59. *E. Lat.* 32. 59. N.

Rotas, a river of Hindoostan, in Bahar, bounded on the north-east by Boujepour, on the east by Bahar Proper, on the south by Palamow, on the west by the circar of Bidzigur, on the north-west by Chunar; the form inclining to a square about 58 miles each way. Saferam and Rotasgur are the chief towns.

Rotasgur, a town of Hindoostan, and one of the chief towns of the circar of Rotas, on the river Soane. It belonged to a raja, from whom it was treacherously taken by Sheer Khan, the nabob of Bahar, in 1542. 94 miles SW. Patna, 275 WNW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 2. *E. Lat.* 24. 38. N.

Rote, a river of Germany, which runs into the Itch, 2 miles N. Coburg.

Rotebro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland. 30 m. NNW. Stockholm.

Rotelsee, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Kitzingen.

Rotenbach, a town of the archduchy of Austria. 9 miles NW. Schwanastadt.

Rotenberg, a town of Austria. 18 miles SW. Freystatt.

Rotenberg, a citadel of Bavaria, which gives name to a lordship. In 1703, it was destroyed; but afterwards so well repaired, that in 1744, it stood a siege against the Austrians. Opposite Scherding.

Rotenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne. It was formerly the capital of a county, the possessors of which, to whom it gave name, failing in the reign of the emperor Frederick II. it escheated to the counts of Habsburg, and the house of Austria, as descended from them; but in 1385, was reduced by the city of Lucerne. 4 miles N. Lucerne.

Rotenburg, a town of Wurtemberg, on the north side of the Neckar, opposite Ehingen. 21 miles SW. Stuttgart, 40 W. Ulm. *Long.* 9. 3. *E. Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Rottenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden, on the Wumme. 12 miles NNE. Verden. *Long.* 9. 24. *E. Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Hesse, on the Fulda. 32 m. WSW. Muhlhausen, 25 SSE. Cassel. *Long.* 9. 42. *E. Lat.* 51. 1. N.

Rotenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, on the Oder. 12 miles ESE. Croffen, 8 SE. Zulichau. *Long.* 15. 30. *E. Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Rotenburg, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 14 miles ESE. Spire, 18 SE. Mannheim. *Long.* 8. 48. *E. Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Rotenburg, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 40 miles S. Magdeburg.

Rotenstein, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 10 miles SW. Saxenburg.

Roth, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, at the union of the Roth and Rednitz, which contains an asylum for such as have been actually guilty of manslaughter. Here are manufactures of stockings, Spanish lace, and stuffs. 15 miles S. Nuremberg, 20 E. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 59. *E. Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Roth, a river of Germany, formed from two springs called the Ober and the Unter Roth, which unite near Hilpoltstein, on the borders of Franconia. After running about ten miles, it falls into the Rednitz, near the town of Roth.

Roth, a river of Bavaria, which rises about ten miles S. Landeshut, and runs into the Inn, opposite Scherding.

Roth, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Limberg. 4 miles WNW. Gaildorf.

Roth, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, south-west of Leipheim.

Roth, see *Munckrodt*.

Roth, Ajest, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 4 miles NE. Pisek.

Roth, Haus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse. 7 miles ENE. Neisse.

Rötha, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig. 6 miles S. Leipzig, 7 ENE. Pegau. *Long.* 12. 21. *E. Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Rothbury, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the Coquet, with a weekly market on Friday, and 760 inhabitants. 15 miles NNW. Morpeth, 302 N. London.

Rothem, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles above Ulm.

Rothensee, a lake of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 6 miles E. Gerhardsbrop.

Rotenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 30 miles ESE. Francfort on the Maine, 50 ESE. Mentz.

Rothenbach, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 miles E. Forcheim.

Rothenbach, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles NW. Altorf.

Rotenburg, a town of Lusatia, on the river Neisse. 14 miles N. Gorkitz, 12 NE. Dresden. *Long.* 15. 2. *E. Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Rothenburg, a city of Bavaria, and capital of a territory and imperial near the Tauber, situated on a mountain. It receives the water for its necessary uses out of the river Tauber, by means of a machine, by which it is forced up the mountain, and from thence ascends in a direct line to what is called the Klingenthurn, from which it falls down again, producing three fountains in the town. Rothenburg is environed with ditches and walls, the latter of which are fortified with towers. The inhabitants are Lutherans. In the town are five churches; but service is generally performed in two only. Rothenburg is a very ancient place; formerly it boasted some counts of that name, one line of whom styled itself from the ancient citadel here; but the real family of the counts of Rothenburg became extinct about the year 1110, in the person of Count Henry, who ceded the town of Rothenburg to the empire. The emperors Conrad IV. and Louis, mortgaged it to the house of Hohenlohe; but the last time of its being mortgaged, it redeemed itself; and in 1335, obtained from the emperor Louis an assurance that it should not be mortgaged any more, which assurance the emperors Charles IV. and Wenzel likewise confirmed. It continued imperial till 1802, when it was given among the indemnities to the elector of Bavaria. To a Roman month it contributed 148 florins, and to each chamber-term 162 rix-dollars 32½ kruiters. 18 miles W. Anspach, 48 SSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

Rothenburg, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 40 miles S. Magdeburg, 12, NNE. Verden.

Rothenfels, a castle which gives title to a county belonging to the family of Königsegg, called Königsegg Rothenfels, ceded among the indemnities to Bavaria. 1 mile NW. Immenstadt.

Rothenfels, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Maine. Here was formerly a castle, which, in 1525, was laid waste by the peasants. 16 miles WNW. Wurzburg, 40 LSE. Francfort on the Maine.

Rothensirben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 8 m. S. Breslau.

Rothenstein, a town and castle of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 8 miles SSE. Königshofen.

Rother, a river of England, in the county of Sussex, which runs into the sea at Rye.

Rother, a river of England, which rises in the county of Derby, and runs into the Don, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

Rotherham, a town of England, in the county of York, situated at the conflux of the Rother and the Don, with a weekly market on Monday. In 1801, the population was 3070, of which 968 were employed

in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NE. Sheffield, 160 N. London. *Long.* 1. 25. W. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Rotherithe, or *Redriff*, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, on the side of the Thames, adjoining to Southwark easterly. There are eleven dock-yards in this parish; some of them for East-Indiamen; others for vessels of a smaller size; a trench, said to have been cut by Canute, to besiege the city of London; and likewise to turn the current of the river when London bridge was built in 1178, began here. In the vestry of this church is a portrait of Charles I. in his robes, kneeling, and holding a crown of thorns; and in the church-yard is a monument erected to the memory of Lee Boo, Prince of Pelew, who accompanied Capt. Wilson to England, and died of the small-pox in the year 1784. In 1801, the population amounted to 10,296, of which 2059 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Roths, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, on the Sprey. 7 miles S. Elgin.

Rothsay, or *Rothsay*, a seaport town of Scotland, in a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Bute, erected into a royal burgh by Robert III. in 1400; and united with Ayr, Campbeltown, Irvine, and Inverary, sends one member to parliament. Sixty buffes, in 1790, were employed in fishing, and the cotton manufacture is considerable. Near it are the ruins of a castle, once a royal palace, and the Marquis of Bute has the title of hereditary keeper. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5231, of whom 4821 were employed in trade and manufactures. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Rothwasser, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, about three miles below Pirna.

Rothhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 8 miles S. Meinungen, 23 NNE. Schweinfurt.

Rothheim, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 5 miles NE. Aub.

Rothia, a town of the island of St. Vincent, in York Bay. *Long.* 61. 16. W. *Lat.* 13. 7. N.

Rothkirch, a village of Silesia, in the principality of Liegnitz; noted for an obstinate battle fought here in 1216, between Duke Henry II. and his brother Conrad. 4 miles WSW. Liegnitz.

Rothla, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg. 8 m. N. Rothenburg.

Rothmunster, a princely abbey of Germany, on the Neckar. The abbey was assessed in the matricula of the empire 19 florins, and was taxed to the imperial chamber 40 rix-dollars 54 kruiters. In 1802, it was given as an indemnity to the prince of Hohenlohe. 2 miles S. Rothweil.

Rothweil, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on the Neckar. It is a very ancient imperial town, and was engaged by the emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus, to be maintained as such. In 1463, it entered into an alliance for the first time, and in 1519, into one for ever, with the cantons of Switzerland, reserving however all due allegiance to the empire; but receiving an Austrian garrison in 1632, on its being besieged by the Swedes, it was excluded from that alliance. The principal thing in this town is the imperial tribunal; the first traces of which are to be found in the provincial court of Swabia, which seems to have received its origin in the time of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and till the middle of the 15th century, was sometimes called the provincial court of the emperor, and sometimes the imperial tribunal of Rothweil. The matricular assessment was fourteen florins, and the tax 167 rix-dollars 14 kruitzers; the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In 1643, it was taken by the French, and again in 1796. In 1802, it was given to the Duke of Wurtemberg. 44 miles SSW. Stuttgart, 44 SE. Straßburg. *Long.* 8. 34. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Rothwell, or *Roswell*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Monday. Here was formerly a convent for nuns, and Richard I. held here a council on the crusades. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1409, of whom 732 were employed in trade and manufactures. 29 miles N. Bedford, 79 N. London. *Long.* 1. 49. W. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

Rothwensdorf, a town of Saxony, in the marggraveate of Meissen. 3 miles S. Pirna.

Rotime, a town of Fez, near the Atlantic.

Rotlesreut, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SE. Culmbach.

Rotmeinsdorf, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg. 2 miles E. Ebern.

Rotneby, or *Ronneby*, a seaport town of Sweden, near a river of the same name, which runs into the Baltic. This place was formerly fortified; and till the time of Charles XI. was a little town, having been built by one of the kings of Denmark. It still carries on some trade; and has an harbour, some medicinal springs, and several manufactures. The inhabitants of Rotneby are free of Carlsrona. 9 m. W. Carlsrona.

Rotondo, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 6 miles SSE. Turfi.

Rotschowholm, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Viborg, seated on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland, on the borders of Sweden, formed by several islands, fortified with forts and redoubts.

Rotsusta, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Podrus, 5 miles NW. Serehaja.

Rotte, see *Rotai*.

Rottein, a town of the dutchy of Baden. 5 miles NNE. Bale.

Rottenberg, a town of Bavaria. 14 miles NNW. Landshut. 27 miles E. Ingoldstadt.

Rottenbach, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 m. SSW. Lauf.

Rottendeau, a village of England, in Suffex, very near the sea, and of late years frequented for sea-bathing. 4 miles E. Brighthelmstone.

Rotteneg, a town of Austria. 13 miles SW. Freyittatt.

Rottenmann, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. In 1797, this town was taken by the French. 20 miles NW. Judenburg, 84 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

Rottenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 8 miles WNW. Geyersberg.

Rotterdam, a fortress in the island of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch, near Macassar.

Rotterdam, see *Annamooka*.

Rotterdam, a town of New-York, on the north coast of Lake Oneida. *Long.* 76. 5. W. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Rotterdam, a small island in the Gulf of Manar, near the west coast of Ceylon. 10 miles N. Manar.

Rotterdam, a city and seaport of Holland, situated on a river named *Rotter*, where it joins the Meuse; some suppose it was built by Rotherius, a son of a king of the Sicambrians, from whence it is said to have taken its name; while others, with as much probability, suppose that it took its name from the river Rotter; however that may be, it had the privileges of a city not long after the year 1270. About the year 1297, it was taken by the Flemings; and in the year 1418, Walrave lord of Brederode, chief of the Houcks, made himself master of it, and drove out the Cabillautins. It holds the first rank in the assembly of the states among the small cities of Holland, though next to Amsterdam it is the richest and most flourishing city of the whole state, on account of the conveniency of its harbour, which is so deep that the largest vessels may enter, and by means of canals load and unload at the merchants' warehouses. This port is much more frequented by British traders than Amsterdam, for after they have weighed anchor, one tide brings them out to sea. Among the principal buildings are the town-house, the bank, the East and West-India houses, the arsenal, and some of the churches, particularly that dedicated to St. Laurent. There is here a college of admiralty, which held the chief rank in the United States. On the east side of the city they have a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels

employed in the service of the admiralty, and the East-India company. The magistracy is composed of a council of 24, out of which are elected four burgomasters, a grand bailly, and seven echevins. Besides the magistracy of the city, they have three other tribunals, first, the college of the grand bailly, or dyckgrave of Schieland, and council, which is composed partly of nobility, and partly of the cities of Rotterdam, Goude, and Schiedam; they hold their assemblies at Rotterdam, in a house which they call Landhuys, and their business is to inspect the dikes, superintend the roads and canals, and take care of every thing that concerns the environs of the city. The second tribunal is that of the judges of Schieland, whose jurisdiction extends over what does not belong particularly to the magistrates of cities. The third is the college of the lords of the admiralty for the Meuse, who have a house set apart for that business. The celebrated Erasmus was a native of this place, whose statue is still to be seen; and the house in which he was born yet remains. 30 miles SSW. Amsterdam. *Long.* 4. 24. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Rottes, a town of Norway. 50 miles NE. Romfald.

Rotti, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 12. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Rottingen, a town of the dutchy of Wurzburg, on the Tauber. 13 m. WNW. Rottenburg, 9 NE. Mergentheim.

Rottl, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles above Lintz.

Rottcomb, a town of Africa, in Bornou. 8 miles S. Bornou.

Rottfredo, a town of the dutchy of Piacenza. In 1745, the French were defeated here by the allies. 5 miles W. Piacenza.

Rötz, a town of Austria. 24 miles N. Tulln, 34 NNW. Vienna.

Rotzsch, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr. 16 miles S. Gratz.

Rotzow, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 9 miles ESE. Saatz.

Rou, or *Pulo Rou*, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of Malacca. *Long.* 102. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 43. N.

Rouad, see *Ruad*.

Rouaitha, see *Roaittha*.

Rouaitha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 108 miles SSE. Mecca.

Rovanieni, a town of Sweden, in the government of Ulea, on the Kemi. 55 miles NNE. Tornca.

Rouara, a town of South-America, in Gutana.

Rouardiére, (*La*) a rock near the south coast of the island of Jersey. 1 mile ESE. Normont Point.

Rouasio, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Sesia. 13 miles N. Vercelli, 4 SW. Gattinara.

Rovato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 10 miles WNW. Brescia.

Roubais, a town of France, in the department of the North. 9 miles NW. Tournay, 6 NE. Lille.

Rouban, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 40 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

Roucy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 14 miles SE. Laon.

Rouelle, a river of France, which rises near Le Quefnoy, and runs into the Scheldt, at Valenciennes.

Rouen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Seine: before the revolution, the capital of Normandy, and the see of an archbishop. It is large, populous, and commercial, with several manufactures; and contains upwards of 7000 houses, 36 parish-churches, and 70,000 inhabitants. On the market-place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. In the year 1117, a battle was fought in this city, between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated: Rouen then belonged to the King of England, as part of Normandy. In the year 1204, it was surrendered to the King of France. In the month of August or September, 1418, Henry V. of England, began a siege which continued five months, during which time the inhabitants defended the city nobly, and endured the most severe hardships, but were at last obliged to surrender, on condition of paying 345,000 crowns of gold, and swearing allegiance to the conqueror, who entered on the 19th of January, 1419. 13 posts SW. Amiens, 15½ NW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Roverbella, a town of Italy. 12 miles NNW. Mantua.

Roveredo, or *Rovereith*, a town of the county of Tyrol, containing a strong citadel, and which was built by the lords of Castelbarco; but in the year 1445, was taken from them by the Venetians, from whom Maximilian I. wrested it again by the sword, and incorporated it with the county of Tyrol. In this town a fine silk is made, and a great trade carried on in it. The wine which grows in this tract, is called *Goccia d'Oro*, or *Golden Drops*. On Sept. 4th, 1796, this town was taken by the French, immediately after a battle, in which the Austrians lost 7000 prisoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 7 standards. 8 miles SE. Trent, 12 E. Riva. *Long.* 11. 3. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Rouergue, before the revolution, a province of France, about 25 leagues in length, and 18 in breadth; bordered on the east and

south by Languedoc, on the west by Quercy, and on the north by Auvergne; the land is not very fertile, but produces much wood, and mines of copper, iron, sulphur, vitriol, &c.; the principal rivers are the Tarn and the Lot. Rhodéz was the capital city. It now forms the department of the Aveyron.

Rovero, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 9 miles E. Cismone.

Roversano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. 20 miles W. Rimini.

Rouez le Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 3 miles S. Sillé.

Rouffignac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 9 miles SW. Montignac.

Rouge River, see *Red River*.

Rougevent, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 7 miles N. Baume les Dames, 12 SE. Vesoul.

Rougeret, (*La*), a rock near the south coast of the island of Jersey. 3 miles SE. St. Helier.

Rough Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River, *Long*. 87. 35. W. *Lat*. 37. 12. N.

Rough Skelly, a cape on the east coast of Scotland. *Long*. 2. 28. W. *Lat*. 56. 36. N.

Roughy, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare, 2 miles NW. Kenmare.

Rougies, a small island near the west coast of France, one of the group called *Seven Islands*. *Long*. 3. 21. W. *Lat*. 48. 54. N.

Rougnat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 9 miles S. Evaux.

Rouba, see *Ourfa*.

Rouia, a town of Syria, containing seven fine palaces, some of which are entire, and several churches built in a magnificent stile. 42 miles N. Hama, 36 SSW. Aleppo.

Roujan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 miles NW. Pezenas, 11 NNE. Beziers.

Rovigno, or *Trevigno*, a seaport town of Istria; situated on a rock, which extends into the sea, with two harbours capable of receiving the largest vessels. It contains about 17,000 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen and boat-builders. In the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble. 68 miles E. Venice, 34 S. Trieste. *Long*. 13. 45. E. *Lat*. 45. 10. N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, and capital of the Polesine di Rovigo, on the river Adigetto, the see of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increase. It was anciently called Buonvico; it is surrounded with walls, turrets, and battlements. The river divides it into upper and lower town, and to the east is a fortified castle. It is, exclusive of its suburbs, about a mile and half in circumference; and contains six gates, a collegiate and 19 other churches, with several

religious houses and hospitals. 37 miles SSW. Venice, 14 NNE. Ferrara. *Long*. 11. 48. E. *Lat*. 45. 4. N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, on the Adige. 14 miles SSW. Vicenza, 23 W. Padua.

Rouillac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 12 miles NW. Angoulême.

Rouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 15 miles W. Poitiers.

Roulans l'Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles NE. Besançon, 12 SW. Clerval.

Roulet, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 8 miles SW. Angoulême.

Roum, i. e. *the Kingdom of the Romans*, a name given to Natolia, by Soliman sultan of the Turks, when he invaded and became master of it in the 11th century. It is now chiefly applied to a part of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, eastward of Caramania and Natolia, and to the westward of Armenia, and the government of Diarbekir, including the governments of Sivas, Adana, and Marasch.

Roumieu, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 6 miles E. Condom.

Round Bay, a bay with good anchorage, on the west coast of St. Lucia.

Round Hill, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of Labrador. *Long*. 55. 16. W. *Lat*. 53. 25. N.

Round Hill Bluff, a cape on the north coast of Jamaica, west of Montego Bay. *Long*. 77. 58. W. *Lat*. 18. 29. N.

Round Heads, Indians of North-America.

Round Island, a small island of England, in Pool harbour.

Round Island, an island in Bristol Bay, near the west coast of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 159. 44. W. *Lat*. 58. 37. N.

Round Island, a small island, near the east coast of Borneo, in the bay of Gunong Tellu. *Long*. 123. 30. E. *Lat*. 0. 28. S.

Round Key, a small island near the coast of West Florida. *Long*. 88. 28. W. *Lat*. 30. 15. N.

Round Rock, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies.

Roundstone Bay, a harbour on the west coast of Ireland. *Long*. 9. 56. W. *Lat*. 53. 22. N.

Roundway, a village of England, in the county of Wilts. On the downs near this village, in the year 1643, the forces of the parliament, commanded by Sir William Waller, were defeated by the royalists. 2 miles N. Devizes.

Rounreak, a town of Pegu, on an island formed by the Ava. 42 miles S. Lunday.

Roupyroun, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Aveyron. 7 miles SE. Villefranche.

Rousay, one of the Orkney Islands, about 15 miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, and containing about 770 inhabitants; situated a little to the north of Pomona. *Long.* 2. 53. *W. Lat.* 59. N.

Rousholm Head, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Stronfa. *Long.* 2. 34. *W. Lat.* 58. 56. N.

Roussarah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles S. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 13. *E. Lat.* 25. 45. N.

Rousse, (*Grand* and *Petit*,) rocks in the English Channel. 5 miles NE. from the island of Jersey.

Rousscher, a town of France, in the department of the Lys; situated on the river Mandel, where a party of the French were defeated on the 4th of May 1794, with the loss of 200 men. 10 miles S. Bruges, 11 NE. Ypres.

Roussillon, before the revolution a province of France, once belonging to Spain, bounded on the north by Languedoc, on the east by the Mediterranean, on the south by Catalonia, and on the west by the Pyrenées; about 18 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth, the land is fertile in general; the principal rivers are the Tet and the Tech. Perpignan is the capital. It now forms the department of the Eastern Pyrenées.

Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 9 miles S. Vienne, 24 S. Lyons.

Roussillon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 9 miles NNW. Autun, 6 SW. Lucenay l'Evêque.

Routot, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles W. Rouen, 9 E. Pont Audemer.

Routou, a town of Thibet. 255 miles ENE. Latac.

Rouvray, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 11 miles SW. Semur en Auxois, 24 NW. Arnay le Duc.

Rouvre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 15 miles SW. Langres.

Rouvers, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 miles SE. Dijon.

Rouvers, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 miles W. Mirecourt, 12 E. Neufchâtel.

Rouvrois, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 miles E. Peronne.

Rouxière, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 8 miles NE. Ancenis.

Rouy, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 15 miles E. Nevers.

Rouy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton. 9 miles NW. Dumbarton.

Rouy Stair, see *Point Aynt*.

Rozv, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles S. Bahar. *Long.* 85. 52. *E. Lat.* 24. 55. N.

Rou-Wadde, see *Ruad*.

Rowale, or *Kowale*, a town of the dutchy of Warlaw. 36 miles SE. Wladislaw, 72 W. Warlaw.

Rowan, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles NW. Bettiah.

Rowan, a town of North-Carolina, which gives name to a county, containing 19,413 inhabitants, including 2532 slaves. 10 miles SW. Salisbury.

Rowe, a township of New-Hampshire. 115 miles NW. Boston.

Rowen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 10 miles SE. Chrudim.

Rowensko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 6 miles SE. Turnau.

Rowna, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 48 miles E. Lucko.

Rowlee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles S. Bahraitch.

Rowley, a township of Massachusetts. 4 miles NW. Ipswich.

Rowley, King's, a town of England, in Staffordshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5027, of whom 4700 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles W. Birmingham.

Rowrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 10 miles S. Raat.

Rowtee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sumbul. 15 miles SSW. Nidjibabad.

Rowtompour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles SW. Kairabad.

Roxburgh, a village and castle of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, once a city of considerable consequence. The old city of Roxburgh stood opposite Kelso on an elevated spot, in a tongue of land between the Tyviot and the Tweed, now reduced to a village. The castle at present consists of little more than a lofty eminence of an oblong figure, elevated above the plain about forty perpendicular feet, chiefly natural; on the brink of which are the remains of a wall, the outward defence of an ancient castle; the interior part is now planted with trees. Camden says, this castle was anciently called Marchidan, from its standing on the marches; and for natural situation and towered fortifications was, in times past, exceeding strong. The fortress having been surprised by the English, James II. of Scotland, whilst he laid siege to it with a large army, to recover it, was slain by the bursting of a large piece of ordnance. As for the castle it was surrendered, and then razed. It is now in a manner quite vanished, and its ancient grandeur totally defaced. King Edward I. in 1296, reduced the castle of Roxburgh, where he continued several days with his army, during which time he was reinforced with 15,000

fresh troops from Wales. In the succeeding year Edward, having mustered his forces at Newcastle, with an army of 2000 heavy-armed horse, 1200 light-horse, and 100,000 foot, proceeded to the Scotch border. The Scotch army, which for a considerable time had laid before Roxburgh, hearing of so great an army advancing, raised the siege. On Shrove-Tuesday, in the year 1313, the garrison of Roxburgh, indulging themselves on that festival in an impolitic security, were given up to riot and dissipation, when they were surprised by Sir James Douglas, with a resolute band, who having approached in disguise, mounted the walls by ladders of ropes. The name of Douglas echoed thro' the place, and roused the English from their festivity and drunkenness, many of them falling under the sword of the assailants. The governor retired into the great tower with a few of his men, where, after two days' resistance, having received a wound in his face by an arrow, he surrendered the fortress. King Robert Bruce, on receiving intelligence of this exploit, sent his brother Edward to demolish the fortifications, which he did with great labour. In 1372, George Dunbar earl of March, accompanied by his brother, the Earl of Murray, with a large body of their dependents, entered Roxburgh at the time of the annual fair, and in revenge of the death of one of their followers, who was slain the preceding year in an affray, slew all the English they found in the town, plundered it of the great quantities of merchandize and goods which were collected there on the above occasion, and reduced the town to ashes. When the English army, led by the Protector, passing the Tweed after the battle of Muffelburgh, encamped on the plain over against Kelfo, between the ruins of the ancient castle of Roxburgh and the confluence of the Tweed and Tiviot, the Protector observing the convenient situation of this ruined fortress, determined to make it tenable. So intent was the Protector on this work, that he laboured at it with his own hands two hours every day whilst it was going on; and his example was followed by most of the principal men of his army. The place was made defensible in six days, and there was left in it a garrison of 300 soldiers and 200 pioneers, under Sir Ralph Bulmer. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 949. 19 miles SW. Berwick, 32 SE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Berwickshire, on the east by Northumberland, on the south-east by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the south-west by the county of Dumfries, and on the north-west by the county of Selkirk; about 32 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. This county is sometimes

called *Tiviotdale*, and is divided into the districts of Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, Eufdale, and Elkedale. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, and especially oats; and abounds with sheep, horses, and black cattle; and has plenty of lime and free-stone. The most considerable of its mountains are Cokrow, from which runs a track of hills, west, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impassable. Here are many ancient seats of the nobility. On its borders are those called *debatable lands*, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by King James VI. In this shire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Kelfo, Hawick, Melrose, and Roxburgh. In 1801, the population was 33,682, of which 3964 were employed in trade, manufacture, and 7148 in agriculture.

Roxbury, a town of Massachusetts. 2 m. SW. Boston.

Roxbury, a town of the state of Vermont. 35 miles NNW. Windsor.

Roxbury, a town of New Jersey. 45 m. N. Trenton.

Roxbury, a town of Connecticut. 30 m. W. Hartford.

Roxcester, see *Wroxeter*.

Roxen, a lake of Sweden, in East Gothland. 100 miles WSW. Stockholm.

Roy, a town of Silesia, which gives name to a lordship, in the principality of Teschen. 6 miles N. Teschen.

Roya, El, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 10 miles NNW. Soria.

Royal Bay, a bay on the north-east of the island of Georgia, between Cape George and Cape Charlotte.

Royal Bay, a bay on the north coast of Antigua, a little to the E. of Peyerfan's Point.

Royal, or Minong Island, an island about 35 miles long, and 12 wide, in the north-west part of Lake Superior. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Royal Island, a small island in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. 24. W. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Royal Reach, a channel in the straits of Magellan, extending from Fortescue Bay to Passage Point.

Royal Sound, a large bay on the coast of Kerguelen's Land, between Cape George, and the Prince of Wales's Foreland.

Royals, a river of Maine, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Royalton, a township of the state of Vermont. 20 miles N. Windsor.

Royalton, a town of Massachusetts. 70 miles NW. Boston.

Roymungal, a river of Bengal, which runs into the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 89. 18. E. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

Royan, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Garonne. This town was fortified by the Huguenots, and so vigorously defended against Louis XIII. in the year 1621, that he was obliged to draw off his troops; but he afterwards severely avenged this disgrace by demolishing it so entirely, that the present place is only the suburbs of the former. 12 miles S. Marennnes, 18 SW. Saintes.

Royaumeix, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 6 miles N. Toul.

Roybon, a town of France, in the department of the Jêre. 7 miles NNW. St. Marcelin, 22 SE. Vienne.

Royé, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Somme. In 1523, it was taken by the English. 15 miles SSW. Péronne, 24 SE. Amiens. Long. 2. 52. E. Lat. 50. 8. N.

Royere, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 9 m. SE. Bourgaueuf.

Roymatla, a river of Hindoostan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Royon, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 10 miles NW. St. Pol.

Roypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles NW. Manickpour.

Roypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles NNW. Midnapour.

Roypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Boggilcund. 20 miles E. Rewah.

Royston, a town of England, situated partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Hertfordshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1329 inhabitants. This town is said to have risen from a monastery, to which Richard I. gave the manor of the town. 22 miles S. Huntingdon, 37 due N. London. Lat. 52. 5. N.

Royston, a township of Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2719, of whom 1471 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NNE. Manchester.

Rozanna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 48 miles SW. Novogrodek.

Rozans, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 10 miles W. Serres, 15 E. Nions.

Rozas, (*Laz*), a town of Spain, in New Castile. 10 miles NW. Madrid.

Rozesteen, a town of Russia. 32 miles S. Peterburg. Long. 29. 50. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Rozestvenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 16 miles SE. Kemiskoi.

Rozestvenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega. 4 miles SE. Pineg.

Rozières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 7 miles NNE. Le Puy.

Rozoy en Thierache, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 21 miles NE. Laon, 11 SE. Vervins.

Rozvalina, *Totagai*, a town of Russian Tartary, near Lake Kargaldzin. Long. 68. 54. E. Lat. 52. 44. N.

Rzeschow, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 70 miles W. Lemberg, 80 E. Cracow.

Ru Ardnow, a cape of Scotland, the south-west extremity of the island of Isla. Long. 6. 28. W. Lat. 55. 45. N.

Ru Ardeuchel, a cape on the west coast of the island of South Uist. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Ru Bornisklag, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the island of Skye. Long. 6. 21. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Ru Grebanish, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Harris. Long. 6. 43. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Ru Hunish, the northern extremity of the isle of Skye. Long. 6. 15. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Ru Ina fuarl, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Argyle. Long. 3. 40. W. Lat. 56. 26. N.

Ru Ina Garabert, a cape on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. Long. 5. 44. W. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Ru Ina Glach, a cape on the west coast of the island of Skye. Long. 6. 31. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Ru Inabrarin, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Skye. Long. 6. 8. W. Lat. 57. 36. N.

Ru Inabordag, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of South Uist. Long. 6. 13. W. Lat. 57. 6. N.

Ru Inanishag, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the isle of Isla. 6 miles SW. Ru Vaal.

Ru Intallin, a cape on the west coast of the island of Jura, at the entrance into Loch Tarbet.

Ru More, or *Coygach Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of Rossshire. Long. 5. 18. W. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Ru na Killick, a cape on the west coast of the island of Mull. Long. 6. 19. W. Lat. 56. 34. N.

Ru Rea, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Ross. 9 miles WSW. Udrigill Head. Long. 6. 42. W. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Ru Renish, a cape of Scotland, at the south extremity of Harris. Long. 6. 55. W. Lat. 57. 42. N.

Ru Treshanish, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Mull. Long. 6. 19. W. Lat. 56. 3. N.

Ru Urhenish, a cape on the east coast of South Uist. Long. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 16. N.

Ru Vaal, a cape on the north coast of the island of Ila. *Long.* 6. 3. *W. Lat.* 56. N.

Ru Walerus, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 20. *W. Lat.* 57. 58. N.

Ru Wochel, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Sutherland. 8 miles S. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 5. 4. *W. Lat.* 56. 34. N.

Ru Yea, the north point of the island of Colonia. *Long.* 6. 6. *W. Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Ru Ynafin, the south-east point of the island of Mull. *Long.* 5. 50. *W. Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Rua, (*La*), a town of Spain, in Galicia. 25 miles NE. Orenfe.

Ruad, or *Rouad*, or *Rou-wadde*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria, anciently called *Aradus*, and in scripture *Arphad*, *Arpad*, or *Arvad*. It is small and rocky, but once contained a large and populous city, whose houses, according to Strabo, contained more stories than those of Rome: not a single wall of which is now remaining, though at one time celebrated for its arts, manufactures, and commerce, with a territory on the continent of some extent. *Long.* 35. 57. *E. Lat.* 34. 51. N.

Ruadok, see *Rhiwædog*.

Rualgo, a town of Italy, in the Cadotin. 4 miles S. Cadorna.

Ruanel, a town of Ceylon. 38 miles SSW. Candy, 32 NE. Columbo.

Ruatan, or *Rattan*, an island in the bay of Honduras; about thirty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, surrounded with rocks and shoals; with a harbour capable of containing a large fleet of ships. In the year 1742, a settlement was formed here by the English, for the purpose of the logwood trade, but it was soon abandoned. *Long.* 87. 10. *W. Lat.* 16. 24. N.

Ruaban, or *Rhiwabon*, a town of North-Wales, in Denbighshire. In 1801, the population was 4483, of which 328 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles S. Wrexham.

Rubass, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 14 miles W. Fattipour.

Rubeznoi, a fort of Russia, on the Ural. 20 miles NE. Uraliskoi.

Rubia, a town of Austria, in the county of Goritz, on the Vipao. 4 miles SE. Goritz.

Rubicon, a department of Italy, composed of part of the Romagna. It contains about 105,000 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies. Rimini is the capital. This department receives its appellation from the river anciently so called, now the *Luson*, according to some, or the *Pisatella*, according to Magini.

Rubiels, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 5 miles SE. Teruel.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 5 miles W. Modena.

Rubin, or *Roboan*, a small island near the coast of Arabia, at the entrance of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, not above a stone's throw from a projecting cape of the continent; and at low water this channel may be forded. Pilots are taken in here to navigate vessels through the Straits, and the different ports in the Red Sea.

Rublaceda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 18 miles S. Frias.

Ruccella, (*La*), a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 7 miles SW. Cefalu.

Ruchenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark. 2 miles NE. Storkow.

Rucht, a river of France, which runs into the Roer, near Hermbach.

Ruckenstein, a town of the dutchy of Carniola. 6 miles W. Gurkfeld, 29 E. Laybach.

Ruckersdorf, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Nuremberg. 2 miles W. Lauf.

Ruckingen, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg, on the Kinzig. 5 miles NE. Hanau.

Rudaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 12 miles SW. Lick.

Rudaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, which, on account of its situation in a defile, was formerly fortified with a castle which now lies in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory obtained by the knights of the Teutonic order, in 1370, over Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania, in the memory of which a stone pillar was erected in a field near Tranzau, which is still remaining. A great many ancient monuments of the pagan idolatry are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Rudaw. 12 miles NNW. Königsberg.

Rudelsbafen, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 4 miles E. Uffenheim.

Rudelsladt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 16 m. W. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 15. 59. *E. Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Ruden, a small island in the Baltic, near the coast of Pomerania, amidst shoals and sand banks, whence it is probable that it was once much larger; and what puts this beyond all doubt is, that in the year 1264, it had two church-villages, called *Ruden* and *Carven*. On this island is a castle. Betwixt it and the little island of Die is a sand eight miles in length, and two broad. *Long.* 13. 48. *E. Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Rudenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Castell. 28 miles WSW. Bamberg, 18 E. Wurzburg.

Rudestett, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach. 7 miles N. Erfurt.

Ruden, or *Tydal*, a mountain which separates the province of Jämtland, in Sweden,

from the province of Drontheim in Norway. In February 1715, seven thousand Swedish soldiers with their officers, crossing this mountain to attack Drontheim, perished through the severity of the cold.

Rudhan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kermian. 60 miles NW. Sirgian, 130 S. Schiras.

Rudisheim, a town of Germany, in the Rhingau, celebrated for its wine. 19 miles W. Mentz, 3 N. Bingen.

Rudkioping, a seaport town of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Langeland, and the only town in the island. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in corn and provisions. *Long.* 10. 45. *E. Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Rudna, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NNW. Kemnitz.

Rudnik, a town of Servia. 40 miles NNE. Jenibasar.

Rudniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 15 miles SSW. Wilna.

Rudnikza, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 46 miles S. Belgrade.

Rudolfstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 5 m. NW. Hof.

Rudolfswitz, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Pleß, on the Biela. 3 miles SE. Pleß.

Rudolfwerth, or *Neustadtein*, or *Novonesto*, a town of Austria, in the dutchy of Carniola, situated on the Gurk, and founded in the year 1365, by the Austrian archduke Rudolph IV. privileged, and called after his own name. In this town is a provostship or collegiate church erected in the year 1509, four other churches, and two convents. The many incurfions which the Turks made into the territory belonging to this town, in the 15th and 16th centuries, together with the succeeding fires and the plague, have wholly stripped it of its former flourishing condition. 44 m. SSW. Pettau, 45 E. Trielte. *Long.* 15. 41. *E. Lat.* 45. 52. N.

Rudolstadt, or *Rudelstadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, which gives title to a branch of the house of Schwartzburg, on the Saal. 24 miles SE. Erfurt, 19 S. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 19. *E. Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Rudtsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chradim. 9 miles E. Leutmischl.

Rue Ruav, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, capital of a bailiwick. 10 miles W. Gruyeres.

Rue, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. The chief trade is in fish, sheep, wool, horses, and cattle. In 1423, it was taken by the English. 16 miles SW. Hesdin, 12 miles NW. Abbeville.

Rue, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, 3 miles S. Welshpool.

Rue, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Bort.

Ruebland, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia. 6 miles SSE. Spital.

Ruecco, a river which rises in Carniola, and runs into the sea a little to the north-east of Trieste; the whole of its short course is through immense rocks.

Rueda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 11 miles ESE. Leon.

Rueda, a town of Spain, in the province of Léon. 16 miles SW. Valladolid.

Ruedock, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Dee, about a mile E. Bala.

Ruemannsfelden, a town of Bavaria. 36 miles E. Ratibon, 18 SE. Cham.

Ruengas, a country of Africa, south of Monoemugi, about *Lat.* 7. S.

Ruerloo, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen. 4 miles W. Borckeloe.

Ruescar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 15 miles E. Almeria.

Ruesta, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Aragon. 24 miles W. Jaca.

Rveutzendorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles ENE. Entzertorff.

Ruffach, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. In 1675, it was taken by Marshal Turenne. 8 miles S. Colmar, 27 NNW. Bâle.

Ruffec, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente. 34 miles S. Poitiers, 24 N. Angoulême. *Long.* 0. 17. *E. Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Rufisco, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, situated on the sea coast. The name is a corruption of *Rio-fresco*, given by the Portuguese. It contains about 300 houses, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Europeans in slaves, skins, gum, ivory, ostrich feathers, cotton, indigo, &c. 60 miles WNW. Amboul.

Rufi, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 20 miles NW. Tilsit.

Rufumba, a town of Mombique, on the Suabo. *Long.* 35. 30. *E. Lat.* 6. 25. S.

Rufuville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 m. W. Mortain.

Rugby, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Saturday, situated on the Avon, near a navigable canal. Here is a celebrated school, richly endowed. In 1801, Rugby contained 1487 inhabitants. 9 miles ESE. Coventry, 85 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 14. *W. Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Rugel, a town of the dutchy of Baden, near the Rhine. 10 miles NNW. Friburg.

Rugeley, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tuesday, situated on a navigable canal, near the Trent. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2030, of whom 1884 were employed in

trade and manufactures. 12 miles SE. Stafford, 126 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Pomerania by a strait not above a mile wide, about 60 miles in circumference, without reckoning the indentation of the coast. It is said to derive its name from the *Rugi*, who at first inhabited those Pomeranian coasts beyond the Oder, but afterwards removed on this side of that river, making the country, called after their name, their chief place of residence. In the 13th century, the Princes of Rugen also conquered a tract of land on the continent, but on the decease of the last Prince of Rugen, namely, duke Wartislaw XI. who died in 1478, Rugen became united with Pomerania. In 1168, Waldemar I. king of Denmark, subdued Rugen, demolished the temple there, and suppressed the pagan worship, compelling the inhabitants to embrace Christianity. Thus the princes of Rugen became vassals to the crown of Denmark. At the treaty of Westphalia, Rugen was added to the crown of Sweden, as a particular principality. At the peace of Roeschild in 1658, and likewise at that of Copenhagen in 1660, Denmark ceded to Sweden all the jurisdiction, civil and ecclesiastical, which till that time it had exercised over certain lands in the principality of Rugen. The sea not only environs this island, but penetrates every where so far into it, as to form several other islands and peninsulas. The soil here is very fruitful, especially in all kinds of grain, inasmuch that every year some thousands of lasts are shipped off for Stralsund. It breeds likewise abundance of cattle, yields a prodigious plenty of fish, but is supplied with the fuel it wants from Pomerania, though some places afford turf. The nobility here are very numerous, and enjoy considerable privileges. The president of the provincial tribunal is the prefect or governor, who, both by virtue of an ancient custom, and a particular privilege granted by Frederick I. king of Sweden in 1720, must be a native, and nobleman; and to his assistance are assigned a secretary and purveyor. Rugen contains 27 parishes, and 21,240 inhabitants. Bergen is the capital. *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Rugenwalde, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 20 miles NE. Cöslin, 66 NE. Stargard. *Long.* 16. 7. E. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Rugga, a town of Africa, in Tunis, anciently called *Carage*. 40 m. S. Cairoan.

Ruggard, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. 10 miles W. Odensee.

Rugged Isle, a small island near the south coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Rugged Point, a cape on the north coast of Cumbaya. *Long.* 118. 58. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. S.

Rugles, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 miles NW. Verneuil, 21 SW. Evreux.

Ruglersieut, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. N. Gefrees.

Ruguporum, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 25 miles SW. Warangole.

Ruheland, a town of Germany, in the principality of Blankenburg. 5 miles SSW. Blankenburg.

Rubla, a town of Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach, celebrated for its manufacture of knives. 4 miles S. Eisenach.

Rubland, or *Ruland*, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the river Elster. 27 miles N. Dresden, 56 E. Leipzig. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Rubr, see *Rocr*.

Rubrort, see *Rocerort*.

Rubte, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, at the conflux of the rivers Innersee and Leine. 7 miles NW. Peine.

Rujampet, a town of Hindoostan, in Telilingana. 22 miles S. Ramgur.

Ruib, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Waygoo. *Long.* 130. 20. E. *Lat.* 0. 4. N.

Ruines, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 6 miles ESE. St. Flour, 12 N. St. Chely.

Ruijueah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 36 miles W. Lahore.

Ruisseau, (*Grand*) a settlement in the Indiana territory, on the left bank of the Mississippi.

Ruisskar, a small island on the east side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 8. E. *Lat.* 61. 24. N.

Ruivains, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 8 miles S. Montalegre.

Rukhadorff, a town of Austria. 4 miles NNE. Sonneberg.

Ruki, a town of Mingrelia, where the prince has a palace, surrounded with a thick wall, situated on a river which runs into the Black Sea. 200 miles W. Teflis.

Rule Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 4 m. SW. Jedburgh.

Rulle, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 7 m. NE. Osnabruck.

Rum Island, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, about 24 miles in circumference, mountainous and of little fertility. 6 miles W. from the southern extremity of the isle of Skye. *Long.* 6. 17. W. *Lat.* 57. N.

Rum, a town of Tonquin, on the coast. *Long.* 105. 18. E. *Lat.* 19. 35. N.

Rum Key, see *Roncador*.

Rum, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 93. 48. W. *Lat.* 45. N.

Rumahie, see *Romahie*.

Rumble, one of the smaller Shetland

Islands. 2 miles S. Yell. *Long.* o. 56. W. *Lat.* 60. N.

Rumburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with considerable manufactures of linen. 9 miles NNE. Kamnitz.

Rumely, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the coast. 15 miles S. Bairut. *Long.* 35. 28. E. *Lat.* 33. 33. N.

Rumeli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 30 miles E. Nisibin.

Rumford, a town of England, in the county of Essex. Here are three markets weekly, that is to say, Monday for hogs, Tuesday for calves, sheep, and lambs, and Wednesday for corn and provisions. Some barracks were erected in 1795, for six troops of horse. The number of inhabitants, as given into parliament, was 3179, of whom 461 were employed in trade and manufactures. 17 miles SW. Chelmsford, 12 NE. London. *Long.* o. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Rumford, a town of the province of Maine. 80 miles NW. Portland.

Rumigny, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 18 miles W. Metziers, 12 SW. Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. It was once fortified, but dismantled by Louis XIII.: it contains four convents, and between 3000 and 4000 inhabitants. 7 miles WSW. Annecy, 19 N. Chambéry.

Rummel, a river of Algiers, which passes by Constantina, and afterwards joins the Wed el Kibbeer, 18 m. NW. Constantina.

Rummelsburg, a town of Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper. 25 m. S. Rugenwalde. *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Rumney, (*New*.) or *New Romney*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports. This town was very flourishing in the reign of William the Conqueror, having then five parishes, and a good harbour, but the harbour is spoiled by the inundations of the sea. The members of this Cinque Port are Old Rumney, Bromehill, Ollaston, and Dungeness. Old Rumney is about a mile and a half W. New Rumney. This was once a large town, with a convenient harbour, but was deserted by the sea in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Ethelwolf, it was plundered by the Danes. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2167. 22 m. SW. Dover, 71 SE. London. *Long.* o. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Rumney, a town of Virginia, on a branch of the Potomack. 50 miles NW. Winchester, 242 WSW. Philadelphia.

Rumney, a township of New Hampshire. 8 miles NW. Plymouth.

Rumney Marsh, a tract of land of England, in the south-east part of the county of Kent, 20 miles long, and eight broad, which contains in that compass between 40 and

50,000 acres of firm fruitful land, and some of the richest pasture in England, which fattens vast flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, sent hither from other parts, and fold in the markets of London. The sheep are reckoned larger than those of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, and their bullocks the largest in England, especially those they call stalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter season within the farmers' yards or sheds, where they are fed for the winter season. This marsh is the place from whence the owlers have for so many ages exported wool to France. It is supposed to have been once covered with the sea, and is very unwholesome, therefore is not so well peopled as other tracts; and the parliaments of old times used to allure men hither, by exempting them from the payment of the subsidies levied in other places. It has two towns and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edw. IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, & the commonalty of Rumney Marsh.

Rumpney, or *Rymay*, or *Remney*, a river of South Wales, which separates the county of Glamorgan from that of Monmouth, and runs into the Severn, 2 miles NE. Cardiff.

Rumsey, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Tees, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal trade of the town is in sacks, paper, and beer. Here was an abbey founded by Edward the elder, and Ethelwald a Saxon nobleman: the conventual church remains: in it were buried the royal founder, his son Alfred, and his daughter Eadburga. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4274. 31 m. NE. Pool, 74 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 38. W. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

Rumze, a river of Moravia, which runs into the March, 15 miles S. Olmutz.

Runan, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 4 miles NW. Heilsberg.

Runaway Bay, a bay on the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 11. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Runaway Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Antigua.

Runcorn, a town of England, in Cheshire, on the left bank of the Mersey, with 1379 inhabitants. 15 miles NE. Chester.

Runcol, a town of Walachia. 15 miles NW. Tergosyl.

Runachusan, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.

Rundal, a river of Norway, which runs into the sea, near Bergen.

Rundendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 7 m. NNW Bamberg.

Rundle Stone, or *Runnel Stone*, a rock in the English channel, near the SW. coast of Cornwall. 1 mile S. Tol Pen Penwith.

Rundulla, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 10 miles E. Naderbar.

Runga, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles SW. Cicacole.

Rungis, a town of France. 6 m. S. Paris.

Rungpour, a circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Coos Beyhar, on the east by the Burhanpooter, on the south by Goragot, and on the west by Dinagepour and Surroopour. Rungpour is the capital.

Rungpour, a town of Bengal. 73 miles NE. Mauldah, 106 NNE. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 89. 23. E. *Lat.* 24. 43. N.

Runjetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 9 miles N. Chrudim.

Runkel, a town of Germany, in the county of Wied Runkel, situated on the Lahn, and consisting of about 120 houses. Appertaining to it is a citadel, which stands on a high hill, and was formerly the residence of the counts. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, gardening, and the breeding of cattle. In the year 1634, this town was plundered, and reduced to ashes by the Croats. 14 miles E. Nassau. *Long.* 8. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Runn, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. 4 miles S. Fahlun.

Runnagaut, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Kishenagur.

Runneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 4 miles NE. Peploud.

Runno, an island near the east coast of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 33. E, *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

Runnode, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country. 30 miles NW. Chanderee, 130 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 15. E. *Lat.* 25. 7. N.

Runny Mead, a large meadow of England, in the county of Surry, between the river Thames and Egham, celebrated for being the place where King John, after a debate of some days, signed and sealed the famous Magna Charta. 5 miles E. Windsor, 1 W. Staines.

Runoe, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Riga; on it are light-houses. 48 miles NNW. Riga. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 57. 44. N.

Rupas, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Hajypour.

Rupela, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 12 miles SW. Corinth.

Rupelmond, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes, at the union of the Ruppel and the Scheldt. 8 m. SSW. Antwerp, 18 N. Brussels.

Rupenda, a country of Africa, west of Mocaranga.

Rupersbach, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichtadt. 3 miles NW. Aichtadt.

Rupersdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 4 m. NNW. Branau.

Rupert, a town of the state of Vermont. 20 miles N. Bennington.

Rupert's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 13. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Rupert's Fort, a fort on the west coast of the island of Barbadoes. 1 m. N. Speight's Town.

Rupert's Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

Rupert's Island, a small island in the Straits of Magellan. 3 m. S. Passage Point.

Rupert's River, a river of North-America, which runs from Lake Mistassin into James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 78. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Rupertsdorf, (*Hoben*), a town of Austria. 5 miles SW. Zistersdorf.

Rupichtsteradt, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 4 miles NE. Blankenberg.

Rupely, a town of Bengal. 22 miles W. Purneah.

Ruppan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 17 miles S. Pilsen.

Ruppe, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 8 miles NW. Vicherey, 8 N. Neufchâteau.

Ruppel, a river of France, which is formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt, at Rupelmond.

Ruppertsgrun, a town of Saxony, in the Vogtland. 6 miles N. Plauen.

Ruppin, (*Neau*), a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg; the capital of a county or circle of the same name; containing two Lutheran churches, and 800 burghers; it is situated on a large lake, formed by the river Rhine, and has considerable manufactures of cloth. *Old Ruppin* is seated on the same lake, opposite to New Ruppin. 30 miles NNW. Berlin, 32 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Ruppoli, a mountain of Etruria. 10 m. SW. Florence.

Ruprechtshofen, a town of Austria. 12 miles SE. Ips.

Rupsta, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. 6 miles W. Linkioping.

Ruputty, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles E. Chuprah. *Long.* 85. 11. E. *Lat.* 25. 44. N.

Ruremond, or *Roermond*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late of Upper Guelderland, at the conflux of the Roer and the Meuse: it takes its name from the former river, and the word *Moudt*, which signifies mouth, as if it was said *The Mouth of the Roer*. It was surrounded with walls and six gates by Otho, furnished the Cripple, fourteenth comte of Guelderland. In the year 1290, the emperor Rodolphus granted it the privilege of coining money. In the year 1562, it was erected into a bishopric by pope Paul IV. under the arch-

bishopric of Malincs. The cathedral is the only parish church. Its magistracy is composed of nine echevins, and two secretaries. In the year 1665, an accidental fire destroyed almost all the houses, convents, and the bishop's palace. It was often taken and retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards in their civil wars. The emperor, Charles V. made himself master of it by treaty, in 1543. The Hollanders took it in 1567, and abandoned it a short time afterwards. The Spaniards then put in a garrison of Germans, under the Comte de Polweiler. In the year 1577, the Dutch laid siege to it, under the command of Comte de Hohenlo, but the Comte de Berlaumont advancing, with some Spanish troops, obliged them to retire. They were more successful in 1632, when they took Ruremond and Venlo. The Spaniards retook it in 1637, and held it peaceably till the 2d of October, 1702, when it was taken by the army of the allies, under the prince of Nassau-Sarbruck. The Dutch remained masters till the year 1716, when they evacuated it to the troops of the emperor, to whom the magistrates took the oath of fidelity the same year. It was taken by the French, under Miranda, the 15th of December, 1792; and retaken by the Prussians the latter end of February, 1793. 30 miles N. Aix la Chapelle, 25 N. Maastricht. *Long.* 5. 50. S. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Rurey, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 4 miles E. Quingey, 4 W. Ornans.

Rurrow, a town of Hindoostan, in Doab. 30 miles E. Etaya.

Rus, a mountain of Arabia, in Yemen. 8 miles S. Sana.

Rustach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, two miles above Hainburg.

Rusbach, (*Hofen*), a town of Austria. 9 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Ruscek, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. Here are twenty mosques, three churches, and a Jews' synagogue. It is defended by a castle, with a garrison. 50 m. E. Nicopoli, 5 W. Giorgiev. *Long.* 25. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Ruscind, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian Gulf, 48 m. W. Ormus.

Ruse, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 60 miles NE. Adrianople.

Rusck, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 2 m. N. Konigingratz.

Rusei, a town of Walachia, on the Kodmana. 45 miles W. Bucharest, 90 NE. Vidden. *Long.* 24. 47. E. *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

Rush, (*The*), a sand bank near the east coast of Ireland, and county of Wexford, about four miles long, and hardly one broad: a little to the south of Glasfarrick Point.

Rushin, or *Castle Rushin*, see *Castletown*.

Ruska, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 58. N.

Rusin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 4 miles NW. Prague.

Rusk, *Al*, a town of Curdistan. 18 miles SE. Amadiéh.

Rusko, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 6 miles NW. Abo.

Rusoolpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 35 miles N. Gazypour.

Russer, see *Risoer*.

Ruspach, a town of Austria. 5 miles S. Sonneberg.

Russ, a town of Prussian Lithuania, and principal place of a district situated at the mouth of the river Russie. 20 miles NW. Tilsit.

Ruspen, see *Roszwain*.

Russ, a small island in the East-Indian Sea, near the west coast of Nassau. *Long.* 99. 48. E. *Lat.* 2. 53. S.

Russe, a river of Prussia, one of the branches of the Memmel, which runs into the Curisch Haff.

Russelée, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 58 m. S. Mosul.

Russell, a county of Virginia, containing 4456 inhabitants, including 352 slaves.

Russell, a township of Massachusetts. 15 miles W. Springfield, 108 S. Boston.

Russelsheim, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Maine. 6 miles E. Mentz, 13 NW. Darmstadt.

Russelville, a town of Kentucky, 40 m. N. Nashville.

Russey, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles S. St. Hypolite, 27 NE. Pontarlier.

Russi, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. 8 miles NE. Faenza.

Russia. This vast empire extends from the 23d to the 190th degrees of east longitude, and from the 43d to the 78th degrees of north latitude. On the north it is bounded by the Frozen Sea; on the east by the North Pacific Ocean; on the south by the Pacific Ocean, Chinese and other parts of Tartary, the dominions of Persia, the Caspian Sea, Asiatic and European Turkey; and on the west by Poland, Lithuania, Baltic, Finland, and Lapland. It is divided into forty-two governments, the names of which are, Petersburg, Archangel, Olonetz, Viborg, Revel, Riga, Pskov, Tver, Novgorod, Vologda, Jaroslavl, Kostrom, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Moscow, Smolensk, Polotsk, Mogilev, Tchernigov, Novgorod Sieverskoï, Charkov, Kuisk, Orel, Kaluga, Tula, Riazan, Vladimir, Niznei Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambov, Voronez, Saratov, Upha, Kolivan, Irkutsk, Kiev, Ekaterinoflav, Caucasus, and the country of the Cossacs. As this empire consists of so great a number of provinces,

many of which are very extensive, the soil and temperature of the air must vary considerably in different parts of it; and, consequently, one province may supply what is wanting in another. In those parts which lie beyond the 60th degree of latitude, there are but few places where corn will grow to maturity; and in the northern part of the empire no garden fruits are produced, except in the country about Archangel, where horned cattle are also bred, and a great many bushes and shrubs grow spontaneously, which yield several sorts of berries. There is also plenty of wild beasts and fowls, and several sorts of fish in the neighbourhood of that city. In those provinces which lie in the middle of the empire, the air is mild and temperate, and the soil produces all kinds of trees and garden-fruits, corn, honey, &c. They are also well stocked with horned cattle, the woods abound in game, and the rivers are navigable, and full of the best sorts of fish. In the southern provinces the climate is hot: and though many barren wastes are to be met with in some parts of them, yet in other places they are covered with verdure and flowers. Tobacco, wine, and silk, might be produced in them, and they are well watered with rivers, which afford plenty of fish: nor are they destitute of game, in proportion to the extent and number of the woods. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon in Russia. Fine silver, which also yields some gold, is dug out of the mines in this country, and likewise exceedingly fine copper, iron, and many other minerals; as, the famous marien-glass, called by some Muscovy-glass, or ising-glass, &c. with several precious stones. In the middle and northern parts of the empire, the cold is very severe, and the days extremely short in winter; but the summers are warm and delightful; and even in the shortest nights the twilight is extremely luminous. At the winter solstice, when the day is at the shortest, the sun rises and sets on the horizon of some of the principal cities in the Russian empire according to the following table:

	H.	M.	H.	M.
At Astracan sun rises	7	48	sun sets	4 12
Kiev	8	7		3 53
Moscow	8	37		3 23
Riga	8	47		3 13
Tobolsk	8	56		3 4
Petersburg	9	15		2 45
Archangel	10	24		1 36

At the summer solstice, when the day is at its greatest length, this order is reversed. A person may travel cheap; and with great expedition in Russia, both in summer and winter, especially in the sledges during the latter season. The draught-horses are extremely swift; and the roads very good, particularly

in the winter time, between the principal cities of this country. It is nothing extraordinary to go with post-horses from Petersburg to Moscow, which is about 440 miles, in seventy-two hours; and a commodious sledge, drawn by a pair of post-horses, for this distance, may be hired for fourteen or fifteen rubles. Not one-third of the Russian empire is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The number of inhabitants who pay the poll-tax and furnish recruits, is computed at near 13,000,000, and of the whole to near 27,000,000. Before the time of Peter I, the Russians were, and in some respects not undeservedly, looked upon as mere savages. But that wise and great prince, by incredible application, and a proper temperature of severity and mildness, brought about such a happy change in their manners, as in a great measure sets them on a level with the other civilized nations of Europe. The insatiable eagerness of the common people after spirituous and other strong liquors, especially in the carnival time, is by Dr. Busching imputed in a great measure to the rigorous fasts they observe, and the slender diet they live upon throughout the year. Their food chiefly consists of turnips, cabbage, peas, large cucumbers, onions, and coarse ill-tasted fish. Their drink is quass, which is a kind of small beer; and even among the gentry brandy always makes a part of every repast. Among the lower sort, it is generally the men who give themselves up to these excesses; though, indeed, it is no uncommon sight at Petersburg to see a drunken woman staggering along the streets. The Russian women are extremely fond of paint, and look upon a ruddy complexion as the very essence of beauty; so that in the Russian language red and beautiful are synonymous terms. Persons of distinction dress after the German and French manner, and are very fond of state and splendour. The dress of the common people in Russia is mean, but they are neat and cleanly in their apparel. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside as long as they live. The peasants' crosses are of lead, but those worn by the better sort are of gold or silver. The peasants let their beards grow to their full length. The Russians seldom fail of bathing twice a week; for which purpose almost every house-keeper is provided with a bath; and he that has none of his own goes to the public baths. They often fall out naked from the warm bath, run about in the cold, and roll themselves in the snow; and then they plunge again into the bath: this vicissitude of heat and cold they look upon as beneficial to the constitution, by rendering them hardy and robust. There is commonly a

brick stove, or large oven, in every room in the house of a peasant, which takes up the fourth part of the area, and is flat at the top and boarded; on which, and a kind of shelves round the room, the whole family sleep. Their furniture consists of three benches, an oblong table, and a picture of a saint or two. The peasants are but vassals to the great, and groan under many oppressions; but they are so far from being dull and stupid, that they are remarkably acute and witty, and do not want for natural parts. The Russian nobility formerly consisted solely of kneses, or princes, and gentlemen. Bojar is not a title of nobility, but anciently denoted a post or office, as a privy counsellor, &c. Peter the Great added the titles of the counts and barons to the former; and, in 1714, ordered that the estates of the nobility should not be divided; and also invested the proprietors with full power to leave their estates to that child or heir whom they should think most worthy of the inheritance: however, this law was repealed in the year 1731. The nobility, with regard to unlimited subjection to their sovereign, are on a level with the rest of the people; neither does their rank entitle them to high posts in the state; but they are promoted only according to their merit. The Russian language derives its origin from the Slavonian; but differs greatly from it at present, and with regard to religious subjects is enriched with a great number of Greek words. The alphabet consists of forty-two letters; and most of them are Greek characters, as they were written in the ninth century. But as the latter did not express every particular found in the Slavonian language, recourse was had to several Hebrew letters, and some arbitrary signs. There are various dialects used in different parts of the Russian empire, namely, the Moscovite, the Novogrodian, the Ukrainian, and that of Archangel. The Siberian dialect is much the same with the last. The Russians profess the religion of the Greek church, which was first embraced by the great dutchess Olga, in the year of CHRIST 955, and afterwards by her grandson, the great duke Wladimir, in 988, whose example was followed by his subjects. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden profess Lutheranism, and the Protestants, of whom there are great numbers among the Russians, as also the Papists, enjoy a full liberty of conscience, and the public exercise of their religion; so that they have churches and priests or ministers at Petersburg, Cronstadt, Moscow, Archangel, and Astrachan: but the Papists have no longer the privilege of hanging up bells in their churches. The Arminians have their public places of worship only at Astrachan. A considerable number of the Russian subjects profess the Ma-

hometan religion, and greater numbers are still Pagans. In order to promote their conversion, the synod has instituted a peculiar society for propagating Christian knowledge, called *Collegium de propaganda fide*; and we are informed by the public papers, that many thousands of them have been converted to Christianity. There are great numbers of convents for the religious of both sexes in the Russian empire: but Peter I. very prudently ordered, that no man should be permitted to enter on a monastic life before he is thirty years of age, and that no woman should take the veil under fifty, and then not without the express approbation and licence of the synod. Before the reign of Peter I. the several branches of learning were but little known in Russia; but that illustrious monarch spared neither expence nor trouble to dispel the clouds of ignorance in which his subjects were involved, and to inspire them with a taste for arts and sciences. That great prince founded an academy of sciences, an university, and a gymnasium or seminary at Petersburg, besides other schools in the different parts of his empire; invited several persons of distinguished learning from Germany, France, and Holland, to settle at Petersburg; collected a great number of books; and encouraged his subjects to travel in those countries where arts and sciences were known to flourish. These wise and laudable measures are still continued; and have cultivated many geniusses among the Russians, who have made a considerable figure in the republic of letters. The members of the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg not only publish collections of their own memoirs, but compose a variety of books for the instruction of youth in the sciences, besides translations of the most useful books published in foreign countries. All mechanic arts and trades are continually improving in Russia; and those improvements are not entirely owing to foreigners who reside there, but even the natives are spurred on by emulation to equal, and sometimes exceed, their masters. Formerly, the Russians were wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fishing. What they most excelled in was making juchte, or Russia leather, which had been a secret of long standing among them; but they were entirely unacquainted with the more ingenious mechanic trades. Great numbers of excellent artificers having been invited to St. Petersburg by Peter the Great, the Russians shewed that, with proper instructions, they did not want capacity for all kinds of handicraft trades, for they have now flourishing manufactures of velvet, silk, woollen stuffs, and linen; also copper, brass, iron, steel, and tin, are wrought; great guns, arms, wire, cordage, and sail-cloth, paper, glass, parchment, gun-

powder, &c. are made in Russia. Russia affords a variety of commodities, which are of great use to foreigners, and as the exports of this country greatly exceed its imports, there is a considerable annual balance of trade in its favour. The Russian home commodities are fables and black furs, the skins of blue and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, squirrels, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, wild-cats, white hares, &c.; likewise Russia leather, copper, iron, a transparent fossil, called marienglas, or Muscovy glass, tallow, wax, honey, pot-ash, tar, linseed-oil, resin, pitch, train-oil, caviar, salt-fish, castor, ising-glass, hemp, flax, thread, Russia linen, sail-cloth, calimanco, matting, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, hogs' bristles, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added the Chinese goods, as rhubarb and other drugs, silks, &c. with which the Russians partly furnish the other countries of Europe. The red and black juchte, or Russia leather, for colour, smell, and softness, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world. The quantity of bar and other unwrought iron annually exported from Russia amounts, one year with another, to 300,000 puds, each thirty-six pounds English. The balance of trade, however, always inclines in favour of Russia. However dear the natives may acquire their mercantile commodities, they have nothing to lose, because they do not purchase, they only exchange. In the year 1789, there were shipped from the port of Archangel for Amsterdam 51,783 tons of linseed; for Hamburg 10,987 tons of rye; and 17,400 tons of wheat; for Lisbon, 58,812 tons of wheat, and 1803 tons of rye; for Barcelona 24,110 tons of rye; and for Marseilles 1673 tons of rye. The tribe or nation of Kirguis alone purchase every year 5000 sheep, the tallow of which they vend abroad. In 1775, Russia gained, by a commercial exportation of thirty-two millions, the sum of nine millions of roubles, and in 1780, a larger sum, with a commercial stock of thirty-six millions. The exportation, from 1780 to 1790, amounted for Petersburg alone to more than thirteen millions of roubles, and the importation to hardly twelve millions. An idea may be formed of the augmentation of this commerce by the following progressive list: In 1780, the entries amounted to 8,600,000 roubles, and the exportation to 10,900,000. In 1785, the entries to 10,000,000 roubles; and the exportation to 13,400,000. In 1790, the entries to 15,600,000, and the exportation to 19,000,000; and in 1795, to 18,500,000; & the exportation to 21,300,000. Russia has three grand resources whereby she may continually carry on an advantageous commerce with foreigners. 1. The augmentation of her produce. 2. The working up of raw materials, hitherto abandoned to

the industry of foreigners: and 3. The means of producing within herself such articles as she now receives from abroad. These three points require some further illustration. Among the mercantile commodities, the consumption of which has been augmented in the interior by luxury, to the detriment of exportation, may be reckoned a number of articles, such as oxen, leather, tallow, isinglass, peltry, timber, hemp, &c. If the quantity of these commodities were augmented, the balance of foreign commerce would be effectually insured; in fact, leather, oxen, and hides, form a principal article in the commerce of Russia. In 1790, beef was sold to the amount of 81,000 roubles, and was only purchased to the amount of 25,000; leather was sold to the amount of 2,500,000 roubles, and tallow to 1,103,000 roubles. The goods imported into Russia are silks, chintz, and cotton cloth, and other woollen stuffs, fine linen, toys, French brandy, wines, herrings and other fish, spices, hard-ware, &c. The Russians, at first, were strangers to any course of exchange, which was not introduced among them till the year 1670; and money was so very scarce in this country, that foreigners were obliged to barter their goods for those of Russia, and even to give the Russians money in exchange for their commodities. Most of the foreign merchants used to reside at Moscow, and took a journey in summer-time to Archangel, where they had their warehouses and factors. This practice continued till the year 1721, when, by order of Peter the Great, the seat of commerce was transferred from Archangel to Petersburg; and the foreign traders accordingly were obliged to remove their factories to the latter. The English enjoyed here considerable privileges in trade, so early as the reign of the czar Iwan Basilowitz, which were renewed by Peter the Great, who gave them great encouragements; however, that monarch permitted them to send their goods only to Moscow. In 1752, a treaty of commerce was concluded betwixt Russia and England, by which it was stipulated that the English should be allowed the privilege of sending goods through Russia into Persia; but Capt. Elton, an Englishman, having entered into the service of Shah Nadir, in 1746, and built ships on the Caspian Sea for that monarch, the Russians put a stop to this trade to Persia. The English still have a considerable trade with Russia, which exceeds that of any other nation. Russia is by some called *Muscovy*: but this way of speaking is very improper; for to give the empire the name of Muscovy, from Moscow, its capital, is as absurd as if we should term it the Petersburgian empire. The etymology of the word Russia is uncertain. This, how-

ever, is certain, that before the ninth century the name of Russia was entirely unknown; not the least mention of it being made in the preceding ages. The Russians are colonists in the country which they now inhabit. The Aborigines, or ancient inhabitants, not only in Russia, but all over Siberia, even as far as the borders of China, are called *Tshudi*; for the ingenious professor Muller, upon enquiring by whom the ancient buildings and sepulchral monuments were erected, and whether they were the work of the Russians? was every where answered by the inhabitants, that these monuments, &c. were set up by the *Tshudi*, who in ancient times had lived in that country. But the *Tshudi*, who, as the Russian history informs us, inhabited the north part of Russia, antecedent to the present possessors, are properly the Finns, Carelians, and Finnean Esthlanders. The nation from which the Russians derive their origin, was the Slavians, or Slavonians, who first settled along the banks of the Volga, and afterwards near the Danube, in the countries now called Bulgaria and Hungary. But, according to the account of the Russian historians, being driven from thence by the Wolochers, or Wolotaners, that is, the Romans, they first removed to the river Borysthenes, or Dnieper, over-ran all Poland, and, it is said, built the city of Kiev. Afterwards they extended their colonies farther north, to the rivers which run into the Ilmen lake; confined the Finns within narrower limits; and laid the foundation of the city of Novgorod. The towns of Smolensk and Tchernigov appear also to have been built by the Slavonians. Indeed, the dates of these events cannot be properly ascertained. In the ninth century, the Scandinavians, who were the Danes, Normans or Norwegians, and Swedes, emigrated from the north, and crossing the Baltic, came to seek for habitations in Russia. They first subdued the Courlanders, Livonians, and Esthonians; and extending their conquests still farther, they exacted tribute from the Novogrodians, and settled kings over them; and traded as far as Kiev, and even to Greece. They were called *Wareger*, which name, according to M. Muller, signifies "seafaring people," and probably was first used by the Scandinavians, but afterwards by the Russians; and with people unacquainted with the northern language, this word came, in time, to pass for a proper name. Not to mention other etymologies, it may possibly be derived from the old northern word *War*, that is war, and may be rendered "warlike." To these Waregers, the name of Russes or Russians owes its origin. The three Waregerian brothers, Rurik, Sincus, and Truwor, were elected as chiefs by the Russians. After the decease

of the two last, Rurik became the sole sovereign. In the year of CHRIST 955, Olga, who was the consort of his son and successor, the great duke Igor, was baptized at Constantinople; and, in the year 988, Wladimir, Rurik's grandson, likewise embraced the Christian religion. The city of Kiev was the residence of all the great dukes or sovereigns of Russia till the 12th century. Jaroslav, who died in the year 1055, divided his dominions among his twelve sons. The Tartars, who lived on plunder, took advantage of the weakness of the brothers on this partition of the Russian dominions, by making frequent inroads into their territories. These incursions, with the establishment of the knights of the Teutonic order in Livonia, brought the great duchy of Russia to the brink of ruin in the beginning of the 13th century. When the state was in the utmost danger of being lost, the brave and wise prince Alexander exerted himself against his enemies; and by his courage and conduct, partly in his father's lifetime, when he was hereditary prince, and partly after his death, while he was great duke, rescued his country from the calamities under which it groaned. In the year 1241, he obtained a signal victory, near the river Neva, over the Swedes and the Teutonic knights of Livonia, and on that account he was honoured with the surname of *Nevski*. In 1245, he succeeded his father, Jaroslav, as great duke; and after a glorious and happy reign, ended his days in the year 1263. In the 14th century, Russia fell almost entirely under the dominion of the Tartars and Poles, and about the close of the 15th century, Iwan Basilowitz I, shook off the Tartarian yoke, subdued the petty princes of Russia, and laid the first foundation of the present grandeur of the Russian monarchy. Peter I, whose name will be remembered with honour to the latest posterity, added Livonia, Ingermania, and a part of Carelia, to his dominions by the peace of Nyftadt. He also brought about a wonderful change in the manners of his subjects, built the city of Petersburg, put trade and manufactures on an excellent footing, established the right of the Russian czar to nominate a successor, took upon him the title of emperor, and by his actions justly acquired the surname of Great. He finished his glorious course in the year 1725. On the 5th of February, 1722, the emperor, Peter the Great, published an ordinance, by which the succession was entirely to depend on the will and pleasure of the reigning sovereign; and this is the only written fundamental law with regard to the succession in Russia. The power of the Russian emperor is absolute and unlimited. The ancient sovereigns of Russia styled themselves

great dukes, and afterwards were called czars; but Peter I. assumed the title of emperor, which was offered him by his subjects, and is now acknowledged by all Europe.

Russia, (Black), a province of Lithuania, which included the palatinate of Novogrodek.

Russia, (Little, or Red,) This country was formerly governed by its own dukes, but on the decease of the last duke, which happened in 1340, King Casimir, by right of consanguinity, laid claim to Red Russia, and rendered it a province of Poland. King Louis divided the territories of Red Russia among the Hungarians; however, they were again driven out of them in 1396, and tho' Uladislav Jagello, by a treaty of alliance concluded with Sigismund, king of Hungary, by an oversight, relinquished all right and claim to Russia and Podolia, the country still remained under the dominion of Poland till the year 1772, when it became subject to Austria, under the title of the *New Kingdom of Galicia*. Little Russia included the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg.

Russia, (Lithuanian,) that part of Lithuania which included the palatinates annexed to Russia.

Russia, (White,) a name given to a part of Lithuania, which included the palatinates of Minsk, Mscislaw, and Vitepsk, now annexed to Russia.

Russing, a town of Austria. 6 miles E. St. Polten.

Russweil, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne. 6 miles W. Lucerne.

Rust, a town of Hungary. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine, which they make nearly as strong as Tokay. 4 miles ENE. Edenburg.

Rust, a small island in the North Sea, about 60 miles from the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 67. 5. N.

Rustan, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 14 miles N. Derbend.

Rustangunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles SW. Patna.

Rustenburgh, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Eichsfeld, with a castle. 9 miles W. Heiligenstadt.

Rustgaden, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 23 miles SSW. Fahlun.

Ruswarp, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with 1365 inhabitants. 2 miles S. Whitby.

Rute, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 5 miles S. Lucena.

Rutherford, a county of North-Carolina, containing 10,696 inhabitants, including 1047 slaves.

Rutherglen, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, and a royal burgh, united with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, in

fending one member to the British parliament. In 1801, it contained 2437 inhabitants; of which 640 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles S. Glasgow.

Ruthin, or *Ruthyn,* a town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, situated in the Vale of Clwyd, governed by two aldermen, and holding two markets weekly on Monday and Saturday, with 1115 inhabitants. It was formerly surrounded with walls. The assizes for the county are held here. At the south end of the town, are the remains of a castle built by Edward I. which, in 1646, was demolished by order of Parliament. In 1400, Ruthin was taken and burned by Owen Glendower. 7 miles SE. Denbigh, 200 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Ruthsborough, a town of Maryland. 40 miles SE. Baltimore.

Ruthwell, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, near Solway Frith. It is a burgh of barony, with a weekly market. The inhabitants, by an old charter, have the privilege of making salt tax-free, which they do in considerable quantities. In 1801, the population was 996. 10 miles SE. Dumfries.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 8 miles SW. Monopoli.

Rutkin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 8 miles E. Gitschin.

Rutlam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country. 48 m. W. Ougein, 136 E. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 58. E. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

Rutland, one of the Andaman Islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 92. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

Rutland, a town of Massachusetts. 45 m. W. Boston.

Rutland, a town of the state of Vermont, capital of a county to which it gives name. 40 miles N. Bennington, 112 NW. Boston. *Long.* 72. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Rutland, a county of Vermont, divided into 25 townships, and containing 21,813 inhabitants.

Rutland, a small island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal, with a village. *Long.* 8. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Rutlandshire, a county of England, bounded on the north and north-east by Lincolnshire, on the south-east by Northamptonshire, and elsewhere by Leicestershire. This is the smallest county in England; the circumference being only about 48 miles. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain two market-towns, and 53 parishes, 4 hamlets, and 105,000 acres. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 16356, of which 1923 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 3995 in agriculture. The face of the country is much diversified by small and gently rising hills, which run east and west, with vallies intervening, about half a mile wide.

The soil is, generally speaking, fertile. It varies very much, the east and south-east parts being in general of a shallow staple, upon limestone rock, with a small intermixture of cold wood-land clayey soil, and the other parts of the county being made up of a strong loam of red land, and of a cold wood-land clay; the red land is a sandy loam, in which iron is found; this soil is esteemed most fertile; the under stratum of the whole county, at different depths, is a very strong blue clay. The principal river is the Welland. The towns are Okeham and Uppingham. Only two members are returned to parliament by the county.

Rutledge, a town of the state of Tennessee.

Rutlingen, see *Reutlingen*.

Rutnagheri, a hill fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore. In 1799, it was taken by the British. 3 miles WSW. Oudeadurgam.

Rutsha, a town of Imiretta. 38 miles NE. Cotatis.

Ruttagurra, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 30 miles ENE. Bilfah.

Ruttangur, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 25 miles NW. Junere.

Ruttenstein, a town of Austria. 9 miles NNW. Grein.

Ruttungunge, a town of Bengal. 47 miles SSE. Nattore. *Long.* 89. 43. *E. Lat.* 23. 53. N.

Ruttungunge, a town of Bengal. 10 m. S. Boglipour.

Ruttunpour, a circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Surgooja and Jushpour, on the east by Gangpour, on the south by a country unknown to Europeans; and on the west by Goondwanah; the chief towns are Ruttunpour, Rayppour, and Dumdah. The river Mahanada crosses it towards the south.

Ruttunpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Orissa. 326 miles W. Calcutta, 284 SSW. Lucknow. *Long.* 82. 35. *E. Lat.* 22. 18. N.

Ruttunpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NW. Durbungah.

Rutzen, a town of Sillesia, in the principality of Wolau. 18 miles N. Wolau, 18 E. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 16. 32. *E. Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Rutzdorf, a town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark. 8 miles N. Custrim.

Ruvo, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, the see of a bishop. 5 m. S. Trani, 16 WSW. Bari. *Long.* 16. 28. *E. Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Ruvo, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 18 miles SW. Venosa, 12 E. Conza.

Ruy, a town of France, in the department of the Here. 20 miles E. Vienne.

Ruysdal, a town of Holland. 5 miles E. Naerden.

Ruza, a town of Russia, in the govern-

ment of Moscow. 48 miles WNW. Moscow. *Long.* 36. 2. *E. Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Ry, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles E. Rouen, 15 E. Gournay.

Ryacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. This town was taken by the British in the month of July, 1791. It was a strong town, and well furnished with guns, ammunition, and provision for its defence. 75 miles S. Seringapatam, 85 WSW. Arcot. *Long.* 78. 5. *E. Lat.* 12. 26. N.

Ryader, see *Riader*.

Ryalchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles NW. Bomrauzepollam.

Ryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland. 20 miles S. Upsal.

Ryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 22 miles ESE. Jonkioping.

Ryduholm, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 22 miles WNW. Wexio.

Rydal Head, a mountain of England, in Westmoreland. 2 miles N. Ambleside.

Rydal Water, a lake of England, in Westmoreland, which communicates with the Windermere Lake.

Rydall, a river of Wales, which runs into the sea at Aberystwith.

Rydraire, a town of Hindoostan, in Barmaul. 28 miles N. Namacul.

Rydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 128 miles N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 52. *E. Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Rye, a town of Denmark, in North-Jutland. It was formerly a place of some consequence, but at present is much reduced. Here the nobility elected Christian III. to the throne of Denmark, in the year 1534. The church at Rye, in the times of Popery, was reputed to be a very sacred place. 16 miles W. Aarhus.

Rye, a seaport town of England, in the county of Sussex, on the borders of Kent, situated on the edge of a cliff, at the mouth of the Rother. The church is a very large building. On the edge of the cliff is a small, modern battery to annoy privateers, and behind it is Ipres tower, a square building, now a gaol. On the north side of the principal street was a chapel, belonging to the Austin Friars, settled here in or before the reign of Edward III. The west gate of the town has two round towers, like all the gates in this county and Kent. Rye has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It has formerly been one of the best harbours between Portsmouth and Dover, but is now, by the spreading of the river Rother, whose waters have not force sufficient to repel the sand brought in by the sea, so choked with sand, that several successive acts of parliament passed in its favour had no success, till 1726, when a new harbour was opened, wherein vessels of 360 tons' burden may

safely ride. In the reign of Richard II. the town was set on fire by the French; in the year 1725, George I. after a tempestuous passage from Holland, was obliged to put in here, not being able to make Dover. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2187. Rye is a member of the Cinque Port of Hastings, and sends two members to parliament. 37 miles SW. Dover, 63 SE. London. *Long.* 0. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Rye, a township of New Hampshire. 8 miles S. Portsmouth.

Rye, a township of Pennsylvania. 40 m. NW. York.

Rye, a town of the state of New-York, on the river Byam, near its mouth. 24 miles NNE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 59. N.

Rye Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Liffy, near Leixlip.

Ryegate, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, built in the Saxons' time, east of the town, and called *Holm's Castle*, some ruins of which are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, big enough to hold 500 persons, where, it is said, the barons, who rose against King John, had their private meetings. Its market-house was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It sends two members to parliament. 33 miles N. Brighthelmston, 21 S. London. *Long.* 0. 7. W. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Ryegate, a town of the state of Vermont, on the river Connecticut. 48 m. N. Windsor.

Ryechunga, a town of Bengal. 13 miles NW. Beyhar.

Ryk in de Vecht, a fortress of Holland, in Overissel. 2 miles S. Hasselt.

Rykorwicz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 25 miles SE. Brzesc.

Rymabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles ESE. Chinnaballabaram.

Rymarow, see *Romerstadt*.

Rymenaut, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Two Nethes, on the Dyle. At this place an attempt was made, in the year 1572, by some Spanish soldiers, to seize the Prince of Orange, whilst sleeping in his tent; but a favourite dog, which lay by him, scratched his face, and awakened him time enough to call his guards, who cut the enemy in pieces. 5 miles E. Malines.

Rynabad, a town of Bengal. 35 miles SE. Moorley.

Rymto, a small island in the Gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. *Long.* 21. 46. E. *Lat.* 60. 37. N.

Rynroot, a town of Holland, situated on the Rhine. 7 miles E. Leyden.

Ryoz, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 11 miles N. Belançon, 12 S. Vesoul.

Rypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles SSW. Gwalior.

Rypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles SSE. Bahar.

Ryr, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland. 7 miles NE. Uddevalla.

Rysby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 11 miles N. Calmar.

Rysemseh, a town of Norway. 48 miles ENE. Romsdal.

Rysen, or *Ryssen*, a town of Holland, in the department of Overissel, situated on the river Regge. 20 miles NE. Zutphen.

Ryswick, a large village in Holland, situated between the Hague and Delft, where the Prince of Orange had a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. 30 miles SW. Amsterdam, 2 SE. from the Hague.

Ryvorden, a small island, in the North Sea near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 59. 27. N.

Rzeczyca, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the Dnieper. 140 miles SE. Minsk. *Long.* 31. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Rzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 36 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

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